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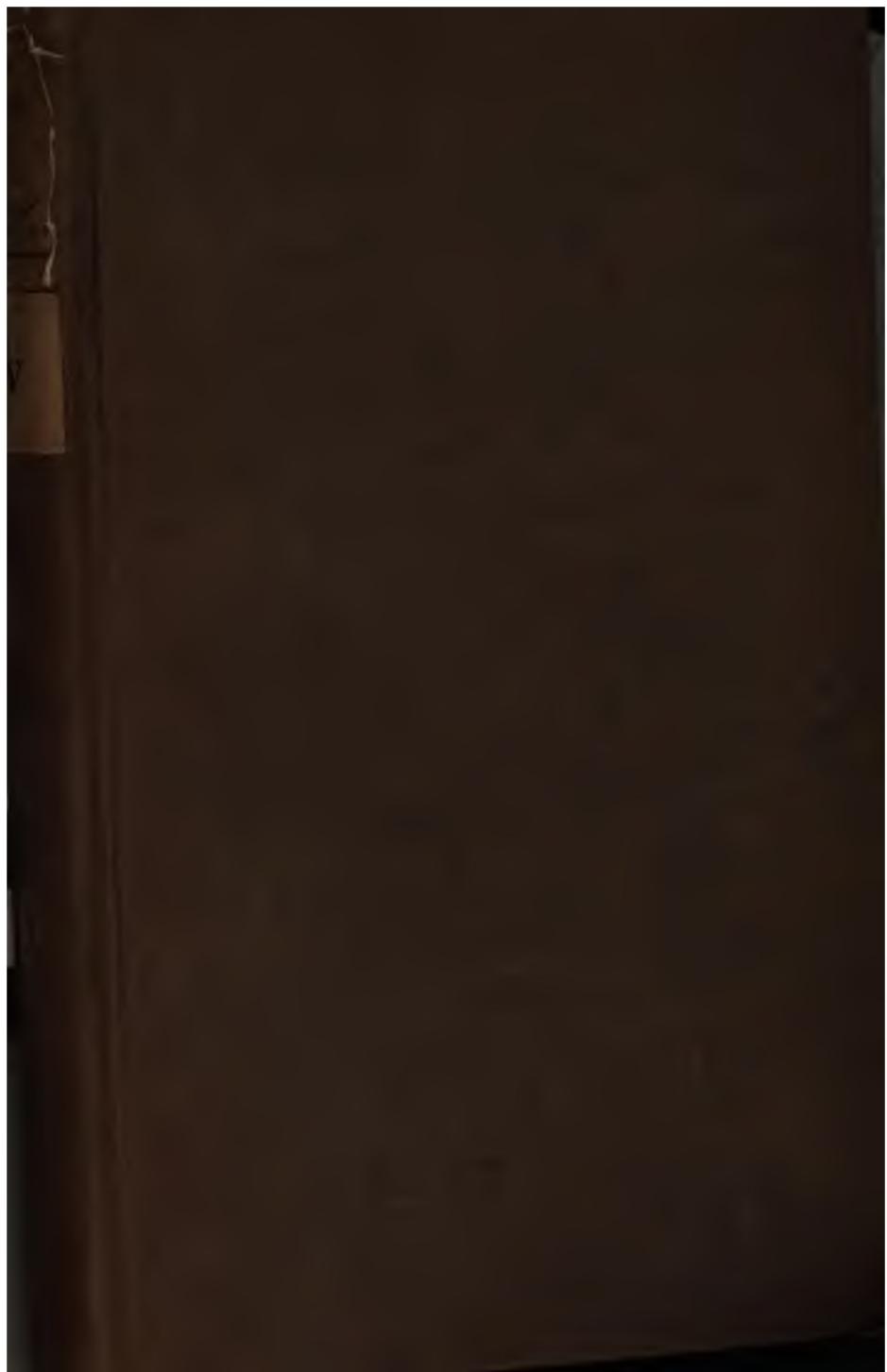
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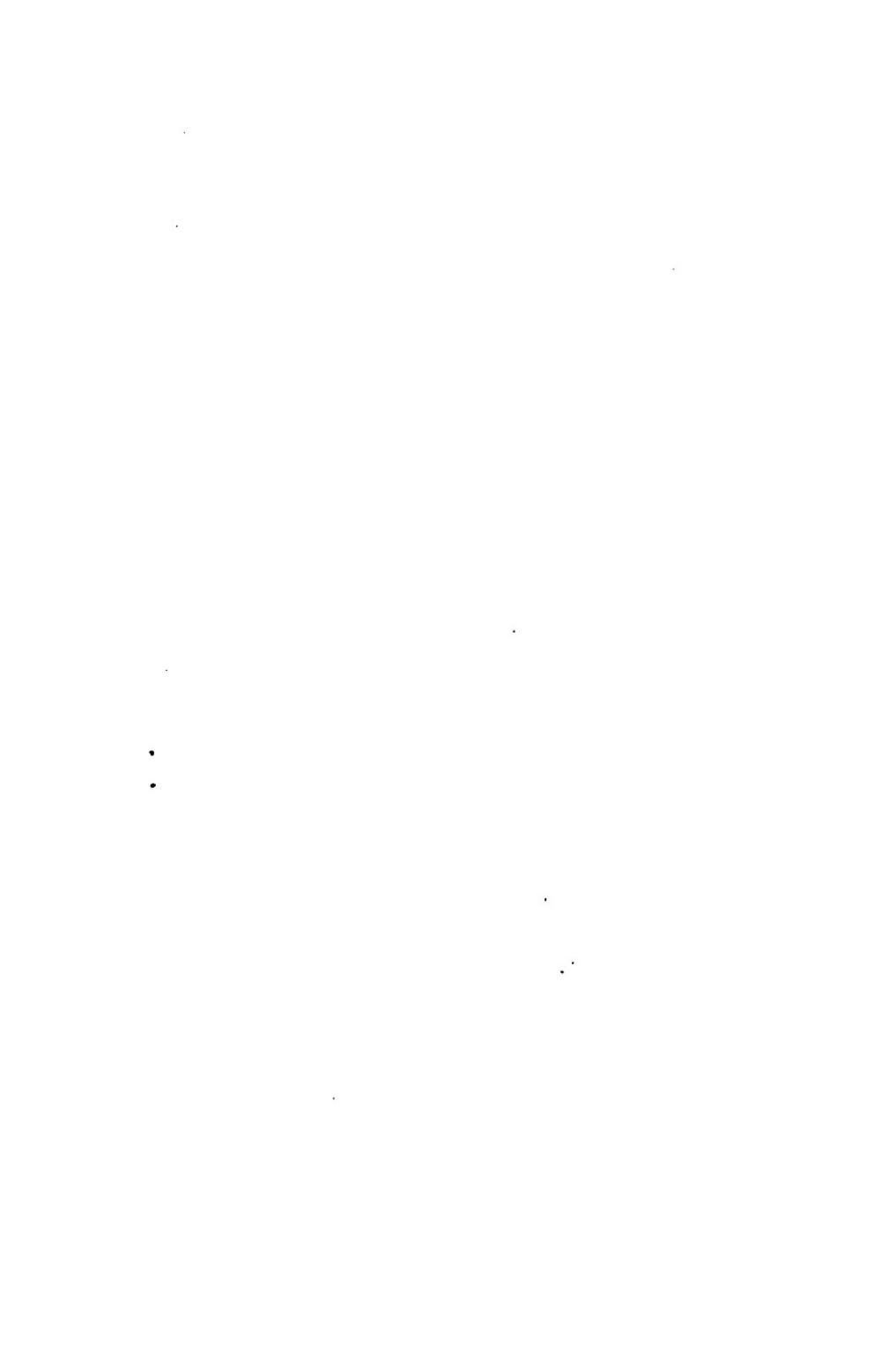
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341.



LIFE OF HOMER.

HOMER, a celebrated Greek poet, was the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he flourished 968 years before the Christian era, or 884, according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be cotemporary with Hesiod. The Arundelian Marbles fix his era 907 years before Christ, and make him also cotemporary with Hesiod. This diversity of opinion proves the antiquity of Homer. Uncertainty prevails also concerning the place of his nativity: no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, as it is well expressed in these lines:

*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos,
Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patrid certat, Homere, tud.*

He was called *Melesigenes*, because supposed to be born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had established a school at Chios in the latter part of his life, and, indeed, this opinion is favoured by the present inhabitants of the island, who still glory in showing to travellers the seats where the venerable master and his pupils sat in the hollow of a rock, at the distance of about four miles from the mo-

dern capital of the island. These difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Aristotle, Herodotus, Plutarch, and others, have employed their pen in writing his life.

In his two celebrated Poems called the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the fire, sweetness, and elegance of his poetry. He deserves a greater share of admiration when we consider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to surpass, or, perhaps, to equal their great master. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him ; and we must observe that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy successor Virgil. In his Iliad, Homer has described the resentment of Achilles, and its fatal consequences in the Grecian army, before the walls of Troy. In the Odyssey, the poet has chosen for his subject the return of Ulysses into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. These two poems are each divided into 24 books, the same number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and though the Iliad claims an uncontested superiority over the Odyssey, yet the same force, the same sublimity and elegance, prevail, though divested of its most powerful fire ; and Longinus, the most refined of critics, beautifully compares the Iliad to the mid-day, and the Odyssey to the setting, sun, and observes, that the latter still preserves its original splendour and majesty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was so universally admired, that, in ancient times, every man of learning could repeat with facility any passage in the Iliad or Odyssey ; and,

indeed, it was a sufficient authority to settle disputed boundaries, or to support any argument. The poems of Homer are the compositions of a man who travelled and examined, with the most critical accuracy, whatever deserved notice and claimed attention. Modern travellers are astonished to see the different scenes which the pen of Homer described about three thousand years ago, still existing in the same unvaried form, and the sailor who steers his course along the *Ægean*, sees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Nestor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated festivals every fifth year in his honour, and medals were struck, which represented him sitting on a throne, holding his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. In Egypt his memory was consecrated by Ptolemy Philopator, who erected a magnificent temple, within which was placed a statue of the poet beautifully surrounded with a representation of the seven cities which contended for the honor of his birth. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boasted that Homer was buried in their island; and the Cyprians claimed the same honour, and said that he was born of Themisto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was so fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow, with his sword; and he carefully deposited the *Iliad* in one of the richest and most valuable caskets of Darius, observing, that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the

manner in which they now appear to us: and that it is to the well-directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Many of the ancients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labours have not much contributed to prove the native place, the patronage and connections, of a man whom some have represented as deprived of sight. Besides the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaraus's expedition against Thebes, besides the Phoebeis, the Cercopes, the small Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to some of the gods. The merit of originality is taken very improperly, perhaps, from Homer, by those who suppose, with Clemens Alex., 6 *Strom.* that he borrowed from Orpheus, or that, according to Suidas, (*voce Corinnus*) he took his plan of the Iliad from Corinnus, an epic poet, who wrote on the Trojan war, at the very time that the Greeks besieged that famed city. Agathon, an ancient painter, according to Ælian, represented the merit of the poet in a manner as bold as it was indelicate. Homer was represented as vomiting, and all other poets as swallowing what he ejected.

BOOK I.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Contention of Achilles and Agamemnon.

In the War of Troy, the Greeks having sacked some of the neighbouring towns, and taken from thence two beautiful captives, Chryseis and Bryseis, allotted the first to Agamemnon, and the last to Achilles. Chryses, the father of Chryseis and priest of Apollo, comes to the Grecian camp to ransom her; with which the action of the poem opens, in the tenth year of the siege. The priest being refused and insolently dismissed by Agamemnon, entreats for vengeance from his god, who inflicts a pestilence on the Greeks. Achilles calls a council, and encourages Chalcas to declare the cause of it, who attributes it to the refusal of Chryseis. The king being obliged to send back his captive, enters into a furious contest with Achilles, which Nestor pacifies: however, as he had the absolute command of the army, he seizes on Bryseis in revenge. Achilles in discontent withdraws himself and his forces from the rest of the Greeks; and complaining to Thetis, she supplicates Jupiter to render them sensible of the wrong done to her son, by giving victory to the Trojans. Jupiter granting her suit incenses Juno, between whom the debate runs high, till they are reconciled by the address of Vulcan.

The time of two-and-twenty days is taken up in this book: nine during the plague, one in the council and quarrel of the princes, and twelve for Jupiter's stay with the Æthiopians, at whose return Thetis prefers her petition. The scene lies in the Grecian camp, then changes to Chysa, and lastly to the gods on Olympus.

ΤΗΣ

'ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Α'.

ΜΗΝΙΝ ἔειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληγάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
οὐλομένην, ἡ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἀλγε' ἔθηκε,
πολλὰς δ' ἴφθιμους ψυχὰς ¹ Αἴδι προίαψεν
ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἡλῶρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν
οἰωνοῖσι τε πᾶσι· Διὸς δὲ τελείετο βουλή·

5

ἔξ οὐδὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε
² Ἀτρείδης τε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, καὶ διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς.
τίς τ' ἀρ εφῶς θέων ἔριδι ἔνιέηκε μάχεσθαι;

Λητοῦν καὶ Διὸς νιός³ δὲ γὰρ βασιλῆι χολωθεὶς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν δρσε κακὴν, δλέκοντο δὲ λαοὶ,
οῦνεκα τὸν Χρύσην ἡτίμησ' ἀρητῆρα

10

'Ἀτρείδης. δὲ γὰρ ἥλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
λυσάμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα,
στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκτβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
χρυσέων ἀνὰ σκήπτρω, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,

15

'Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μαλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν

'Ἀτρείδας τε καὶ ἀλλοι ἔυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ,
ἥμιν μὲν θεοὶ δοίεν 'Ολύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,
ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν, εὐ δ' οἴκαδ' ἵκεσθαι.
παῖδα δὲ ἐμοὶ λῦσαι τε φίλην, τὰ δὲ ἀποινα δέχεσθαι,

20

¹ Heyne considers the *προ* in the composition of this verb of no force, viewing it as meaning nothing more than the simple verb.

² The realm of Pluto, the infernal regions, the shades below; the abode, place, or state of the dead.

³ That is, their bodies.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK I.

SINC, goddess, the destructive wrath of the son of Peleus,
Achilles, which caused ten thousand sufferings to the
Achæans,

And prematurely sent¹ to Hades² many valiant souls
Of heroes, and made themselves³ a prey for dogs [5]
And all birds ; (and Jove's counsel was being accomplished;) From the time⁴ indeed, namely, when first both the son of

Atreus, king of men,
And divine Achilles, having contended, separated.
And which, then, of the gods brought them together in
contention to fight⁵ [been enraged

Latona's and Jove's son; for he having against the king
Raised up a destructive disease through the army, and the
people perished, 10

Because the son of Atreus dishonoured Chryses
The priest. For he came to the swift ships of the Achæans,
Both intending to redeem⁶ his daughter, and bringing an infinite ransom,

And having in his hands fillets of far-darting Apollo [15]
Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,
And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders
of the people : [Achæans,

“ Both ye sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved
To you indeed may the gods, possessing Olympian mansions,
grant

To destroy Priam's city, and happily to arrive at home;
But both release⁷ to me my daughter and this ransom receive,⁷ 20

⁴ Literally, *from what time*.

⁵ That is, caused them to quarrel.

⁶ Λυσων, active, about to release, as l. 20. λυσομενος, middle, about to get released; i. e. to ransom, to redeem.

⁷ Λυσαι and δεξεοθαι, infinitive for imperative.

άζόμενοι Διὸς υἱοί, ἐκηβόλοιν Ἀπόδλωνα.

"Ενθ' ἀλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ,
αἰδεῖσθαι θέρῆσα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·
ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥγδανε θυμῷ,
ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δὲ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελε·"

25

Μή σε, γέρον, κοληψιν ἔγώ παρὰ τησὶν κιχείω,
ἢ νῦν, δηθύνοντ', ἢ ὑπερον, αἴτιος ίόντα.

μή νύ τοι οὐ χρασμῇ σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα θεοῖο.
τὴν δὲ ἔγώ οὐ λύσω· πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισιν
ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οὔκῳ, ἐν "Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης,
ἰστὸν ἐποιχομένην, καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιώσαν.
ἀλλ' ίθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὡς κε νέου.

30

"Ως ἔφατ¹" ἔδεισεν δὲ ὁ γέρων, καὶ ἐπειθεὶτο μύθῳ.
βῆ δὲ ἀκέων παρὰ θίνα πολυνφλοίσθιοι θαλάσσης.
πολλὰ δὲ ἐπειτ² ἀπάνευθε κιών ἥραθ διγεραῦς
"Απόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἡύκομος τέκε Λητώ·"

35

Κλῦθι μεν, Ἀργυρότοξ³, δις Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας,
Κελλαῖ τε ζαέντι, Τενέδουσ τε ἵψι ἀνάστεις,
Σμυνθεῦ· εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ⁴ ἐπὶ τηδὸν ἔρεψα,
ἢ εἰ δὴ ποτέ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηρὶ⁵ ἔκηρα
ταύρων ἡδὲ αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήπηνον ἔέλδωρ·
τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σύσι τελεσσιν.

40

"Ως ἔφατ¹ εὐχόμενος" τοῦ δὲ ἔκλινε Φοῖβος Ἀπόδλων.
βῆ δὲ κατ⁶ Οὐλύμπιο καρήνων χωρίμενος κῆρ,
τόξ⁷ ὀμοισιν ἔχων, ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην·
ἔκλαγξαν δὲ ἄρδεστοι ἐπ' ὀμμῶν χωριμένοιο,
αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος. δὲ δὴν συκτὶ ἐσιώ.
ἔξετ⁸ ἐπειτ² ἀπάνευθε νεῶν, μετὰ δὲ ἴὸν ἔηκε·
δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ⁹ ἀργυρέου βιοῦ.
οὐρῆς μὲν πρῶτον ἐπόχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς·"

50

¹ Or, *attending to*, in order to arrange, or put in good order.

² That is, more securely than thou otherwise wouldest.

³ αὐθίβαυο, *to go round about*, and so protect—guard, as a guardian deity—taken from the actions of a wild animal defending its young.

⁴ An epithet of Apollo, given by emigrants from Crete, who, by the advice of an oracle, had settled in Troas, where they were harassed by large swarms of

Reverencing Jove's son, far-darting Apollo."

Then indeed all the other Achaeans testified their assent,
Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid
ransom; [his soul,
But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing in
But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides
a harsh command: 25

"Let me not, old man, catch thee at the hollow ships,
Either now lingering, or hereafter coming again.
Lest, perchance, the sceptre and fillet of the god should not
avail thee. [her

But her I will not release, before even old age comes upon
In our house in Argos, far from her father-land, 30
The loom plying, and my bed partaking.¹ [back."²
But begone, irritate me not, that safer thou mayest go.

Thus he spake; and the old man feared, and obeyed
the command;
And he went silent along the shore of the loud-sounding sea.
And afterwards going apart the old man prayed much 35
To king Apollo, whom the beautiful-haired Latona bore:

"Hear me, bearer of the silver-bow, who hast protected
and still protectest Chrysa,³
And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over,
Sminthian;⁴ if, at any time, I have hung⁵ thy temple with
garlands agreeable to thee,

Or if indeed I ever consumed for thee the fat thighs 40
Of bulls and of goats, perform for me this request:
May the Danaï atone for my tears⁶ by thy darts."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard;
And he went down from the tops of Olympus angry in heart,
Having his bow on his shoulders, and his closely-covered
quiver; [enraged,
And then the arrows rattled on the shoulders of him
As he himself was set in motion;⁷ and he went like to night.
Then he sat himself down apart from the ships, and among
them⁸ he sent an arrow;

And dreadful was the twang of the silver-bow.

Mules indeed first he attacked and the swift dogs; 50

mice, called in the Cretan dialect, *σμυρθοι*. Apollo, being invoked, listened to
the prayers of the applicants, and destroyed the vermin: grateful for which re-
lief, the inhabitants raised a temple and a statue to Sminthian Apollo, and
placed at the foot of the statue the figure of a mouse.

⁵ Or, *roofed over a temple*.

⁶ Or, *suffer punishment for my tears*.

⁷ Or, *he moving*.

⁸ That is, *the ships*.

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἔχεπενκὲς ἐφιεὶς
βάλλ', αὐτὶ δὲ πυρὰν νεκύων καίσυτο θαμειαί.
ἐννῆμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὅχετο κῆλα θεοῖσο,
τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν Ἀχιλλεύς·
τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη·
κύδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ῥὰ θηῆσκοντας ὄράτο.
οἱ δὲ ἐπὲι οὖν ἦγερθεν, ὅμηρερες τε γένοντο,
τοῖσι δὲ ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν ἀμμε παλιμπλαγχέντας δῶ
ἀψί πανοοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,
εἰ δὴ ὁροῦ πολεμός τε δαμᾶς καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιούς.
ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ή ἴερῆα,
ἢ καὶ ὀνειροπόλον· καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διός ἐστιν·
ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὅ τι τόσσον ἔχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
εἴ τ' ἄρ' ὅγ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἴ δὲ ἔκατονβης·
αἱ κέν πως ἀρνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων
βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.

"Ητοι ὅγ' ὡς εἰπῶν, κατ' ἄρρ' ἔξετο. τοῖσι δὲ ἀνέστη
Κάλχας Θεοτορίδης οἰωνοπόλων ὃχ' ἄριστος,
ὅς ηδη τά τ' ἔόντα, τά τ' ἐστόμενα, πρό τ' ἔόντα,
καὶ νήεσσος' ἡγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν "Ιλιον εἴσω
ἥν δὰ μαντοσύνην, τήν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
ὅς σφιν εὖφρονέων ἀγορήσατο, καὶ μετέειπεν·

"Ω 'Αχιλλεῦ, κέλεαι με, Διὸς φίλε, μυθήσασθαι
μῆνιν Ἀπόλλωνος, ἔκατηβελέταο ἄνακτος.
τοιγάρ ἔγων ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μοι ὅμοσσον,
ἥ μέν μοι πρόφρων ἔπειτι καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν.
ἥ γὰρ δίομαι ἄνδρα χολωσέμεν, ὃς μέγα πάντων
Ἀργείων κρατέει, καὶ οἱ πείθονται 'Αχαιοί.
κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χώσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρῃ. 80

¹ Juno had two reasons for her partiality to the Greeks: first, because she was in such high repute in Argos that the whole country was said to be her temple; secondly, because Paris had decided against her when she stood candidate with Minerva and Venus for the prize of beauty.

² Or, *Achilles swift as to his feet.*

³ That is, some vow made, but not performed.

But afterwards against themselves a bitter arrow sending
He was striking them, and continually frequent pyres of
dead bodies were being burned. [arrows of the god,
For nine days indeed through the army were going the
But on the tenth Achilles summoned the people to an as-
sembly;

For in his mind the white-armed goddess Juno put it: 55
For she was concerned for the Danai,¹ because indeed she
saw them dying. [together,
And when therefore they were collected, and were assembled
Thep indeed the swift-of-foot Achilles² raising himself up
spake among them: [back

"Son of Atreus, I am of opinion that we now wandering
Should return, if, at least, we would escape death, 60
Since indeed both war and pestilence together are destroy-
ing the Achaeans.

But come now let us enquire of some seer, or priest, [Jove;
Or even interpreter of dreams; (for the dream also is from
Who may tell on what account Phœbus Apollo is so enraged;
Whether in truth he has a complaint against us either on
account of a vow³ or a hecatomb; 65
If, by any means, of the fat⁴ of lambs, and of perfect goats,
Having partaken,⁵ he is willing to ward off destruction from
us." [to them rose up

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And
Chalcas, son of Thestor, of augurs by far the best,
Who knew as well the things that are, and the things that
shall be, and the things that have gone before. 70
And was guide to the ships of the Achaeans as far as Ilium,
Through that skill in divining which Phœbus Apollo gave
him; [spake to them:

Who, favourably disposed towards them,⁶ harangued, and
"O Achilles, beloved of Jove, thou commandest me to tell
Apollo's anger,⁷ the far-darting king. 75

Therefore I will tell; but do thou promise, and swear to me,
That thou wilt assuredly promptly defend me with words
and hands. [holds a powerful sway

For assuredly I imagine that I shall anger the man, who
Over all the Argives, and him the Achaeans obey.⁸
For a king is the more powerful (of the two) when he shall
become enraged with a man of inferior rank. 80

⁴ Or, the fume or odour arising from the sacrifice offered.

⁵ Or, met with.

⁶ Or, with sage thoughts towards them; literally, thinking well.

⁷ That is, the cause of the anger.

⁸ Or, to him they render themselves obedient; or, him they follow.

εἶπερ γάρ τε χδλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ,
ἀλλά γε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον, δῆρα τελέσσῃ,
ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔοίσι¹ σὺν δὲ φράσαι, εἴ με σώσεις.

Τὸν δὲ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
θαρσήσας μᾶλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον, διὰ τοῦ οἰσθα. 85
οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα Διὸς φίλον, φτε σὺν, Κάλχαν,
εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖς θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,
οὗτις, ἐμὲν ἔνωντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο,
σοὶ κοιλῆς παρὰ τηνσὸν βαρείας χείρας ἐποίσει
συμπάντων Δαναῶν² οὐδὲν ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἴπης, 90
ὅς τὸν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὑχεται εἶναι.

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε, καὶ ηῦδα μάντις ἀμύμων·
οὗτ' ἄρ' ὅγ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, οὕθ' ἑκατόμβης,
ἀλλ' ἔνεκ' ἀρρηπῆρος, διὸν ἥτιμησ³ Ἀγαμέμνων,
οὐδὲ ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ⁴ ἄποινα. 95
τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἀλλ' ἔνωκεν Ἐκηβόλος, ἡδ' ἔτι δώσει,
οὐδὲν δύε πρὶν λοιμῷν βαρείας χείρας ἀφέξει,
πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὸς φίλω δόμεναι ἀλικάπιδα κούρην
ἀπράτην, ἀνάποινον, ἀγειν θ⁵ ἵερην ἑκατόμβην
ἔει Χρύσην⁶ τότε κέν μιν θαστάμενοι πεπίθοιμεν. 100

"Ητοι δέν γ' διειπάνω, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο. τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
ἡρως Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρέίων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀχνύμενος⁷ μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλαιναι
πίμπλαντ⁸, δοσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπτεύοντι ἔκτην.
Κάλχατα πρώτιστα κάκ⁹ ὀστόσμενος προσέειπε." 105

Μάντι κακῶν, οὕπω ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυνον εἴπας.
αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ¹⁰ ἔστι φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι·
ἐσθλὸν δὲ οὐδὲ τί πω εἴπας ἔπος, οὐδὲν ἐτέλεσσας.
καὶ τὸν ἐν Δαναοῖς θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις,
ώς δὴ τοῦδε¹¹ ἔνεκα σφιν Ἐκηβόλος ἀλγεα τεύχει, 110

¹ φράσαι, middle imperative: literally, speak for yourself.

² Or, I living and seeing.

³ That is, that Agamemnon was the cause of Apollo's anger: see l. 75.

⁴ Or, having rolling eyes, darting quick, and lovely glances.

⁵ δη has three principal senses: 1st, illative; 2nd, equivalent to; (you are to

For even although he stifle his rage indeed even on the same day,
Yet indeed afterwards also he retains resentment in his [breast
In order that he may execute it; but do thou consider' whether thou wilt secure me."

And replying, him the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed :
" Fully taking courage, speak the divination, whatever thou knowest. 85

For no—by Apollo dear to Jove, to whom thou, Chalcas, Praying reveallest divinings to the Danaï, Not any one, while I live and see² on earth, Shall lay heavy hands on thee at the hollow ships, Of all the Danaï together; not even if thou shouldest say Agamemnon,³ [of the Achæans.]

Who professes to be, at the present time, by far the greatest And then indeed the blameless prophet took courage, and spake :

" He, in truth, has a complaint against us neither on account But on account of his priest, whom Agamemnon dishonoured, Nor released his daughter, and received not the ransom. 95 On this account then the Far-darter has given sufferings, and still will give, [before

Nor will he keep away his heavy hands from the pestilence That, at all events, he has given back to her father the black-eyed⁴ damsel [hecatomb] Without purchase, without ransom, and conducts a sacred To Chrysa : then perhaps we, having propitiated, may persuade him." [them rose up 101

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And to The hero, the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Agamemnon Being indignant ; and with anger his diaphragm, very black all around,

Was filled, and his two eyes resembled blazing fire. Chalcas, first of all, eyeing with severity, he addressed : 105 " Prophet of ills, not at any time yet to me saidst thou what was agreeable.

Always to thee to divine evils is pleasant to thy mind ; And never yet saidst thou any good word, nor accomplished ed one.

And now delivering divinations among the Danaï thou 'harrangest, [ings to them, 110 As if, forsooth,⁵ on this account the Far-darter causes suffer-

know;) 3rd, used as *δηθεν*, *forsooth*—ironically, when referred to the words of a previous speaker.

οῦνεκ' ἔγῳ κούρης Χρυσῆδος ἀγλά' ἄποινα
οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι· ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἵκοι ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ὁ Κλυταμνήστρης προβέθουλα,

κουριδῆς ἀλόχουν· ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερείων
οὐ δέμας, οὐδὲ φυῆγ, οὐτ' ἀφ φρένας, οὔτε τι ἔργα. 115
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς ἔθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τόγ' ἀμεινον.
βούλομι ἔγῳ λαὸν σόνον ἔμμεναι, ή ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτῇχ' ἔτοιμάστατ', δύφρα μὴ οἶος

'Αργείων διγέραστος ἔω. ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε.
λεύσσετε γὰρ τόγε πάντες, οἱ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἀλλῃ. 120

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα ποδάρκες δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·

'Ατρεΐδη κύδιστε, φιλοκτενώτατε πάντων.
πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
οὐδέ τί πω ὤδιμεν ἔνυντα κείμενα πολλά'
ἀλλὰ, τὰ μὲν πολίων ἔξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται,
λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παῦλογα ταῦτ' ἔπαγείρεων.
ἀλλὰ σὺν μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῷ πρόες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
τριπλῆ τετραπλῆ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἴ κέ ποθε Ζεὺς
δῶσι πολὺν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἔξαλαπάξαι. 125

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων' 130
μηδ' οὖτως, δγαθός περ ἔών, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεύ,
κλέπτε νόδο· ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεται, οὐδέ με πείσεις.
ἡ ἔθελεις, δύρ' αὐτὸς ἔχεις γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὐτῶς
ἥσθαι δευόμενον; κέλεαι δέ με τίνδ' ἀποδούναι;
ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί,
ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμὸν, ὅπος ἀντάξιον ἔσται—
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσιν· ἔγῳ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι
ἡ τεδν, ή Αἴαντος ἵων γέρας, ή 'Οδυσσῆος
ᾶξω ἐλών. δ δέ κεν κεχολώσετα, οὐ κεν ἵκωμαι.
ἄλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασμέσθα καὶ αὐτὶς' 140

¹ That is, lovely as she is.

² Literally, skilful though being.

³ When Homer gives to his heroes the epithet of *godlike* we are not to understand it as an ascription of universal excellence, but only of some one quality perhaps of mind or body, by which they merit praise.

⁴ Or, delude your mind.

⁵ Or, outstrip in running, getter the better of me, or overreach me; or, outwit me.

Because I the damsel Chryseis's splendid ransom
Was not willing to receive; since I had much rather her
Have at home. For, in fact, I even prefer her to Clytem-
nestra,

My youthful wife; since she is not her inferior
Either in person, or in mien, or indeed in mind, or at all in
accomplishments. 115

But even thus¹ I am willing to give her back, if that is better.
I had *rather* that the people should be safe, than that they
should perish.

But for me a reward immediately prepare, that I may not be
The only one of the Argives unrewarded. Since that is not
fitting either. [way.] 120

For ye all see this, at least, that my reward is going another
And thereupon him the swift-footed divine Achilles an-
swered:

"Most *vain*-glorious son of Atreus, most greedy of all.
Why—how shall the magnanimous Achaeans give thee a
reward? [common:]

Not yet do we at all know of many things being laid up in
But those things which, indeed, from the cities we sacked,
these have been divided. 125

And it is not fitting that the tribes should gather together
these collected over again. [Achaeans]

But do thou indeed now give her up to the god; and then we
Triply and quadruply will recompense thee, if ever Jove
Grant us the well-walled Trojan city utterly to destroy."

And replying, king Agamemnon said to him: 130
"Do not thus, skilful as thou art,² godlike³ Achilles,
Deal deceitfully with your mind;⁴ since thou wilt not go by,⁵
nor persuade me. [I, without cause,

Wishest thou that thyself shouldst have a reward, and that
Should sit without one? and desirest thou me to give her
back? [a reward, 135

However, if indeed the magnanimous Achaeans will give me
Having adapted it to my mind, so that it shall be a suitable
one,⁶ *well and good*;⁷ [gone

But if they do not give me one, then indeed I myself having
Will seize either thine or Ajax's reward, or, having taken,
I will bear away, Ulysses's. And he will be greatly enraged
whomsoever I visit.⁸ [after: 140

But, however, these things we will deliberate on even here-

⁶ Or, *one of equal worth*.

⁷ The figure "apostrophe," a form of speech by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

⁸ Or, *to whomsoever I shall have come*.

νῦν δ' ἄγε, νῆα μέλαιναν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἀλλα δῖαν,
ἐς δ' ἑρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἑκατόμβην
θείομεν, ἀν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσῆδα καλλιπάρρον
βῆσσομεν, εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος ἔστω,
ἢ Αἴας, ἢ Ἰδομενεὺς, ἢ δίος Ὄδυσσεος,
ἢ σὺ, Πηλεύθη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν,
ὅφερ ἥμιν 'Εκάρεργον Δάσσεαι ἵερα δέξας.

145

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδών προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Αχιλλεύς·
ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπειτα πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν, 150
ἢ ὅδὸς ἐλθέμενα, ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἴφε μάχεσθαι;
οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἥλυθον αἰχμητάδων
δεῦρο μαχησόμενος* ἐπεὶ οὕτι μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν.
οὐ γάρ πώποτ' ἔμας βοῦς ηλασαν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθῇ ἐριβώλακι βωτιανείρῃ 155
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ· ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ¹
οὔρεα τε σκιάσεντα, θάλασσά τε ἡχήσσα·
ἄλλα σοι, ω̄ μέγ' ἀναιδές, ἀμ' ἐστόμεο, ὅφρα σὺ χαίρης,
τιμὴν ἀρινύμενοι Μενέλαῳ, σοὶ τε, κυνῶπα,
πρὸς Τρώων, τῶν οὕτι μετατρέπη, οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις· 160
καὶ δῆ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,
φέπι πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐ μέν σοι ποτε ἵσου ἔχω γέρας, ὁππότερ' Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρώων ἐκπέρσωστ' εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον·
ἄλλα τὸ μὲν πλεῖστον πολυάκος πολέμοιο 165
χεῖρες ἔμαι διέπουστ· ἀτάρ, ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται,
σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μεῖζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
ἔρχομαι² ἔχων ἐπὶ μῆτας, ἐπήν κεκάμω πολεμίζων.
νῦν δ' εἴμι Φθίηνδε³ ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἔστιν,
οἴκαδ' ἔμεν σὺν νησὶ κορωνίστιν, οὐδέ σ' οἶω,
ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἔὸν, ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.

165

170

¹ Or, *in sufficient numbers*; or, *properly selected*.

² Or, *most terrific*.

³ Or, *having offered sacred things*.

⁴ Or, *having viewed him with a menacing look*.

⁵ Some render it, *to go on an expedition*.

But now come, a black ship let us draw towards the divine sea,
And assemble rowers adequately,¹ and in it place
A hecatomb, and the fair-cheeked Chryseis herself
Put on board, and let the commander be some one member
of the council,

Either Ajax, or Idomeneus, or divine Achilles; 145

Or thou, son of Peleus, of all men the most admirable,²

That for us the Far-shooter thou mayest render favourable,
having offered sacrifices.³ [les said to him;

And then, having looked sternly,⁴ the swift-of-foot Achil-

“ Ah! clothed with impudence, set upon gain,

How, willingly, can any one of the Achaeans comply with
thy commands, [fight? 151

Either to undertake a way-laying,⁵ or with men bravely to
Truly I came not hither for the purpose of fighting on ac-

count of [wards me.

The Trojan warriors; since not at all are they in fault to-
For not at any time drove they away my oxen, nor indeed
my horses,

Nor ever in deep-soiled, hero-nourishing Phthia [many 156
Injured they the fruit; since (there lie) between both very
Shady mountains, and the roaring sea:

But along with thee, O very impudent man, we followed
that thou mightest rejoice, [thee, dog-faced,

Satisfaction endeavouring to procure for Menelaus and for
From the Trojans; which things thou not at all regardest,
nor carest for; [the reward from me, 161

And now thou threatenest that thou thyself wilt take away
For which I toiled much, and (which) the sons of the Achae-

ans gave me. [Achaeans

Never indeed have I a reward equal to thee, whenever the
Lay waste a well-inhabited town of the Trojans.

Yet the greater part of the harassing war 165

My hands direct; but if at any time there comes a division,
To thee the reward is by much the greater: but I, after I

have become weary in warring,

Come to the ships possessing one both small⁶ and dear,⁷

But now I will depart⁸ to Phthia; since it is much better
To go home with my curve-beaked⁹ ships: nor do I think

that you, 170

I being dishonoured here, will acquire a revenue¹⁰ & wealth.”¹¹

⁶ Small—that is, when compared with Agamemnon's.

⁷ Dear—that is, one prized though small.

⁸ ειπε, frequently used for future in Homer, but invariably so in Attic.

⁹ An epithet of the ship from the shape of its prow.

¹⁰ αφενος, the production of one year.

¹¹ πλαιντος, that which is acquired by the lapse of several years.*

Τὸν δ' ἡμεῖβετ¹ ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
 φεῦγε μᾶλ², εἴ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυνται· οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε
 λίστομα εἶνεκ³ ἐμέο μένειν· παρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι,
 οἵ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεύς. 175

ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐστὶ Διοτρεφέοντα βασιλήων·
 αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοί τε, μάχαι τε.
 εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐστὶ, θεός που σοὶ τόγ⁴ ἔδωκεν.
 οἴκαδ⁵ ἵων σὺν νησοῖ τε σῆς καὶ σοῖς ἑτάροισι,
 Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄνασσε. σέθεν δ' ἔγώ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω, 180
 οὐδ' ὅθομαι κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ὥδε·
 ὡς ἔμ⁶ ἀφαιρεῖται Χρυσῆ⁷ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
 τὴν μὲν ἔγὼ σὺν νηὶ τ'⁸ ἐμῷ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἑτάροισι
 πέμψω· ἔγὼ δέ κ'⁹ ἄγω Βρισηῖδα καλλιπάρηον
 αὐτὸς ἵων κλισίνδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας¹⁰ δόφρ¹¹ εὐ εἰδῆς,
 δόσσον φέρτερός εἰμι σέθεν, στυγέη δὲ καὶ ἄλλος
 ἵστον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, καὶ δμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην. 185

"Ως φάτο· Πηλείων δ' ἄχος γένετ¹², ἐν δέ οἱ ἡτορ
 στήθεσσι λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
 ἡ δγε φάσγανον ὁὖν ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ
 τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, δ δ' Ἀτρείδην ἐναρίζοι,
 ἡὲ χόλον παύσειεν, ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμόν.
 ἔως δ ταῦθ' ὕρμανε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
 ἐλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεού μέγα ξίφος¹³ ἥλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
 οὐρανόθεν. πρὸ γάρ ἡκε θεὰ λευκάλενος "Ηρη,
 ἀμφω διώσθ θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε.
 στῆ δ' ὅπιθεν, ἔανθης δὲ κόμης ἔλε Πηλείωνα,
 οἵω φαινομένη, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔτις ὄράτο.
 θάμβησε δ' Ἀχιλεὺς, μετὰ δὲ τράπετ¹⁴, αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω
 Παλλάδ¹⁵ Ἀθηναίην· δεινὸν δέ οἱ δόσσο φάανθεν· 190
 καὶ μν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγύδα·
 Τίπτ' αὐτ', αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, εἰλήλουνθας;

¹ Or, *Jove the source of all good counsel or wisdom.*

² Or, *being angry.*

³ That is, he hesitated what to decide upon.

And then the king of men, Agamemnon, replied to him :
 “Flee by all means, if thy mind is inclined; nor do I, for
 my part, thee [others also
 Entreat, for the sake of me, to remain ; with me (there are)
 Who will honour me, but especially counselling Jove.¹ 175
 And the most hateful to me art thou of the Jove-nourished
 kings ; [battles.

For always to thee strife is pleasant as well as wars and
 If very strong thou art, a god perchance gave this to thee.
 Homewards having gone with both thy ships and thy com-
 panions,

The Myrmidons reign over. Thee indeed I regard not, 180
 Nor care for, though angry.² And I will threaten thee thus :
 Since from me Phœbus Apollo takes away Chryseis,
 Her indeed I, with both my own ship and my own com-
 panions,

Will send ; but I will carry off the fair-cheeked Bryseis,
 Thy own reward, having gone myself to thy tent ; that well
 thou mayest know [also may dread 186
 How much more powerful I am than thou, and that another
 To call himself equal to me, and to be likened in opposition.”

Thus he spake ; and grief was to the son of Peleus,
 and in his hairy
 Breast his heart in two ways meditated,³ [190
 Whether he, having drawn his sharp sword from his thigh,
 Should make them indeed rise up from their seats, and he
 should kill the son of Atreus,
 Or put an end to his wrath, and restrain his passion.

Whilst he these things was meditating in his mind and in
 his soul, [indeed Minerva came
 And was drawing out of the scabbard his great sword, then
 From heaven. For the white-armed goddess Juno sent her
 forth, 195

Both loving, and regarding both equally in her soul.
 And she stood behind, and by his auburn hair seized the
 son of Peleus, [her.
 To him alone appearing, and of the others not any one saw
 And surprized was Achilles, and turned back, and immedi-
 ately knew

Pallas Minerva ; and dreadful her two eyes⁴ shone : 200
 And having accosted her, *these* winged words he spake to
 her : [come ?
 “Why here, offspring of Ægis-bearing Jove, hast thou

⁴ Divini signa decoris,
 Ardentesque notate oculos.—*Virg. Æneid*, lib. V, 647.

ἡ ἵνα ὑθριν ἵδη 'Αγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο;
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέσθαι δίω,
ἥς ὑπεροπλίσι τάχ' ἀν ποτε θυμὸν δλέσσῃ.

205

Τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
ἡλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τεὸν μέρος, αἴ κε πίθηρι,
οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δέ μ' ἡκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρῆ,

ἄμφω δμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κτηδομένη τε.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, λῆγ' ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἔλκεο χειρι·
ἀλλ' ἦτοι ἔπειτα μὲν ὀνείδισσον, ὡς ἔστεται περ.
δὸς γὰρ ἔξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
καὶ ποτέ τοι τρίς τόσσα παρέσσεται ὄγλαὰ δῶρα
ὑθριος είνεκα τῆσδε· σὺ δ' ἵσχεο, πειθεο δ' ἡμῶν.

210

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
χρὴ μὲν σφωτέρον γε, θεὰ, ἔπος εἰρύσασθαι,
καὶ μᾶλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον· δὸς γὰρ ἄμεινον.
ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθητι, μᾶλα τ' ἔκλυνον αὐτὸν.

² Ή, καὶ ἐπ' ἀργυρέῃ κώπῃ σχέθε χείρα βαρεῖαν·
ἀψ δ' ἐσ κουλεὸν ὥστε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ' ἀπίθησε
μύθῳ Ἀθηναῖς. ἡ δ' Οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει
δώματ' ἐσ αἰγιόχρῳ Διὸς μετὰ δαίμονας ἀλλοις.
Πηλεΐδης δ' ἔξαντις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
'Ατρείδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὕπω λῆγε χδοιο·

220

Οἰνοθαρε, κυνὸς δμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο, σοῦτε ποτ'¹ ἐσ πόλεμοις ἄμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι,
οὗτε λόχονδ' ἴέναι σὺν ἀριστήσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
τέτληκας θυμῷ· τόδε τοι κῆρ εἴδεται εἶναι.
ἡ πολὺ λώιόν ἔστι, κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι, δότις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη.
δημοθόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῦσιν ἀνάσσεις·
ἡ γὰρ ἀν, 'Ατρείδη, νῦν ὑστατα λαβήσαιο.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοῦμαι·

230

¹ i. e. Just as reproachful terms shall occur to you.

² εἰλον, the aorist tense, denoting custom.

³ Spoken ironically.

⁴ Ότ, a king who lives on, or wastes the property of his people.

Is it that thou mayest see the insolence of Agamemnon, the
 son of Atreus? [accomplished,
 But I declare to thee, and that which also I think will be
 By his over-bearing conduct he may perhaps at some time
 lose his life." 205
 But him, in turn, the blue-eyed goddess Minerva addressed:
 "I came to put a stop to thine anger, if indeed thou wilt be
 persuaded, [forth,
 From heaven; and me the white-armed goddess Juno sent
 Both loving and regarding both equally in her soul.
 But come, cease from contention, nor draw the sword with
 thy hand. [shall be.¹ 211
 But certainly indeed with words reproach him, just as it
 For thus I declare, and that which shall also be accomplished;
 Even, at some time, to thee shall be presented thrice so ma-
 ny splendid gifts [obey us."
 On account of this insult; but thou restrain thyself, and
 And, replying, her the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed: 215
 "It is indeed fitting, goddess, that I should obey your com-
 mand at least, [is better,
 Although I have been much irritated in soul; for thus it
 Whoever obeys the gods, him specially they are wont² to
 hear." [hand;
 He said, and, on his sword-hilt of silver, checked his heavy
 And back to the scabbard thrust the great sword, nor diso-
 beyed 220
 The word of Minerva. But she to Olympus had gone,
 To the mansions of Ægis-bearing Jove to the midst of the
 other deities.
 But the son of Peleus anew, in offensive words, [wrath:
 Addressed the son of Atreus, and ceased not yet from his
 "Heavy with wine, having the eyes of a dog, but the heart
 of a stag, [been armed, 226
 Neither at any time for war along with the people to have
 Nor to go to an ambuscade with the chieftains of the Achae-
 ans, [to thee.
 Hast thou dared in thy soul; this indeed seems to be death
 Truly far more useful³ is it, throughout the extensive army
 of the Achaeans, [in opposition to thee. 230
 The gifts to take away from *any one*, who may have spoken
 Thou art a people-devouring king,⁴ since thou reignest over
 worthless men; [insulted for the last time.
 For (else) surely, son of Atreus, thou wouldest now have
 But I declare to thee, and I will swear a great oath in
 addition;

καὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὖποτε φύλλα καὶ ὅζους
φύσει, ἐπειδὴ πρώτα τομὴν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν, 235
οὐδὲ ἀναθηλήσει· περὶ γάρ ᾧ ἔχαλκὸς ἔλεγε
φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν· νῦν αὐτέ μν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικαστόλοι, οἵτε θέμαστας
πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται· δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὄρκος·
ἡ ποτ'¹ Ἀχιλλῆς ποθῇ ἔξεται νῦν Ἀχαιῶν 240
σύμπαντας· τοῖς δὲ σε τι δυνήσεαι ἀχρύμενός περ
χραιμεῖν, εὐτ'² διν πολλοὶ οἴφ'³ Ἐκτορος ἀνδροφόνου
θνήσκοντες πίπτωσι· σὺ δὲ ἔνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις
χωδύμενος, δτ'⁴ ἀριστος Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτιτας.
Ὦς φάτο Πηλείδης, προτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαῖη 245
χρυσείοις ἥλιοις πεπαρμένον, ἔξετο δὲ αὐτός.
Ἄτρειδης δὲ ἐτέρωθεν ἐμῆνε, τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
ἡδυεπῆς ἀνόρουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής,
τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ρέεν αὐδή.
τῷ δὲ ηδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 250
ἐφθιαθ', οἱ δὲ πρόσθεν ἀμα τράφεν ἡδὲ γένοντο
ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθέη, μετὰ δὲ τριτάγοισιν ἄνασσεν.
ὅς σφιν ἔϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
Ὦ πόποι, ἡ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιΐδα γαῖαν ίκάνει.
ἡ κεν γηθίσας Πρίαμος, Πριάμοι τε παῖδες, 255
ἅλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ,
εἰ σφῶν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιν,
οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δὲ ἔστε μάχεσθαι.
ἄλλὰ πίθεσθ'⁵ ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέραι ἔστον ἐμεῖο.
ηδη γάρ ποτ'⁶ ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείσιν, ἡέπερ ὑμῖν, 260
ἀνδράσιν ὡμαλῆσα, καὶ οὖποτέ μ' οἴγ' ἀθέριζον.
οὐ γάρ πω τοίσους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἴδωμας,
οίον Πειρίθοον τε, Δρύαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Καινέα τ', Ἐξάδιον τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον,

¹ Or, who preserve the laws (which they have received) from Jove.

² Or, for Achilles.

³ πίπτωσι, subjunctive for future.

⁴ Or, and from the tongue of this man.

Verily, by this sceptre, which never indeed leaves and branches [tains, 235
 Will produce, since first it left the trunk on the moun-
 Nor will shoot forth again; for indeed the brass stripped off
 from around it [Achæans,
 Both its leaves and bark; now, moreover, it the sons of the
 Dispensers of justice, bear in their hands, who laws¹
 From Jove defend; and this shall be a great oath to thee;
 Truly at some time a desire of Achilles² shall reach the
 sons of the Achæans 240
 Altogether; and them not at all shalt thou be able to assist,
 Although distressed, when many at the hands of the man-
 slaying Hector
 Shall fall³ dying; and thou wilt within thee tear thy soul,
 Being furious, because the bravest of the Achæans thou
 honouredst not at all." [sceptre 245
 Thus spake the son of Peleus, and on the ground cast the
 Adorned with golden studs, and sat himself down.
 But the son of Atreus on the other side was raging. Then
 indeed to them the sweet-speaking
 Nestor started up, the clear-toned orator of the Pylians,
 From whose tongue⁴ also flowed a voice sweeter than
 honey. [speaking men 250
 And with him already indeed two generations of articulate-
 Had passed away, who formerly were brought up and lived
 along with him
 In sacred⁵ Pylus, and among the third he was reigning.
 Who, being well affected towards them, harangued, and
 said among them,
 "Alas⁶ surely great grief is come to the Achean land;
 Assuredly would Priam be delighted, and the sons of Priam,
 And the other Trojans would exceedingly rejoice in soul,
 If they should hear of you two contending in all this man-
 ner; [them in fighting.⁷
 You who indeed surpass the Danai in counsel, and surpass
 But be persuaded; for ye both are younger than I.
 For before now⁸ I even with better men than 260
 Ye associated, and not at any time did they indeed slight me.
 Verily never yet saw I such men, nor shall I see,⁹
 Such as both Pirithous, and Dryas, shepherd of tribes;
 And Cæneus, and Exadius, and Polyphemus, match for a god;

⁵ That is, under divine protection; or, favoured by divinities.

⁶ Or, ye gods.

⁷ οὐαχερθαί is here used as a noun in the accusative.

⁸ Or, once already; or, some time ago.

⁹ Subjunctive for future indicative.

Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτουις.	265
κάρτιστοι δὴ κεῖνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν.	
κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν, καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο	
Φηροὶν ὁρεσκόφοιστ, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀποδεσσαν.	
καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἔγῳ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθὼν	
τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀπίνης γαιής ¹ καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοῖ·	270
καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἔγῳ. κείνοισι δ' ἀν οἵτις	
τῶν, οἱ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθονίοι, μαχέοιτο.	
καὶ μέν μεν βουλέων ξύνιεν, πείθοντό τε μύθῳ.	
ἀλλὰ πίθεοθι καὶ ὕμμεις, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἄμεινον.	275
μήτε σὺν τόρδ' ² , ἀγαθός περ ἔὼν, ἀποαιρεό κούρην,	
ἀλλ' ἔσα, ὃς οἱ πρώτοι δόσαν γέρας νίες Ἀχαιῶν·	
μήτε σὺν, Πηλεύδη, θελ' ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆϊ	
ἀντιψίνην ³ ἐπεὶ οὐποθ' δμοῖς ἔμμορε τιμῆς	
σκηπτούχος βασιλεὺς, φτε Ζεὺς κύδος ἔδωκεν.	
εὶ δὲ σὺ καρτερὸς ἐστὶ, θεὰ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ,	280
ἀλλ' ὅγε φέρτερὸς ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.	
'Ατρεΐδη, σὺ δὲ παῦ τεὸν μένος ⁴ αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε	
λίστομ ⁵ , Ἀχιλλῆι μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν	
ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσι πέλεται πολέμῳ κακοῖο.	
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·	285
ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·	
ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνήρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἀλλων,	
πάντων μὲν κρατέειν ἐθέλει, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν,	
πάσι τε δὲ σημαίνειν, δτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι δῶ.	
εὶ δέ μια αἰχμῇ τὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔντες,	290
τοῦνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὄνειδεα μυθήσασθαι;	
Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἡμείθετο διος Ἀχιλλεύς·	
ἢ γάρ κε δειλός τε καὶ οὐτειδανὸς καλεοίμην,	
εὶ δή σοι πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπης.	
ἀλλοισι δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γὰρ ἔμοιγε	295
σήμαιν'. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι δῶ.	

¹ Or, from a distant land.² Or, according to myself; i. e. according to the strength I had; or, by myself; that is, apart from the rest.

And Theseus, son of Ægeus, like to the immortals. [up.266
 Assuredly the strongest of men on earth were they brought
 The strongest indeed were they, and with the strongest
 they fought. [they destroyed them.

The mountain-dwelling Centaurs, and in a terrific manner
 And I indeed with them associated, having come from Pylus,
 From a distance, from the land of Apis;¹ for themselves cal-
 led me: [any one 271

And I fought to the best of my power.² And with them not
 Of those who are now mortals on earth would fight.

And they indeed listened to my counsels, and yielded to my
 advice.

But be ye also persuaded, since to yield is better.

Neither do thou from him, brave though thou be, take away
 the damsel, [the reward to him. 276

But let her alone, as at first the sons of the Achæans gave
 Nor do thou, son of Peleus, desire to contend with the king
 In opposition; since never has a sceptre-bearing king,
 To whom Jove gave glory, received equal honour.

And if thou art strong, and a goddess mother bore thee, 280
 Yet he at least is (thy) superior, since he reigns over greater
 numbers. [thermore I, for my part,

But do thou, son of Atreus, put a stop to thine anger: fur-
 Entreat thee against Achilles to give up thy wrath, who is
 the great

Bulwark from the destructive war for all the Achæans."

And, replying, king Agamemnon said to him, 285
 "Verily now, old man, all these things at least according to
 propriety hast thou spoken;
 But this man wishes to be above all others—

Wishes indeed over all to bear rule, and over all to reign,
 And to all to dictate;³ in which things I think that I shall
 not yield.

And, if the ever-existing gods made him a warrior, 290
 On this account do they ordain that he should utter re-
 proaches?" [ed him:

And then, interrupting his speech, divine Achilles answer-
 "Why—surely both coward and worthless should I be called,
 If indeed I should hold under⁴ to thee in every affair, whatso-
 ever thou mayest say;

On others indeed these things enjoin, for me at least 295
 Do not dictate to; for I at least do not think that I shall
 any longer obey thee.

³ Or, all to give signal to.

⁴ i. e. be subject to.

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἔρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι·
χερσὶ μὲν οὕτοι ἔγωγε μαχήσομαι εἴνεκα κούρης
οὕτε σοι, οὔτε τώ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθε γε δόντες.
τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἂ μοι ἐστὶ θοῇ παρὰ τηὴν μελαίην, 300
τῶν οὐκ ἄν τι φέροις ἀν δὲ λέποντος ἐμεῖο.
εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν, πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώωσι καὶ οἴδε·
αἰψύδα τοι αἷμα κελαυνὸν ἐρωήσει περὶ δουρὶ.

*Ως τώ γ' ἀντιβίοισι μαχησαμένω ἐπέεσσιν
ἀνστήτην¹ λῦσαν δ' ἀγορὴν παρὰ νησὸν² Ἀχαιῶν. 305
Πηλείδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆσας εἴσας
ἥιε σύν τε Μενοιτίᾳδή καὶ οἰς ἐτάροισιν·
Ἄτρείδης δ' ἄρα νῆσον θοὴν μλαδε προέρυσσεν,
ἐς δ' ἑρέτας ἔκρινεν ἔείκοσιν, ἐς δ' ἑκατόμβην
βῆσε θεῷ³ ἀνὰ δὲ Χρυσηῆδα καλλιπάρησον 310
εἰσεν ἄγων⁴ ἐν δ' ἀρχὸς ἔβῃ πολύμητις⁵ Οδυσσεύς.
οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ⁶ ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα..
λαοὺς δ' Ἀτρείδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἀναγεν.
οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο, καὶ εἰς δῆλα λύματ⁷ ἔβαλλον·
ἔρδον δ' Ἀπόλλωνι τελήσσας ἑκατόμβας 315
ταύρων ἡδ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θύν⁸ ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο.
κνίσση δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῷ.

*Ως οἱ μὲν τὰ πένοντο κατὰ στρατόν. οὐ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
λῆγ⁹ ἔριδος, τὴν πρῶτον ἐπηπεὶλεσ¹⁰ Ἀχιλῆ.
ἄλλ' ὅγε Ταλθύβιόν τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέειπε, 320
τώ οἱ ἔσαν κήρυκε καὶ ὅτρηρὼ θεράποντε·

*Ἐρχεσθον κλούίην Πηληϊάδεω¹¹ Ἀχιλῆος,
χειρὸς ἐλόντ¹² ἀγέμενην Βριστῆδα καλλιπάρησον·
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δῶροσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κειν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαί,
ἐλθὼν σύν πλεόνεσσος¹³ τό οἱ καὶ ρίγοιν ἔσται. 325

*Ως εἰπὼν, προίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

¹ Or, *are to me*.

² or with the optative, for future indicative.

³ That is, *by means of my spear*.

⁴ That is, ships having equal sides.

⁵ See l. 141.

⁶ That is, the ocean.

⁷ Or, *to perform a lustration*.

And another thing I tell thee, and do thou lay it up in thy mind : [on account of the damsel, With hands indeed certainly I, for my part, will not fight Neither with thee, nor with any other, since at least, after having given, ye took her from me. [ship, 300 But of those other things, which are mine¹ at my swift black Of those not any thing, having taken, shalt thou carry off,² I being unwilling.

But if thou wilt come now, try, that these also may know ; Quickly thy black blood shall flow about my spear."³

Thus they two indeed having contended with angry words Rose up ; and they dissolved the assembly at the ships of the Achaeans. 305

The son of Peleus indeed to his tents and equal ships⁴ Went with both the son of Menoetius and his companions ; And then the son of Atreus a swift ship launched into the sea,⁵ And selected twenty rowers for it, and a hecatomb [310 Embarked for the god ; and leading, placed the fair-cheeked Chryseis on board ; and the very-wise Ulysses embarked commander. [ing over the watery ways.⁶

They indeed directly after, having gone on board, were sail- And the son of Atreus commanded the tribes to purify themselves.⁷ [into the sea,⁸

And they purified themselves, and cast the off-scourings And they sacrificed to Apollo perfect hecatombs 315 Of bulls and of goats, by the shore of the barren⁹ sea.

And, the odour being rolled round about the smoke, reached heaven. [And Agamemnon did not

Thus indeed they were performing these things in the army. Cease from the contention, which he at first threatened against Achilles.

But he addressed both Talthybius and Eurybates, 320 Who were two heralds and active attendants to him :

" Go to the tent of the son of Peleus, Achilles, [seis ; By the hand having taken,¹⁰ lead away the fair-cheeked Bry- And if he should not give her, then indeed I myself will seize her, [harsher to him." 325

Having come with greater numbers ; this will be even Thus having spoken, he sent them, and enjoined the harsh command.

⁸ Pope renders it, *They washed, and threw away their washings.* " Perhaps this illustration," he says, " might be used as a physical remedy in cleansing them from the infection of the plague ; as Pausanias tells us it was by the Arcadians, from whence he says the plague was called *λύμη* by the Greeks."

⁹ Or, *unfruitful*, an epithet of the air or sea, *not yielding a crop.*

¹⁰ *αγεμεν*, infinitive for the imperative.

τὸ δὲ ἀέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θῖν' ἄλλος ἀτρυγέτοιο·
Μυρμδόνων δὲ ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆσος ἵκεσθην.
τὸν δὲ εὐρον παρὰ τε κλισίῃ καὶ νῆσοι μελαίνῃ
ἥμενον¹ οὐδὲ ἄρα τάχει ιδὼν γῆθσεν Ἀχιλλεύς. 330
τὸ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένων βασιλῆα
στήτην, οὐδέ τι μὲν προσεφώνεον, οὐδὲ ἔρεοντο.
αὐτὰρ δὲ ἔγνω γῆσιν ἐπὶ φρεοῖ, φάνησέν τε·

Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
δεσσον² ἵτ³· οὐτὶ μοι ὅμμες ἐπαίταιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων, 335
ὅς σφῶν προίει Βριστῆδος εἴνεκα κούρης.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, Διογενὲς Πλατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην,
καὶ σφῶν δὸς ἄγειν⁴ τὸ δὲ αὐτὸν μάρτυροι ἔστων
πρός τε θεῶν μακάρων, πρός τε θυητῶν ἀνθρώπων,
καὶ πρός τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος. εἴποτε δὲ αὐτε⁵ 340
χρειώ ἐμειο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύναι
τοὺς ἀλλοιος⁶—ἡ γὰρ ὅγ⁷ δλοῦσσι φρεοὶ θύει,
οὐδέ τι οὐδὲ νοῆσαι ἀμμα πρόσσων καὶ ὀπίσσων,
ὅππως οἱ παρὰ τηνοὶ σόσιοι μαχέοντο Ἀχαιοι.

"Ως φάτο" Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεκείθεο⁸ ἔταιρῳ, 345
ἐκ δὲ ἄγαγε κλισίας Βριστῆδα καλλιπάρησον,
δῶκε δὲ ἄγειν. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸς ἵτην παρὰ νῆσος Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡ δὲ ἀέκοντος⁹ ἀμμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίει. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθεῖς
θιν¹⁰ ἔφ¹¹ ἄλλος πολῆς, δρόσων ἐπὶ οἰνοπα πόντον. 350
πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἥρήσατο, χείρας δρεγνύς·

Μῆτερ, ἐπει μὲν ἔτεκές γε μινυθάδιν περ ἔόντα,
τιμὴν πέρ μοι διφελλεν¹² Ολύμπιος ἐγγυαλίζα
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης. νῦν δὲ οὐδέ με τυτθὸν ἔτισεν.
ἡ γάρ μι¹³ Ἀτρεΐδης εύρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἡτίμησεν. ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. 355

¹ See note on line 316.

² Achilles.

³ Agamemnon.

⁴ That is, knew their business or object in coming.

⁵ That is, of the insult shown to Achilles by Agamemnon.

⁶ The figure "apostrophe." See line 137.

And they two unwilling went along the shore of the barren¹
sea ; [dons.
And they came to both the tents and ships of the Myrmidons.
And him they found at both his tent and black ship,
Sitting ; nor, in truth, them two having seen, did Achilles
rejoice. 330

They indeed fearing him,² and (yet) reverencing the king,³
Stood ; neither addressed them him at all, nor asked a question.
But he knew⁴ in his own mind, and spake :

“ Hail, heralds, messengers of Jove, and also of men !
Come near : not at all are ye in fault towards me, but Agamemnon, 335

Who sent you on account of the damsel Bryseis.

But come, high-born Patroclus, lead out the damsel,
And give (her) to them to lead away ; but let them two
themselves be witnesses⁵

Both before the blessed gods, and before mortal men,
And before the pitiless king. But if ever again 340
There be need of me to ward off unseemly destruction
From the others—verily indeed with mischievous thoughts
he is in a rage, [ture and the past,⁶

Nor at all knows how to observe at the same time⁷ the future
That the Achaeans may fight in safety for him by the ships.”

Thus he spake ; and Patroclus obeyed his companion, 345
And from the tent led forth the fair-cheeked Bryseis,
And gave her to them to lead away. And they two went
back to the ships of the Achaeans. [upon Achilles
And the woman went, unwilling, along with them. Here-
Having shed tears, apart from his companions having been
separated, immediately sat down [coloured⁸ deep, 350
On the shore of the hoary sea, looking upon the wine-
And much he prayed to his mother, his hands stretching
out : [lived,¹⁰

“ Mother, since at least thou baredst me, being very short-
Olympian Jove thundering on high, ought indeed to have
given [least.

Me honour. But now he has honoured me not even in the
Assuredly indeed the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Agamemnon, me [ward, himself having taken it away.” 356
Hath dishonoured ; for, having seized, he possesses my re-

⁷ That is, he has not sense to discern what is the right course by contrasting present or probable future circumstances with the past.

⁸ Or, the forward and behind.

⁹ Or, dark.

¹⁰ This alludes to a story that when Achilles was young his mother asked him whether he preferred a long life spent in obscurity and retirement, or a few years of military fame and glory, and that he made choice of the latter.

Ὄς φάτο δακρυχέων. τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε πότνια μήτηρ,
ἡμένη ἐν βένθεστιν ἀλὸς παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι.
καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδυ πολῆς ἀλὸς, ἡντ' ὅμιχλῃ,
καὶ ῥό πάροιθ' αὐτοῖς καθέζετο δακρυχέοντος, 360
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·

Τέκνουν, τί κλαιεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;
ἔξαιδα, μὴ κεῦθε νόῳ, ἵνα εἴδομεν ἄμφω.

Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
οἰσθα· τί τοι ταῦτα ἰδύῃ πάντ' ἀγορεύω; 365
φόχόμεθ' ἐς Θήβην ιερῆν πόλιν Ἕπιώνος,
τὴν δὲ διεπράθομέν τε, καὶ ἥγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.

καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν τίες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἐκ δ' ἔλον Ἀτρεΐδῃ Χρυσηῆδα καλλιπάργον.

Χρύσης δ' αὐθ' ιερεὺς ἑκατηβόλους Ἀπόλλωνος 370
ἥλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆjas Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἑκηβόλους Ἀπόλλωνος
χρυσέων ἀνὰ σκήπτρων, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς.
Ἀτρεΐδα δὲ μᾶλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν. 375

ἐνθ' ἀλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὺς,
αἰδεῖσθαι θ' ιερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·
ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥδανε θυμῷ,
ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δὲ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

χωδόμενος δ' ὁ γέρων πάλιν ὠχρετο. τοῦ δὲ Ἀπόλλων 380
εὐξαμένους ἤκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μᾶλα οἱ φίλοις ἦν.

ἥκε δὲ ἐπ' Ἀργείουσι κακὸν βέλος. οἱ δέ νυ λαὸι
θνῆσκον ἐπασσύντεροι. τὰ δὲ ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοῖο
πάντη ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ μάντις
εὐ εἰδὼς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας Ἐκάτοιο. 385

αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρώτος κελόμην θεόν Διάσκεσθαι·
Ἀτρείωνα δὲ ἐπειτα χόλος λάβεν. αἴψα δὲ ἀναστὰς
ἥπειλησεν μῦθον, δὲ δὴ τετέλεσμένος ἐστί.
τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν τῇ θῷῃ ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοὶ

¹ Or, he threatened a speech.

Thus he spake shedding tears. And him his venerable mother heard,
 Sitting in the depths of the sea by her aged father.
 And quickly she emerged from the hoary sea, as a mist;
 And then sat down before him shedding tears, 360
 And with her hand she soothed him, and spake a word, and
 called him by name, [thee in thy mind?
 "Son, why weepest thou? and what grief has reached
 Speak out, conceal it not in thy mind, that we may both
 know." [her:
 And groaning heavily the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed
 "Thou knowest; why should I speak these things to thee
 knowing all?" 365
 We went to Thebes, a sacred city of Eetion,
 And both laid it waste, and brought every thing hither.
 And those things indeed the sons of the Achæans properly
 divided among themselves. [Chryseis.
 And they selected for the son of Atreus the fair-cheeked
 But thereupon Chryses the priest of far-shooting Apollo 370
 Came to the swift ships of the brass-mailed Achæans,
 Both intending to redeem his daughter, and bringing an in-
 finite ransom,
 And having in his hands fillets of far-shooting Apollo,
 Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,
 And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders
 of the people. 375
 Then, indeed, all the other Achæans testified their assent,
 Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid
 ransom; [in his mind;
 But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing
 But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides
 a harsh command. [prayed 380
 And angry the old man went back. And him having
 Apollo heard, since he was very dear to him.
 And he sent a destructive dart against the Argives. And
 hereupon the tribes [were visiting them
 Were dying one after another. And the arrows of the god
 In every direction through the wide army of the Achæans.
 But to us a prophet [385
 Well understanding spake the divinings of the Far-shooter.
 Immediately I the first advised to propitiate the god;
 And thereupon rage seized the son of Atreus. And quickly
 having risen up
 He uttered a threat,¹ which accordingly is accomplished.
 For her indeed with a swift ship the black-eyed Achæans

<p>ἐς Χρύσην πέμπουσιν, ἄγοντι δὲ δῶρα ἀνακτι· τὴν δὲ νέον κλισίηθεν ἔβαν κήρυκες ἄγοντες κούρην Βρισῆσ, τήν μοι δόσαν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν. ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς ἥησος· ἐλθοῦσ' Οὐλυμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἴ ποτε δή τι ἡ ἔπει ὄντης κραδίην Διὸς, ἡὲ καὶ ἔργῳ. πολλάκι γὰρ σέο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἀκούσα εὐχομένης, ὅτ' ἔφησθα κελαινεφέῖ Κρονίωνι οἵη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ἀεικά λοιγόν ἀμῦναι, ὅππότε μιν ἔννθησαι Ὄλύμπιοι ήθελον ἄλλοι, "Ηρη τ', ἡδὲ Ποσειδάον, καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθηνῆ. ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ' ἐλθοῦσα, θεὰ, ὑπελύσαο δεσμῶν, ωχ' ἐκατόγχειρον καλέσασ' ἐς μακρὸν Ὅλυμπον, ὃν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεὸν, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες Αἰγαίων· ὁ γάρ αὐτε βίῃ οὖν πατρὸς ἀμείνων. ὃς φὰ παρὰ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο κύδει γαίων. τὸν καὶ ὑπέδδεισαν μάκαρες θεοὶ, οὐδέ τ' ἔδησαν. τῶν νῦν μιν μήσασα παρέέο, καὶ λαβὲ γούνων, αἴ κέν πως ἐθέληστιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἄλλας Ἀχαιούς κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάρτες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, γνῷ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων ἦν ἄτην, ὅτ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισε.</p> <p>Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα· ὡς μοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον, αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα. αἴθ' ὅφελες παρὰ τηνὸν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων ἡσθαι· ἐπεὶ νῦ τοι αἴστα μίνυνθά περ, οὕτι μᾶλλα δῆν. νῦν δ' ἄμα τ' ὀκύμορος καὶ ὄζερὸς περὶ πάντων</p>	390 395 400 405 410 415
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¹ That is, *the god.*

² Jupiter having acquired supremacy in heaven, made an exorbitant use of his power, and treated the other gods with much haughtiness. A sedition among them was the consequence, and a conspiracy to bind him. But Thetis, apprized of their intentions by her father Nereus, hastened to the aid of Jupiter, attended by Ægeon, who terrified them from their purpose. Jupiter, learning the particulars of this cabal from Thetis, suspended Juno by the wrists, commanded Neptune and Apollo to work for Laomedon, and in recompence for such signal service rendered him by Thetis, conferred on her son Achilles the honour of complete vengeance for the injury done him by Aga-

To Chrysa are escorting, and are carrying gifts to the king;¹ 390
 And the other recently from my tent heralds went leading away [gave me.
 The daughter of Brises, whom the sons of the Achæans But thou, if at least thou art able, aid thine own son;
 Having gone to Olympus supplicate Jove, if ever now at all, Either in word, or even in deed, thou hast gratified the heart of Jove. 395
 For often in the halls of my father, have I heard thee Boasting, when thou wast saying that, from Jove the collector of black-clouds, [destruction,
 Thou alone, among the immortals, wardedst off unseemly When the other Olympians were desirous to bind him,
 Both Juno, and Neptune, and Pallas Minerva. 400
 But thou indeed having gone, goddess, rescuedst him from bonds,
 Quickly having called the hundred-handed to high Olympus, Whom the gods call Briareus, but all men [than his father:]
 Ægeon; (for he, on the other hand, was better in strength Who then sat down by the son of Saturn exulting in glory. 405
 Him even the blessed gods dreaded, and they bound (him) not.²
 Of these things now having reminded him, sit by, and lay hold of him by his knees, [Trojans,
 If perchance, by some means he may be willing to assist the And drive the Achæans both to their ships³ and the sea,⁴
 Being slaughtered, that all may enjoy their king. 410
 And the son of Atreus, far-ruling Agamemnon, also may know [at all.]
 His folly, when the best of the Achæans he honoured not
 And hereupon him Thetis answered, pouring down a tear: “Alas, my son, why indeed did I bring thee up,⁵ unhappily having borne thee? [without suffering, 415
 Would that thou hadst, by the ships, without tears and Sat; since now thy fate is for a very short time, not at all very long. [above
 But now thou art at once both quick to die, and unfortunate

memnon. Achilles, in this passage desiring the punishment of the Grecians, very artfully reminds his mother that those deities who now assisted them had formerly been confederated against Jupiter.

¹ Or, *their sterns.*

² αὐτὸι separated from ελσαὶ (for ελασαὶ) by Tmesis.

³ Thetis had several children by Peleus, but destroyed them all by fire in attempting to see whether they were immortal. Achilles would have shared the same fate had not Peleus snatched him from her hand as she was going to repeat the cruel operation.

ἔπλεο. τῷ σε κακῆ αἰσηγ τέκον ἐν μεγάροισι.
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρεσυσα ἔπος Διὸς τερπικεραύνῳ
 εἴμι¹ αὐτὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπὸν ἀγάναμφον, αἵ τε πίθηται, 420
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν, τηνσὶ παρήμενος ὁκυπόρουσι,
 μήνι² Ἀχαιοῖσι, πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.
 Ζεὺς γάρ ἐσ 'Ακεανὸν μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆς
 χθιξός ἔβη κατὰ δάστα, θεοῖ δ' ἄμα πάντες ἔποντο.
 δωδεκάπτη δέ τοι αὐτὶς ἀλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε³ 425
 καὶ τότ⁴ ἔπειτα τοι εἴμι Διὸς προτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,
 καὶ μιν γουνάσσομαι, καὶ μιν πείσεσθαι δῖω.

¹ Ως ἄρα φωνήσασ² ἀπεβήσατο³ τὸν δ' ἔλιπ⁴ αὐτὸν
 χωδμένον κατὰ θυμὸν εὐζώνιο γυναικὸς,
 τὴν ἥτις βίῃ δέκοντος ἀπήγρων. Αὐτὰρ Ὁδυσσεὺς 430
 ἐσ Χρύσην ἵκανεν, ἅγων ιερὴν ἑκατόμβην.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐπτὸς ἵκουτο,
 ίστια μὲν στεῖλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηὶ μελαίνῃ.
 ίστὸν δ' ίστοδόρη πέλασαν, προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες
 καρπαλίμως⁵ τὴν δὲ εἰς ὄρμον προέρυσσαν ἐρετμοῖς. 435
 ἐκ δὲ εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμήσι⁶ ἔδησαν.
 ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸι βαῖνον ἐπὶ ῥήγμιν θαλάσσης.
 ἐκ δὲ ἑκατόμβην βῆσαν ἑκηβόλῳ⁷ Ἀπόλλωνι.
 ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆν⁸ νῆρος βῆ ποντοπόρῳ.
 τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ⁹ ἐπὶ βωμὸν ἅγων πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεὺς, 440
 πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπεν

⁵ Ως Χρύση, πρό μ' ἔπειμψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
 παῖδα τε σοὶ ἀγέμεν, Φοίβῳ θ' ιερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ρέξαι ὑπερ Δαναῶν, ὅφε¹⁰ θλασόμεσθα ἄνακτα,
 δι νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κήδε¹¹ ἐφῆκεν. 445

⁶ Ως εἰπὼν, ἐν χερσὶ τίθει¹² δὲ δέξατο χαίρων
 παῖδα φίλην. τοὶ δ' ὅκα θεῷ κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ἔξειής ἔστησαν ἐνδημτον περὶ βωμόν.
 χερνίγωντο δὲ ἔπειτα, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.

¹ Or, *going to tell.*² Probably the Southern Ocean, near the western extremity of which was the country of the *Aethiopians*.

All. Therefore with an evil destiny I bore thee in the halls,
 But certainly to tell¹ this message to Jove, delighting in the
 thunder-bolt [perchance he may be persuaded. 420
 I myself (will) go to the exceedingly-snowy Olympus, if
 But do thou indeed now sitting by the swift-traversing ships
 Be angry with the Achæans, and abstain from war wholly.
 For Jove to Oceanus,² to the blameless Æthiopians,
 Went yesterday to a feast, and all the gods followed at the
 same time. [Olympus ; 425

But on the twelfth day he will certainly again come to
 And then afterwards I will certainly go to the brazen-founded
 dome of Jove, [that he will be persuaded."
 And I will embrace his knees in supplication, and I think
 Thus then having addressed him, she departed: and him
 she left there

Angry in soul *on account* of the beautiful-waisted woman
 Whom indeed by force *from him* unwilling they took. But
 Ulysses 430

Came to Chrysa, conveying the sacred hecatomb. [harbour,
 And they, when at length they arrived within the very deep
 Furled indeed the sails, and stowed them in the black ship;
 And the mast they brought to its receptacle, having lowered
 it by ropes [with oars. 435

Quickly; and the *ship* to the moorage they urged forward
 And they cast out the anchors, and fastened down the
 halsers; [sea;

And they themselves also went out upon the beach of the
 And they landed the hecatomb for far-shooting Apollo.

And Chryseis went forth from the sea-traversing ship. [altar
 Afterwards indeed the very-wise Ulysses leading her to the
 Placed *her* in the hands of her father, and said to him: 441

" O Chryses, Agamemnon, king of men, has sent me forth,
 Both to convey to thee thy child, and to Apollo a sacred
 hecatomb [pitiate the king,
 To offer in behalf of the Danai, in order that we may pro-
 Who lately hath sent upon the Argives mournful sor-
 rows." 445

Thus speaking, he placed her in his hands, and he re-
 joicing received [tomb
 His child. And they quickly to the god the glorious heca-
 In continued order placed around the well-built altar.
 And afterwards they washed their hands,³ and the salted
 barley cakes raised.⁴

⁴ Or, *raised the barley cakes mixed with salt (over the heads of the victims.)*

³ Χερνίψ, plu. Χερνίβες, water for washing the hands before meals; but mostly,

τοῖσιν δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ¹ εῦχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχάν· 450

Κλῦθί μεν, Ἀργυρότοξ², δις Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας,
Κῦλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενέδουσ τε ἵψι ἀνάστεις.

ἡδη μέν ποτ³ ἐμεῦ πάρος ἔκλινες εὐξαμένου·
τίμησας μὲν ἐμὲ, μέγα δ⁴ ἦφα λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν·
ἡδη ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ⁵ ἐπικρήγηνον ἐέλθωρ,
ἡδη νῦν Δαναῶσιν δεικέα λογγὸν ἄμυνον. 455

Ὦς ἔφατ⁶ εὐχόμενος⁷ τοῦ δ⁸ ἔκλιν Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ δ⁹ εὐξαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,
αὐτὸς μὲν πρώτα, καὶ ἐσφαξαν, καὶ ἔδειραν,
μηρούς τ¹⁰ ἐξέταμον, κατά τε κνίσηγ τέκαλυψαν,
δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐτ¹¹ αὐτῶν δ¹² ὠμοθέτησαν. 460
καὶ δ¹³ ἐπὶ σχίζεις ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ¹⁴ αἴθοπα οἰνον
λείβε¹⁵ νέοι δὲ παρ¹⁶ αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.
αὐτάρ, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ¹⁷ ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,
μίστυλλόν τ¹⁸ ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἀμφ¹⁹ ὀβελοῖσιν ἐπειραν, 465
ῶπησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
αὐτάρ, ἐπεὶ πάνταντο πόνου τετύκοντό τε δάίτα,
δαίνυντ²⁰, οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδείνετο δαιτὸς ἔσσης.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητός ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
κοῦρος μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοῖο· 470
νώμησαν δ²¹ ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάσσοντο.
οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῆ θεὸν Μάσκοντο,
καλὸν ἀείδοντες παιήσαντες, κοῦρος Ἀχαιῶν,
μέλποντες Ἐκάεργον²² δὲ φρένα τέρπετ²³ ἀκούων.
ἡμος δ²⁴ ἡλίος κατέδυν, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἥλθε,
δὴ τότε κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια μῆσι. 475

purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony; the water consecrated by a religious rite, in which the hands were washed before offering a religious sacrifice. πηγαὶ χερύβα, lustral water placed before the door of a house where a corpse lay, for the use of those who had become defiled by touching a dead body.

¹ This passage contains the most exact account of the ancient sacrifices any where left us. There is, first, the purification by washing of hands; secondly, the offering up of prayers; thirdly, the *molæ*, or barley cakes thrown upon the victim; fourthly, the manner of killing it with the head turned upwards towards the celestial gods, (as they turned it downwards when they offered to the infernals;) fifthly, their selecting their thighs and fat for their gods as the best

And for them Chryses earnestly prayed, his hands stretching forth; [Chrysa under thy protection, 451

"Hear me, bearer of the silver bow, who hast taken And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over. Already indeed once before thou heardest me having prayed; Thou indeed honouredst me, and greatly afflictedst the people of the Achæans;

And now still further also perform for me this request, 455 Now on the instant from the Danai ward-off disgraceful destruction."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard. And then when they had prayed,¹ and the salted-barley-cakes cast forward, and flayed (the victims), They indeed first drew back (the neck) and cut the throats, And the thighs cut off, and with fat covered them, 460 Having made double folds of it, and upon them placed raw pieces.

And the old man was burning them on cleft-logs, and was pouring thereon [five-pronged forks in their hands. Sparkling wine; and young men beside him were holding Furthermore, when the thighs were burnt down, and they tasted the entrails,² [pierced them with spits, 465

Then they both cut into small portions the other parts, and And roasted them very skilfully, and drew the whole off. And when they ceased from (this) labour, and prepared the banquet, [thing of an equal feast.

They feasted themselves, nor was the mind wanting in any Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the desire of drink and food,

Young men indeed filled to the brim bowls with liquor; 470 And so distributed to all, having begun (from the right) with the cups. [propitiating

And during the whole day young men of the Achæans were The god with song, singing a beautiful Pæan, Celebrating in song the Far-shooter; and he hearing was delighted in his mind.

And when the sun went down, and darkness came on, 475 Then indeed they laid themselves to sleep by the halsers³ of the ship.

of the sacrifice, and the disposing about them pieces cut from every part for a representation of the whole; (hence the thighs, or *μηρα*, are frequently used in Homer and the Greek poets for the whole victim;) sixthly, the libation of wine; seventhly, the consuming the thighs in the fire of the altar; eighthly, the sacrificers dressing and feasting on the rest, with the joy and hymns to the gods.

² Such as the heart, liver, &c.

³ Or, *the cables*, by which the vessels were moored to the land.

ἥμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη ρόδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς,
καὶ τότ' ἔπειτ' ἀνδροντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.
τοῦτον δὲ ἵκμενον οὐρον τει ἐκάργος Ἀπολλων.
οἱ δὲ ιστὸν στήσαν², ἀνά θ' ιστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν, 480
ἐν δὲ ἄνεμος πρῆσε μέσον ιστίον, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα
στειργη πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἵσχε, νηὸς ιούσης·

ἡ δὲ ἔθεε κατὰ κῦμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτο ἵκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,
νῆα μὲν οἵγε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἥπειροιο ἔρυσσαν 485
ὑψοῦν ἐπὶ ψάμμαθοις, ὑπὸ δὲ ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν.
αὐτοὶ δὲ σκιδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.

Αὐτὰρ δὲ μήνιε τησὶν παρήμενος ὁκυπόρουσι
Διογενῆς Πηλέος νίδος πόδας ὕκνος Ἀχιλλεύς.
οὔτέ ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν, 490
οὔτέ ποτ' ἐς πολέμον· ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρο,
αὐθὶ μένων, ποθεέσκε δὲ ἀντήν τε πτόλεμον τε.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δή ρέ ἐκ τοῖο δυναδεκάτῃ γένετ' Ἡώς,
καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς "Ολυμπον ἵσταν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔντες
πάντες ἄμα, Ζεὺς δὲ ἡρχε. Θέτις δὲ οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων 495
παιδὸς ἔον, ἀλλ' ἡγ' ἀνεδύσατο κῦμα θαλάσσης,
ἡερίη δὲ ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν, Οὐλυμπόν τε.
εὗρεν δὲ εὐρύνοπε Κρονίδην ἄπερ ἥμενον ἀλλων
ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδεψεράδος Οὐλύμποιο.
καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων 500
σκαιῆ³ δεξιτερηγ δὲ ἄρδεντες ἀνθερεῶνος ἐλοῦσα,
λιστομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δή σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὅνησα
ἢ ἥπει, ἢ ἔργῳ, τόδε μοι κρητῆνον ἔέλδωρ·
τίμησόν μοι νίον, δες ὁκυμορώτατος ἀλλων
ἔπλετε¹. ἀτάρ μιν νῦν γε ἀναξ ἀνθρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἡτίμησεν² ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

¹ That is, where there is an opportunity for men to obtain eclat and renown by their eloquence.

² Or, he was eagerly desiring.

³ Vide line 425.

But when the early-born, rosy-fingered morn appeared,
 Then afterwards they also got-underweigh for the wide
 army of the Achaeans. [breeze.]
 And Apollo the Far-shooter sent to them a favourable
 And they set up the mast, and spread out the white sails, 480
 And the wind swelled the middle (of the) sail, and about the
 keel [along];
 The purple wave was resounding loudly, the ship going
 And she was bounding over the surge accomplishing her
 course. [Achaeans,]
 And then when they were come to the wide army of the
 The black ship indeed they drew on the strand; 485
 High up on the sands, and long stays extended under. [ships.
 And they themselves were dispersed to both the tents and
 But he was cherishing his wrath, sitting by the swift-
 traversing ships,
 The high-born son of Peleus the swift-of-foot Achilles.
 Neither at any time did he go to the assembly which makes
 men glorious,¹ 490
 Nor at any time even to the war; but he was pining away
 (in) his heart, [and war.
 There remaining, for he was longing for² both the battle-cry
 But, when at length the twelfth morn³ from that (time) arose
 Then, indeed, even to Olympus went the always-existing
 gods [deed] Thetis was not forgetful of the injunctions 495
 All at the same time, and Jove was leading the way. Then in-
 Of her son, but she emerged from the wave of the sea,
 And in the morning-vapour went up to the great heaven,
 and Olympus. [from the others.
 And she found the far-thundering⁴ son of Saturn sitting apart
 On the highest top of the many-peaked⁵ Olympus.
 And then beside him she sat down, and laid hold of him by
 his knees 500
 With her left hand; and then, with her right, having taken
 him under the chin,
 Supplicating, she addressed King Jove, son of Saturn;
 “ Father Jove, if now I have ever benefitted thee among
 the immortals,
 Either in word, or in deed, perform for me this request;
 Honour my son, who of others is 505
 The quickest to die; but him even now the king of men,
 Agamemnon, [himself having taken it away.
 Has dishonoured; for having seized he possesses his reward,

⁴ Or, *far-seeing.*⁵ Or, *of Olympus having many promontories.*

ἀλλὰ σύ πέρ μιν τίσογ, Ὁλύμπιε, μητιέτα Ζεῦ.
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρωεσσι τίθει κράτος, ὅφρ' ἀν 'Αχαιοὶ¹
νίὸν ἐμὸν τίσωσιν, ὁφέλλωσι τέ έ τιμῆ.

510

*Ως φάτο· τὴν δ' οὕτι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἥστο. Θέτις δ', ως ἦψατο γούνων,
ῶς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυνῖα, καὶ ἔρετο δεύτερον αἴτιον·

Νημερτὲς μὲν δή μοι ὑπόσχεο, καὶ κατάνευσον,
ἡ ἀπόειπ²· ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἔπι δέος· ὅφρ' εὖ εἰδὼ,
ὅσσον ἔγδι μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἰμι.

515

Τὴν δέ μέγ' ὄχθησα προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
ἡ δὴ λοιγμα ἔργυ, ὅτε μ' ἔχθιδοπῆσαι ἐφῆσεις

"Ηρη, ὅταν μ' ἔρεθησιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσω·
ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι
νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ με φησὶν μάχῃ Τρωεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὐτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
"Ηρη· ἐμὸλ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω,
εἰ δ', ἄγε, τοι κεφαλῆ κατανεύσομαι, ὅφρα πεποιθησ.
τοῦτο γάρ κέ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
τέκμωρ· οὐ γάρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδὲ ἀπατηλὸν,
οὐδὲ ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τι κεν κεφαλῆ κατανεύσω.

520

*Η, καὶ κυανέσσιν ἐπ' ὄφρύσι τεῦντε Κρονίων.
ἀμβρόσιαι δ' ἄρα χαῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἄνακτος
κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτου· μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν "Ολύμπουν. 530
τώ γ' ὡς βουλεύσαντε διέτμαγεν· ἡ μὲν ἐπειτα
εἰς ἄλλα ἄλτο βαθεῖαν ἀπ' αἰγλήνετος 'Ολύμπου,
Ζεὺς δὲ ἐδόν πρὸς δῶμα. θεοὶ δ' ἄμα πάντες ἀνέσταν
ἔξ ἔδεων, σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον· οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοις ἔσταν ἀπαντες.
ῶς δ' μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου. οὐ δέ μιν "Ηρη
ἥγνοισεν ἰδούσ' ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλάς
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
αὐτίκα κερτομίοισι Δία Κρονίωνα προσηγίδα·

535

¹ Or, await him approaching.

² Or, counselled counsels.

But do thou, however, honour him, Olympian, counselling
Jove. [Achæans

And so long grant superiority to the Trojans, until the
Honour my son, and advance him in honour." 510

Thus she spake; and cloud-collecting Jove spake to her
not at all, [knees,
But long sat silent. But Thetis, as she laid hold of his
So clung to them, having become implanted on him, and be-
sought him again a second time : [a nod,

" Promise me now indeed for certain, and confirm it with
Or refuse (my request);—since fear is not upon thee,—that
I may know well 515

How much I am the most dishonoured goddess among all."

And cloud-collecting Jove having become sore distressed
addressed her : [wilt impel me to quarrel

" Truly now (these are) mischievous doings, since thou
With Juno, when she provokes me with reproachful words ;
And she, even as it is, is always taunting me among 520
The immortal gods, and also says that I assist the Trojans
in battle. [any way observe

But do thou indeed now go away back, lest Juno should in
Thee; and these things shall be a concern to me, that I
may accomplish them.

But if (you doubt,) come, I will confirm it by a nod with my
head, that thou mayest have confidence. [greatest 525
For this, from me at least, among the immortals is the
Pledge ; for my (pledge) is not revocable, neither to be frus-
trated by deceit, [with my head."

Nor without accomplishment, whatever I confirm by a nod
The son of Saturn spake, and nodded assent to her with
his black eye-brows.

And hereupon the ambrosial locks of the king waved [530
From his immortal head ; and he shook the great Olympus.
They two indeed, having thus taken counsel, separated ; she
indeed then

Leaped to the deep sea from splendid Olympus ;
But Jove (went) to his own abode. And all the gods rose
up together [any one
From their seats, in the presence of their father ; nor dared
To remain sitting on his approach,¹ but all stood before
him. [cerning him was Juno 535

Thus he indeed sat down there on his throne. Nor con-
Ignorant, having seen it, that the silver-footed Thetis,
Daughter of the old man of the sea, counselled² with him.
Immediately with heart-cutting (words) she addressed Jove,
the son of Saturn :

Τίς δ' αὐτοι, δολομήτα, θεῶν συμφράσσοτο βουλάς ; 540
 αἰεὶ τοι φίλον ἔστιν, ἐμὲν ἀπὸ νόσφιν ἔόντα,
 κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν¹ οὐδέ τι πό μοι
 πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ ττι νοήσῃς.

Τὴν δὲ ἡμείβετ² ἔπειτα πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
 "Ηρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθους 545
 εἰδῆσεν" χαλεποί τοι ἔσοντ³ ἀλόχῳ περ ἐόνσῃ.
 ἀλλ' ὁν μέν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκούεμεν, οὗτις ἔπειτα
 οὐτε θεῶν πρότερος τόγ⁴ εἴσεται, οὕτ⁵ ἀνθρώπων·
 ὁν δέ κ' ἐγών ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοιμι νοῆσαι,
 μή τι σὺ ταῦτα ἔκαστα διείρεο, μηδὲ μετάλλα. 550

Τὸν δὲ ἡμείβετ² ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη·
 αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποίον τὸν μῆθον ἔειπες;
 καὶ λίγην σε πάρος γ' οὕτ⁵ εἴρομαι, οὕτ⁵ μεταλλῶ·
 ἀλλὰ μᾶλ⁶ εὔκηλος τὰ φράζει, μᾶσ⁷ ἐθέλησθα.
 νῦν δὲ αἰνῶς δειδούκα κατὰ φρένα, μή σε παρείπη 555
 ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
 ἡερὶ γάρ σοι γε παρέξετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων.
 τῇ σ' δῶν κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον, ὡς Ἀχιλῆα
 τιμήσης, δλέσσης δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησίν Ἀχαιῶν.

Τὴν δὲ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς· 560
 δαιμονίη, αἱὲ μὲν δίει, οὐδέ σε λήθω·
 πρῆξαι δὲ ἔμπης οὗτι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
 μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ρίγιον ἔσται.
 εἰ δὲ οὐτῷ τοῦτ⁸ ἔστιν, ἐμοὶ μὲλλει φίλον εἶναι.
 ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δὲ ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ. 565
 μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, δσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
 νοσσον ίόνθ⁹, ὅτε κέν τοι ιάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.

"Ως ἔφατ¹⁰· ἔδδεισεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη.
 καὶ ρ̄ ἀκέουσα καθῆστο, ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κῆρ.

¹ Or, although my wife being.

² Though είρομαι and μεταλλῶ are in the present tense, yet παρος marks that they should be used in the past.

³ Or, nor even do I escape thee.

" And who again of the gods, subtle one, took counsel
with thee? 540

Always to thee is it pleasing, being apart from me,
To come to decisions, having in thy mind secret things;
nor ever yet hast thou brought thyself
With willing mind, to declare to me any one word as to what
thou shalt purpose." [dressed:

And her, thereupon, the father both of men and gods ad-
" Juno, do not, I pray, expect that thou all my determina-
tions 545

Shalt know; unpleasant will they be to thee, although
thou art my wife.¹ [any one,

But whatever one is indeed fitting for thee to hear, then not
Either of gods or of men, shall know this at least sooner
than thou;

But whatever one I may wish to devise, apart from the gods,
Do not ask questions at all as to these several things, nor
be prying into them." 550

And thereupon him the large-eyed venerable Juno ad-
dressed: [thou hast spoken?

" Most dread son of Saturn, what kind of word is this which
Verily, heretofore at least, I have neither interrogated thee
at all, nor been prying;² [thou choosest.

But very quiet thou meditatatest on those things, whatsoever
But now I dreadfully fear in my mind, lest silver-footed
Thetis, 555

Daughter of the old man of the sea, persuade you wrong.
For in the morning vapour she certainly sat by thee, and
took hold of thee by the knees, [that thou wilt honour
To whom I imagine that thou hast nodded assent for certain,
Achilles, and destroy many at the ships of the Achaeans."

And cloud-collecting Jove replying said to her: 560

" Madam, always indeed art thou imagining, nor even am I
unnoticed by thee;³ [thing at all, but thou shalt be
But notwithstanding thou shalt be able to effect not any
Rather more out of my mind; and this also will be more
unpleasant for thee.

And if this is so, it is about to be pleasing to me.
But sit down silent, and obey my command, 565

Lest perchance they, as many gods as are in Olympus, be
not of any avail to thee, [irresistible hands."

(Against me) approaching near, when I lay upon thee my
Thus he spake; and large-eyed venerable Juno feared
And she sat down accordingly silent, having bent her heart.⁴

¹ Or, having restrained her passion.

δχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοὶ οὐρανίωνες. 570

τοῖσιν δὲ "Ηφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἥρχ' ἀγορεύειν,
μητρὶ φῦλῃ ἐπίηρα φέρων λευκώλενφ "Ηρη"

"Η δὴ λοιγά ἔργα τάδε ἔσσεται, οὐδὲ τέτερον ἀνεκτά,

εἰ δὴ σφῶν ἔνεκα θυητῶν ἐριδαίνετον δόδε, 575

ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολῳῶν ἐλαύνετον· οὐδέ τι δαυτὸς

ἔσθλῆς ἔσσεται δῆδος, ἐπει τὰ χερείονα νικᾶ.

μητρὶ δὲ ἔγω παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ,

πατρὶ φῦλῳ ἐπίηρα φέρειν Διῖ, δῆφρα μὴ αὐτε-

νεικείησι πατήρ, σὺν δὲ ἡμῖν δῶτα ταράξῃ.

εἴπερ γάρ καὶ ἔθελησιν 'Ολύμπιος ἀστεροπητής 580

ἔξι ἔδεων στυφελίξαι. διὰ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἔστιν.

ἀλλὰ σὺν τόν γέ ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῦσιν

αὐτίκι' ἔπειθ' Ἰλαος 'Ολύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν.

"Ως ἄρε πέφη καὶ ἀνάγκας δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον 585

μητρὶ φῦλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπε·

Τέτλαθι, μῆτερ ἐμὴ, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ,

μή σε, φῦλην περ ἐδύσσων, ἐν δόφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωμα

θεινομένην τότε δὲ οὐ τι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,

χραυσμένων ἀργαλέος γάρ 'Ολύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.

ἡδη γάρ με καὶ ἀλλοτρίον ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα, 590

ῥίψε, ποδὸς τεταγῶν, ἀπὸ βηλού θεοπεστοιο·

πᾶν δὲ ἡμαρφερόμην, ἄμα δὲ ἡελίφ καταδύντι

κάππεσσον ἐν Δήμνῳ⁶ δλίγος δὲ τι θυμὸς ἐνήν.

ἐνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἀφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.

"Ως φάρο⁷ μειδήσουν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη· 595

μειδήσασα δὲ, παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον.

αὐτὰρ δὲ τοῖς ἀλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξαι πᾶσιν

¹ Or, bringing gratifying things to his mother.

² See line 572.

³ συν—ταράξῃ for συνταράξῃ.

⁴ Or, the feast to us.

⁵ καθάπτεσθαι, the infin. for imperative.

⁶ Or, a goblet, narrow at top and bottom, wider in the belly than at the mouth; or a goblet, like two cups joined by the bottoms; or a goblet, having a hollow bottom, serving as a cup.

⁷ Or, to bear up against, or to try one's strength against.

And throughout the mansion of Jove the heavenly gods
were sore distressed. 570

But them Vulcan, famed for art, began to harangue,
Gratifying his mother,¹ white-armed Juno :

“ Assuredly now these will be mischievous proceedings,
nor any longer bearable,
If indeed ye two, on account of mortals, quarrel thus,
And among the gods raise a disturbance; nor even any
enjoyment 575

Will there be of the good feast, since these worse counsels
prevail. [understands it,

But to my mother I recommend, although she herself even
To gratify my father Jove,² that my father
May not again chide and disturb³ our feast.⁴
For if, indeed, the Olympian thunderer choose 580
To dash us down from our seats (he can); for he is by far
the most powerful.

But do thou soothe⁵ him, at least with soft words;
Then immediately the Olympian will be propitious to us.”

Thus then he spake, and having started up, a double
goblet⁶

Placed in the hand of his mother, and said to her: 585

“ Be patient, my mother, and restrain thyself although
distressed,
Lest, although dear to me, I should see thee beaten
Before (my own) eyes; and then I shall not at all be able,
although sorrowful,

To assist thee; for the Olympian is difficult to oppose.⁷
For before now also, on another occasion, having taken me
by the foot, 590

He cast me down from the divine threshhold, having been
desirous to assist thee;⁸ [sun

And all day I was being borne along, and with the setting
I fell down in Lemnos; and little life was yet in me;
There Sintian men immediately on my fall took care of me.”⁹

Thus he spake; and the white-armed goddess Juno
smiled; 595

And having smiled, she received in her hand the cup from
her son.

And then, for all the other gods, beginning from the right,

⁸ Hercules having laid Troy in ruins, was on his return, driven to Crete by a storm of Juno's raising, who hated him, and who had contrived to cast Jupiter into a profound sleep, that he might not interrupt her purpose. Jupiter awaking, in resentment of her artifice practised on him, punished her with bonds, which Vulcan, attempting to loose, he was discovered by Jupiter, and cast headlong down to Lemnos.

⁹ Or, *took care of me having fallen.*

οίνοχόει, γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.
ἀσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνώρτο γέλος μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
ὡς ἴδον "Ηφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιητύνοντα. 600

"Ως τότε μὲν πρόπταν ἡμαρ ἐς ἡέλιον καταδύντα
δαιάνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύνετο δατὸς εἴσης,
οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἦγ ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων,
Μουσάων θ', αἱ δειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπ' καλῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυ λαμπρὸν φάσος ἡελίοιο,
οἱ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἔκαστος,
ἥχι ἐκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγύηεις
"Ηφαιστος ποίησεν ἵδυίσοι πραπίδεσσοι.
Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς δν λέχος ἥτι 'Ολύμπιος ἀστεροπηγής,
ἔνθα πάρος κοιμᾶθ', ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὑπνος ἱκάνοι'
ἔνθα καθεύδ' ἀναβάς· παρὰ δέ, χρυσόθρονος "Ηρη. 610

¹ Or, *serving actively, or bustling about.*

² The reader, in order that he may partake with the gods in the drollery of this scene, should observe, that the crippled and distorted Vulcan had thrust himself into an office at all other times administered either by Hebe or Gany-mede.

He was pouring out wine, drawing the sweet nectar from
the bowl. [among the blessed gods,
And hereupon an inextinguishable laughter was raised
When they saw Vulcan serving¹ through the halls.² 600
Thus, then, indeed, the whole day, to the setting sun,
They were feasting, and the mind was not at all in want of
an equal feast,
Nor, indeed, of the very beautiful lyre, which Apollo held,
And of the Muses, who were singing, answering in turn³
with delightful voice. [605
Furthermore, when the bright light of the sun went down,
They, indeed, desiring⁴ to lie down, went each one to his
home,
Where the famed Vulcan, lame of both legs, had made,
With skilful mind, a mansion for each;
And Jove, the Olympian thunderer, went to his own bed,
Where before he was wont to lie down to rest, whenever
sweet sleep came upon him; 610
There having ascended, he lay down to sleep, and beside
him the golden-throned Juno.

³ Or, *singing responsive*.

⁴ κακέω by syncope, for κατακείω, a desiderative verb, like those in Latin, in uero.

BOOK II.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Trial of the Army, and Catalogue of the Forces.

Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon, persuading him to lead the army to battle; in order to make the Greeks sensible of their want of Achilles. The General, who is deluded with the hopes of taking Troy without his assistance, but fears the army was discouraged by his absence and the late plague, as well as by the length of time, contrives to make trial of their disposition by a stratagem. He first communicates his design to the Princes in council that he would propose a return to the soldiers, and that they should put a stop to them if the proposal was embraced. Then he assembles the whole host, and, upon moving for a return to Greece, they unanimously agree to it and run to prepare the ships. They are detained by the management of Ulysses, who chastises the insolence of Thersites. The assembly is recalled, several speeches made on the occasion, and at length the advice of Nestor followed, which was to make a general muster of the troops, and to divide them into their several nations, before they proceeded to battle. This gives occasion to the Poet to enumerate all the forces of the Greeks and Trojans in a large catalogue.

The time employed in this book consists not entirely of one day. The scene lies in the Grecian camp and upon the sea-shore; toward the end it removes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ

·ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

B.

"ΑΛΛΟΙ μέν ρά, θεοί τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἵπποκορυσταί,
εῦδον πανύχιοι, Δία δὲ οὐκ ἔχει τῆδυμος ὑπνος·
ἀλλ' ὃ γε μερμήριξε κατὰ φρένα, ὡς Ἀχιλῆα
τιμῆσῃ, δλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φάνετο βουλὴ,
πέμψας ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλον" "Ονειρον"
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόβεντα προστήνα·

Βάσκ' ίθι, οὐλε "Ονειρε, θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆσος Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐλθών ἐσ κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,

πάντα μᾶλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορεύεμεν, ὡς ἐπιτέλλω. 10

θωρῆξαι ἐ κέλευε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανσυδίην· τὸν γάρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν εύρυμάνιαν

Τρώων· οὐ γάρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀδάνατος φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γάρ ἀπαντας

"Ηρη λιστομένη· Τρώεσοι δὲ κίδε ἐφῆπται. 15

"Ως φάτο· βῆ δ' ἄρ' "Ονειρος, ἐπεὶ τὸν μῦθον ἀκούσετε·
καρπαλίμως δὲ ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆσος Ἀχαιῶν·

βῆ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ ἐκίχανεν
εῦδοντ' ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δὲ ἀμφρόσιος κέχυθ' ὑπνος.

στῆ δὲ ἄρ' ὑπέρ κεφαλῆς, Νηληῖν τοῦ ἐόκιδος,
Νέοτορι, τὸν ρά μάλιστα γερόντων τοι Ἀγαμέμνον·

τῷ μιν ἐεισάμενος προσεφώνεε θείος "Ονειρος·

¹ Or, men possessing war-horses; noble warriors, opposed to common soldiers.

² The god of dreams.

³ ἀγορεύεμεν, infinitive for the imperative.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK II.

OTHERS indeed, both gods and mounted-warriors¹
Were sleeping all night, but sweet sleep possessed not Jove;
On the contrary he was pondering in his mind, how Achilles
He might honour, and destroy many at the ships of the
Achæans.
And this was appearing in his mind the best device, 5
To send to Agamemnon, the son of Atreus, destructive
Oneiros;² [winged words :
And having summoned him, he addressed to him (these)
“ Go, speed thee, destructive Oneiros, to the swift ships of
the Achæans.
“ Having gone to the tent of Agamemnon, son of Atreus,
Very accurately speak³ every thing as I enjoin. 10
Command him to arm the long-haired Achæans
In full force; for now he may take the wide-streeted city
Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Olympian mansions,
Think dividedly; for Juno, entreating,
Has bent them all to (her purpose); but troubles are sus-
pended over the Trojans.”⁴ 15
Thus he spake, and accordingly Oneiros departed, when
he heard the command;
And promptly he came to the swift ships of the Achæans;
And then he repaired to Agamemnon, son of Atreus; and
him he found [around.
Reposing in his tent, and ambrosial sleep had been diffused
And then he stood over his head, like to the son of Neleus, 20
Nestor, whom indeed of the old men Agamemnon was wont
most especially to honour;
To him having likened himself divine Oneiros spake :

¹ Or, *have been fastened upon*, or, *have been connected with*.

Εῦθεις, Ἀτρέος νιὲ δαιφρονος, ἵπποδάμουο ;
οὐ χρὴ πανύχιον εὖθειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
φὶ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφαται, καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε.

25

νῦν δ' ἐμέθειν ξύνεις δῶκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὅς σεν, ἀνευθεν ἐών, μέγα κήδεται ἡδ' ἐλεαίρει·
θωρῆξαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
παναυδῆ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρυάγιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γάρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς 'Ολύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γάρ ἀπαντας
Ἡρη λιστομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κίρδε' ἐφῆπται
ἐκ Διός. ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσὶ, μηδέ σε λήθη
αἱρεῖτω, εἴτ' ἂν σε μελίφρων ὑπνος ἀνήγ.

30

*Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήστο· τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ
τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν, ἢ ρ' οὐ τελέεσθαι ἔμελλε.
Φῇ γάρ ὅγ' αἰρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν ἥματι κείνῳ,
νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἥδη ἃ ἦν Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα.
Θήσειν γάρ ἔτ' ἔμελλεν ἐπ' ἀλγεδ τε στόναχάς τε
Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι διὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
ἔγρετο δ' ἔξ οὐνον· θείη δέ μιν ἀμφέχντ' ὄμφη·
ἔζετο δ' ὀρθωθείς· μαλακὸν δ' ἔνδυνε χιτῶνα,
καλὸν, νηγάτεον· περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φάρος·
ποσσί δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδηα·
ἄμφι δ' ἄρ' ὅμοιοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον·
εἶλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώion ἀφίτιον αἰεὶ,
σὺν τῷ ἔβῃ κατὰ νῆσος Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

35

*Ηδὸς μέν ἡνὶ θεὰ προστεβήστο μακρὸν 'Ολυμπον,
Ζηνὶ φῶς ἔρεουσα καὶ ἀλλοις ἀθανάτοισιν
αὐτάρ ὁ κηρύκεστοι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευε,
κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν ἐκίρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἡγείροντο μᾶλ' δῶκα.
βουλὴ δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἴζε γερόντων,

50

¹ See note—line 15.² Or, *soul-delighting*.³ i. e. still rang, as it were, in his ear.

"Dost thou sleep, son of the warlike, horse-taming
Atreus?

It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should
sleep all night, [things are matters of care. 25
To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great
But now quickly attend to me; and I am a messenger to
thee from Jove,

Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee;
He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achæans
In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted
city [Olympian mansions, 30

Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Think dividedly; for Juno, entreating,
Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-
pended over the Trojans¹ [forgetfulness
From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind, and let not
Seize thee, when refreshing² sleep shall have left thee."

Thus then having spoken, he departed; and he left him
there 35

Pondering in his mind those things, which, in fact, were not
about to be accomplished.

For he thought that he should take Priam's city on that
day, [was meditating.
Childish; and knew not those deeds which, in fact, Jove
For he was yet going to inflict both sufferings and groans
Both upon the Trojans and the Danai through mighty
battles. 40

But he was roused from sleep; and the divine voice was
diffused around him;³

And he sat erect, and put on his soft tunic, [(him;)
Beautiful, new; and he cast his large linen cloak around
And under his white feet he bound his beautiful sandals;
And then around his shoulders he cast his silver-studded
sword; 45

And he took his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable,
With which he went down to the ships of the bronze-mailed
Achæans.

Then, indeed, the goddess Morn ascended high Olympus,
To Jove and the other immortals going to announce light;
But he was commanding his clear-voiced heralds 50
To summon to an assembly the long-haired Achæans;
They, on the one hand, were summoning them; on the
other hand, they very quickly were being assembled
together.

And first he caused a council of high-souled old men to sit

Νεστορέη παρὰ τηὶ Πυλοιγενέος βασιλῆος·
τοὺς ὅγε συγκαλέσας, πυκινὴν ἡρτύνετο βουλὴν· 55
 Κλύτε, φίλοι, θὲιός μοι ἐγύπτινον ἥλθεν "Οὐειρος,
ἀμβροσίην διὰ νύκτα· μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι διὸ
εἰδός τε, μέγεθός τε, φυήν τ', ἄγχιστα ἔφκει.
 στὴ δ' ἄρ' ὑπέρ κεφαλῆς, καὶ με πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
εῦδεις, Ἀτρέος οὐέ διάφρωνος, ἵπποδάμαιο;
οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εῦδεις βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
φὶ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφαται, καὶ τόσσα μέμηδε.
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ἔννες ὄκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὅς σεν, ἀνευθεν ἐδών, μέγα κήδεται ἥδ' ἐλεαίρει.
 θωρῆξαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομδώντας Ἀχαιοὺς 65
πανσυθίην· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἀπαντας
"Ηρη λιστομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε ἐφῆπται
ἐκ Διός· ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσίν·—⁴Ως δ' μὲν εἰπὼν 70
φχετ' ἀποπτάμενος· ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὺς ὑπνος ἀνῆκεν.
ἄλλ' ἀγετ', αἱ κέν πως θωρήξομεν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν·
πρῶτα δ' ἔγων ἐπεστι πειρήσομαι, ἢ θέμις ἔστι,
καὶ φεύγειν σὺν ηγεσὶ πολυνκλήσι κελεύσω·
ὑμεῖς δ' ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητόειν ἐπέεσται. 75

"Ητοι ὁ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
Νέστωρ, ὃς Ῥα Πύλου ἀναξ ἦ νηαθόεντος,
ὅς σφιν ἐύφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
 "Ω φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἥδε μέδοντες,
εἰ μέν τις τὸν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἔνισπε,
ψεῦδός κεν φάιμεν, καὶ νοσφίζοιμεθα μᾶλλον·
νῦν δ' ἴδεν ὃς μέγ' ἄριστος ἐνὶ στρατῷ εὕχεται εἶναι.
ἄλλ' ἄγετ', αἱ κέν πως θωρήξομεν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν. 80

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας, βουλῆς ἐξ ἥρχε νέεσθαι,
οἱ δ' ἐπανέστησαν, πειθοντό τε ποιμέν λαῶν 85

¹ Or, at the Nestorean ship of the Pylian-born king.

² Or, was directing, or, preparing for, a prudent plan, design, or counsel. Some read it, he procured a full council. Others, he devised a crafty stroke of policy.—Others, he entered on a prudent consultation.

³ Or, as is usual, or, as custom requires.

At the ship of Nestor, the Pylian-born king;¹ [55
 Them having called together, he arranged a skilful plan;²
 "Hear, friends, divine Oneiros came to me in sleep,
 During the ambrosial night; and most especially the noble
 Nestor, [resembled.
 Both in appearance, and size, and mien, he most closely
 And hereupon he stood over my head, and addressed to me
 (this) speech;
 Sleepest thou, son of the warlike, horse-taming Atreus? 60
 It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should
 sleep all night, [things are matters of care.
 To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great
 But now quickly attend to me; and I am a messenger to
 thee from Jove,
 Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee.
 He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achaeans 65
 In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted
 city [Olympian mansions,
 Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
 Think dividedly; for Juno, supplicating,
 Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-
 pended over the Trojans
 From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind.—Thus he, on
 the one hand, having spoken, 70
 Departed, flying away: on the other hand, sweet sleep
 left me. [arm the sons of the Achaeans;
 But come, (let us look to it,) that we in some way or other
 But I first will try them with words, as far as it is lawful,³
 And I will order them to flee with their many-benched
 ships; [with your words to dissuade them." 75
 But do ye, one in one place, another in another, (take care)
 He, in truth, having thus spoken, sat down accordingly:
 and to them stood up
 Nestor, who indeed was king of sandy Pylos,
 Who being well affected towards them, harangued, and
 spake among them:
 "O friends, leaders and counsellors of the Argives,
 If indeed any other of the Achaeans told this dream, 80
 We should call it a lie, and should be rather averse (from
 believing it;) [in the army.
 But now he saw it who professes to be by far the chief man
 But go to, (mind we this) that we, in some way or other,
 arm the sons of the Achaeans." [council.
 Thus then having spoken, he began to depart from the
 And they, the sceptre-bearing kings, rose up, and were
 obeying 85

σκηπτούχοι βασιλῆες¹ ἐπεστεύοντο δὲ λαοί.

'Ηύτε ἔθνεα εἴσι μελισσάων ἀδινάων,
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰὲν νέον ἔρχομενάων,
βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῦσιν,
αἱ μέν τ' ἔνθα ἀλις πεποτήσαται, αἱ δέ τε ἔνθα·
ώς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νέων ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡϊόνος προπάρουθε βαθεῖς ἐστιχόωστο

ἴλαδὸν εἰς ἀγορὴν. μετὰ δέ σφισιν² "Οσσα δεδήει,
ὅτρύνοντος³ οἴναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἱ δὲ ἀγέροντο.

τετρήχει δ' ἀγορὴ, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαῖα
λαῶν ἵζοντων, ὄμαδος δ' ἦν. ἐννέα δέ σφεας
κήρυκες βοῶντες ἐρήτυον, ἐπτότ' ἀύτῆς
σχοίατ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ Διοτρεφέων βασιλήων.

σπουδῇ δὲ ἔξειτο λαὸς, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας,
πανσάμενοι κλαγγῆς. ἀνὰ δὲ κρείον⁴ Ἀγαμέμνων
ἐστη, σκῆπτρον ἔχων, τὸ μὲν "Ηφαιστος κάμε τεύχων.

"Ηφαιστος μὲν δῶκε Διὸς Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι·
αὐτάρ ἄρα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ⁵ Ἀργειφόντῃ·

'Ερμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκε Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ⁶
αὐτάρ δὲ αὐτεῖ Πέλοψι δῶκ' Ἀτρεῖ, ποιμένι λαῶν.

'Ατρεὺς δὲ θηήσκων ἐλίπε πολύαρι Θυέστη·
αὐτάρ δὲ αὐτεῖ Θυέστη⁷ Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορῆναι,
πολλῆσι νήσοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ πατὶ ἀνάστεν.
τῷ δὲ⁸ ἐρεισάμενος, ἐπει⁹ Ἀργείοισι μετηύδα.

¹⁰ "Ω φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες¹⁰ Ἀρηος,
Ζεύς με μέγα Κρονίδης ἀπγ ἐνέδησε βαρείγ·

σχέτλιος, δι πρὶν μὲν μοι ἐπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν,
"Πιον ἐκπέρσαντ¹¹ ἐϋτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι·

νῦν δὲ κακὴ ἀπάτη βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει
δυστκλέα¹² Ἀργος ίκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὕλεστα λαόν.

οὕτω που Διὸς μέλλει¹³ ὑπερμενῆ φίλοιν εἶναι,

¹ This is the first simile of Homer, and we may observe in general that he exceeds all mankind in the number, variety, and beauty of his comparisons. There are scarce any in Virgil which are not translated from him, and therefore, when he succeeds best in them, he is to be commended but as an improver.

² This assembling of the army is full of beauties; the lively description of their overspreading the field,—the noble boldness of the figure where Fame is represented in person shining at their head,—the universal tumult succeeded

The shepherd of the tribes : and the tribes were rushing after.

As go swarms of closely-thronging bees,¹
 Ever newly coming from a hollow rock,
 And in clusters fly over the vernal flowers,
 And some, indeed, in crowds spread themselves in this di-
 rection, and some in that; 90
 So from the ships and tents many nations of these (men)
 In front of the deep beech were marching
 In squadrons to the assembly : and among them Jove's
 messenger, [themselves.
 Fame blazed,² inciting them to go ; and they assembled
 And the assembly was tumultuous, and the earth was
 groaning under 95
 The tribes seating themselves ; and there was a confused
 noise. And nine heralds [would abstain
 Shouting out, were restraining them, if at length they
 From clamour, and listen to the Jove-protected kings.
 And with difficulty the people sat down, and were restrained
 in their seats, [Agamemnon 100
 Having ceased from their noise. Then, indeed, king
 Stood up, holding his sceptre, at making which indeed Vul-
 can had toiled.
 Vulcan indeed gave it to king Jove, son of Saturn :
 But hereupon Jove gave it to his messenger the slayer of
 Argos;³

And king Mercury gave it to the horse-driver Pelops ; [105
 But he again, Pelops gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the tribes ;
 And Atreus dying, left it to Thystes, rich in sheep, [him,
 But Thystes again left it to Agamemnon, to be borne by
 To rule over many islands, and all Argos. [words :
 On this he having leaned himself, addressed to them winged
 " O friends, Danaean heroes, servants of Mars, 110
 Jove, the son of Saturn, has greatly entangled me in a heavy
 misfortune ; [ed it with a nod,
 Cruel (deity,) who before indeed promised me,⁴ and confirm-
 That I should go back, having utterly destroyed⁵ the well-
 walled Ilium ;
 But now he has resolved on a wicked fraud, and orders me
 To go inglorious to Argos, after I have lost much people. 115
 Thus, perhaps, it is likely to be pleasing to mighty Jove,

by a solemn silence,—and lastly, the graceful rising of Agamemnon, all con-
 tribute to cast a majesty on this part.

¹ See Ovid, Metam. I. 670

² He alludes to the sign given at Aulis.

³ *εκπροσωπ* for *εκπροσωπα* agreeing with *με* understood before the infinitive
απονεεσθαι.

δε δὴ πολλάνων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα,
 ἡδὲ ἔτι καὶ λύσει¹ τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,
 αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένουσι πυθέσθαι,
 μὰψ οὗτοι τοιόνδε τοσύνδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν 120
 ἀπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν, ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι
 ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισι² τέλος δ' οὕπω τι πέφανται.
 εἴπερ γάρ κ' ἐθέλουμεν Ἀχαιοῖ τε Τρώες τε,
 ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες, ἀριθμηθήμεναι ἄμφω^{*}
 Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι, ἐφέστιοι ὅσσοι ἔστιν¹ 125
 ἡμεῖς δὲ δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν Ἀχαιοὶ,
 Τρώων δ' ἄνδρα ἔκαστον ἀλοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύειν·
 πολλαὶ καὶ δεκάδες δενοίατο οἰνοχόοιο.
 τόσσον ἐγώ φημι πλέας ἔμμεναι νήσος Ἀχαιῶν
 Τρώων, οἱ ναίσουσι κατὰ πτόλιν¹ ἀλλ' ἐπίκουροι 130
 πολλέων ἐκ πολίων ἐγχέσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔστιν,
 οἵ με μέγα πλάζουσι, καὶ οὐκ εἰώσ¹ ἐθέλοντα
 Ἰλίου ἐκτέρεσαι εὖ ναιόμενον πτολεθρον.
 ἐννέα δὴ Βεβάσι Διὸς μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοὶ,
 καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσηπτε νεῶν, καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται¹ 135
 αἱ δέ που ἡμέτεραι τ' ἀλοχοὶ, καὶ νῆπια τέκνα,
 εἰλατ¹ ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι. ἄμμι δὲ ἔργον
 αὐτῶς ἀκράντον, οὐδὲν εἰνεκα δεῦρ¹ ἵκομεσθα.
 ἀλλ' ἀγεθ¹, ὡς ἀνὴρ ἐγὼν εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες¹
 φεύγωμεν σὺν νησὶ φύλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν¹ 140
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν εὐρυάγυναν.

“Ως φάτο¹ τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸι ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν δρινε,
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθὺν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆσ¹ ἐπάκουοσαν.
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορῇ, ὡς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
 πόντου Ικαρίου, τὰ μέν τ' Εὐρός τε Νότος τε 145
 ὕδωρ¹, ἐπαΐξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.
 ως δ' ὅτε κινήσει Ζέφυρος βαθὺν λήιον, ἐλθὼν

¹ Or, *for those about to be*.

² ορκία τεμένει to make a treaty sanctioned by solemn oaths and sacrifices: viz. by the immolation of animals, by cutting their throats; or, according to some, the expression arose from the practice of clipping hair from the forehead of the animal preparatory to sacrifice.

Who before now has destroyed the tops of many cities,
And still also will destroy; for his power is very great.
For disgraceful is this at least even for posterity¹ to learn,
That such, and so vast a people of the Achaeans thus to
no purpose 120
Should engage in an useless war;—and fight [pear.
With fewer men;—for no effect has yet been made to ap-
For if we, both Achaeans and Trojans, should be willing,
Having slain victims serving as a pledge,² to be numbered,
both of us; [the city;³ 125
To count the Trojans indeed, as many as are belonging to
And we Achaeans should be distributed in order into de-
cads,⁴
And should take each man of the Trojans to pour out wine;
Many decads would want a cupbearer.
So much more do I say, that the sons of the Achaeans are
Than the Trojans, who dwell in the city; but auxiliaries 130
There are from many cities, spear-brandishing men,
Who greatly embarrass me, and do not allow me, although
desirous,
To destroy the well inhabited city of Ilium.
Nine complete years⁵ now of mighty Jove have passed,
And now the timbers of the ships have rotted, and the
ropes have become untwisted;⁶ 135
And perchance both those, our wives, and young children
Are sitting in our houses expecting us; but our work
Is thus unfinished, on account of which we came hither.
But come, let us all obey, as I shall say;
Let us flee with the ships to our father-land, 140
For we shall not yet take wide-streeted Troy.⁷
Thus he spake; and he excited in their breasts the soul
Of all among the multitude, as many as heard not the scheme.
And the assembly was put in commotion, just as the mighty
waves of the sea, [south-wind 145
The Icarian gulf, which indeed both the east-wind and
Have raised, having rushed on them from the clouds of
father Jove. [motion the thick standing corn,
And just as when the west-wind, having come, shall put in

³ εφεστιοι men who dwelt at their own hearth in Troy, i. e. the Trojans themselves, unmixed with their allies.

⁴ A decad is a company of ten.

⁵ endeavor circle of the year.

⁶ The telling them in this place, how much their shipping was decayed, was a hint of their danger in returning.

⁷ That is, we have no longer any chance of taking it.

λάθρος, ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμένει ἀσταχύεσσιν
δις τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κυνῆθη· τοὶ δὲ ἀλαλητῷ
νῆσις ἐπ' ἐστεύοντο· ποδῶν δὲ ὑπένερθε κονίη
ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δὲ ἀλλήλουσι κέλευον,
ἀπτεσθαι νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλλα δῖαν,
οὐρούς τέ ἔξεκάθαιρουν. ἀντὴ δὲ οὐρανὸν ἵκεν
οὐκαδὲ ιεμένων· ὑπὸ δὲ γῆρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.
ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχη,
εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναῖρε Ἡρῆ πρὸς μῦθον ἔιδεν·

Ω πόποι, αἰγίσχοι Διὸς τέκος ἀτρυτώνη,
οὗτοι δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν,
Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
κὰλ δέ κεν εὐνχωλὴν Πριάμφ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιεν
Ἀργείην Ἐλένην, ἡς εἰνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἷης;
ἄλλ' ίθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·
σοὶς δὲ ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον,
μηδὲ ἂν μῆτρας ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσασ. 165

Ως ἔφατ· οὐδὲ ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπου καρήνων ἄξασα.
καρπαλίμως δὲ ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆσις Ἀχαιῶν·
εὐρεν ἔπειτ· Οδυσῆη, Διὶ μῆτριν ἀτάλαντον,
ἐσταότ· οὐδὲ ὅγε νηὸς ἐϋσσελμοιο μελαίνης
ἀπτετ·, ἐπεὶ μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανεν.
δηγχοῦ δὲ ἴσταμένη προσέφη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 170

Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Οδυσσεῦν,
οὗτοι δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν,
φεύξεσθ', ἐν νήσοσι πολυκλήσισ πεσόντες;
κὰλ δέ κεν εὐνχωλὴν Πριάμφ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιτε
Ἀργείην Ἐλένην, ἡς εἰνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἷης;
ἄλλ' ίθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδέ τέ ἐρώει,
σοὶς δὲ ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον, 180

¹ Homer in these two similitudes has judiciously made choice of the two most wavering and inconstant things in nature to compare with the multitude;

Rushing down upon it impetuous, and it sinks in the ears;¹
So all their assembly was put in commotion; and they,
with shouting,

Were rushing to the ships; and the dust arose, being
raised up 150

From beneath their feet; and they were urging one another
To lay hold of the ships, and to drag them to the divine sea,
And they were cleansing out the trenches;² and the clam-
our of them going eagerly home

Was reaching heaven, and they were taking away the props
from under the ships. [the Argives, 155]

Then a return, contrary to fate, would have been effected by
If Juno had not spoken a word to Minerva:

“ Alas! indefatigable daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,
Thus, indeed, home to their father-land

Shall the Argives flee over the wide surface of the sea?

And shall they leave behind a boast to Priam and the Tro-
jans, 160

The Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans
Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land? [ans,
But go thou now to the people of the bronze-mailed Achæ-
And with thine own mild words check each man, 165

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships.”³

Thus she spake: nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva
disobey; [pus.]

But she went, having rushed down from the tops of Olym-
And rapidly she arrived at the swift ships of the Achæans;
Afterwards she found Ulysses, equal to Jove in counsel,
Standing; nor was he of his well-benched, black ship 170
Laying hold, since grief was come to him in heart and soul.
And standing near, blue-eyed Minerva said to him:

“ High-born son of Laertes, expedient-inventing Ulysses,
Will ye indeed thus flee home to your father-land,

Having embarked in your many-benched ships? 175
And will ye leave behind, a boast to Priam and the Trojans

Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans
Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land?

But go now to the people of the Achæans, and do not loiter,
But with thy mild words check each man, 180

the waves, and the ears of corn. The first alludes to the noise and tumult of the people, in the breaking and rolling of the billows. The second to their taking the same course, like corn bending one way; and both to the easiness with which they are moved by every breath.

² These received the keels of the galleys and served to guide them in their descent to the water.

³ That is, ships which are propelled by oars on each side.

μηδὲ ἔα νῆας ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.

"Ως φάστ'¹ διδὲ ξυνέκει θεῖς ὅπα φωνησάσης·
βῆ δὲ θέειν, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε· τὴν δὲ ἐκόμισσε
κήρυξ Εὐρυβάτης Ἰθακήσιος, ὃς οἱ ὀπῆδει.

αὐτὸς δὲ Ἀτρείδεα Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἀλθὼν,
δέξατο οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρώον ἄφθιτον αἰεί·
σὺν τῷ ἔβῃ κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

"Οὐτινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κυκείη,
τὸν δὲ ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητίσσασκε παραστάς·

Δαιμόνι², οὗ σε ἔοικε, κακὸν ὁς, δειδίσσεσθαι·
ἄλλ' αὖτος τε κάθησο καὶ ἀλλοις ἔδραι λαούς.
οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἰσθ', οἷος μόσος Ἀτρέωνος.
νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχι δὲ ἴψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
ἐν βουλῇ δὲ οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἴσοντες.
μή τι χαλωσάμενος ρέέῃ κακὸν νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
τιμὴ δὲ ἐκ Διός ἐστι, φίλεῖ δέ εἰ μητιέτα Ζεύς.

"Ον δὲ αὖ δίγμου τὸν ἄνδρα ἵδοι, βοδωντά τὸν ἐφεύροι,
τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσσασκεν, ὄμοκλήσασκε τε μύθῳ·

Δαιμόνι³, ἀτρέμας ἡσο, καὶ ἀλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,
οὐ σέο φέρτεροι εἰστι· σὺ δὲ ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἄνακτις,
οὐτέ ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμως, οὐτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ.
οὐ μέν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοῖ.
οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκορυανή. εἰς κοίρανος ἐστω,
εἰς βασιλεύεις, φῶ δῶκε Κρόνον πάντας ἀγκυλομήτεω

σκῆπτρον τὸν δὲ θέμυτας, ἵνα σφίσιν ἐμβασιλεύῃ.

"Ως ὅγε κοιρανέων δίεπε στρατόν· οἱ δὲ ἀγορήνδε
αὐτις ἐπεσαύνοντο νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλιτιάων
ἥλῃ, ὡς ὅτε κῦμα πολυφλοίσθιοι θαλάσσης
αἰγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγδεῖ δέ τε πόντος.

"Ἄλλοι μέν δὲ ἔζοντο, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας.

¹ Or, he recognized.

² The allusion is to a man first feeling the veins of a horse when going to bleed him, and then striking the lance into him.

³ Or, sit quiet.

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships."

Thus she spake: and he understood¹ the voice of the goddess addressing him; [the herald

And he proceeded to go, and cast off his woollen-cloak; and Eurybates of Ithaca, who was accompanying him, took care of it. [non, son of Atreus, 185

And he himself having come into the presence of Agamemnon, received of him his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable; With which he went among the ships of the bronze-mailed Achæans.

Whatever king indeed, or principal person he found, Him, having stood beside, he checked with (these) mild words: [terrified; 190

" Noble sir, it does not become thee, like a coward to be But both sit down thyself, and cause the other people to sit down. [tention of the son of Atreus is.

For not yet dost thou clearly know of what nature the intent He now indeed tries, but quickly he will smite² the sons of the Achæans.

Moreover, we did not all hear what he said in the council. (Take care then), lest he having become exasperated do some injury to the sons of the Achæans. 195

For the wrath of a Jove-protected king is great, And his dignity is from Jove, and counselling Jove loves him.

But on the other hand, whatever man of the common people he saw, and came upon shouting, [speech;

Him he struck with the sceptre, and rebuked (with this)

" Wretch, sit still,³ and hear the speech of others, 200

Who are thy superiors; but thou art both inexperienced in the art of war, and without courage, [nor in the council.

Neither (wert thou) ever counted amongst the brave in war, Not by any means indeed shall we Achæans all reign here.

A plurality of rulers (is) not a good thing; let there be one ruler,

One king, to whom the son of crafty Saturn hath given 205 Both sceptre and privileges, that he may reign among them."

Thus he acting as chief,⁴ was arranging the army; and the assembly

Again were rushing from the ships and tents, With tumult, just as when a surge of the loud-sounding sea

Roars on the vast shore, and the deep echoes again. 210

The others indeed accordingly sat down, and were made quiet in their seats.

⁴ Namely by the delegated authority of Agamemnon, who had for this purpose committed his sceptre to him.

Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μοῦνος ἀμετροεπῆς ἐκολόφα,
ὅς ρ' ἔπει φρεσὶν ἥσιν ἄκοσμά τε πολλά τε γῆδη,
μᾶψ, ἀτάρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν,
ἄλλ', ὃ τι οἱ εἴσαιτο γελοῖον Ἀργείουσιν

215

ἔμμεναι. αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ "Ιλιον ἡλθε·
φολκὸς ἔην, χωλὸς δ' ἔτερον πόδα· τὼ δέ οἱ ὅμω
κυρτῶ, ἐπὶ στῆθος συνοχωκότε· αὐτάρ ὕπερθε
φοξὸς ἔην κεφαλὴν, ψεδνή δ' ἐπενήνυθε λάχηη.
εχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλῆι μάλιστ' ἦν, ἡδ' Ὁδυσῆι·
τὼ γὰρ νεικείεσκε. τότ' αὐτ' Ἀγαμέμνονι διὸ
δέέα κεκληγώς λέγ' ὀνείδεα. τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο, νεμέστηθέν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ·
αὐτάρ ὁ μακρὰ βών Αγαμέμνονα νείκεε μύθῳ·

'Ατρεΐδῃ, τέο δ' αὐτ' ἐπιμέμφεαι, ἡδὲ χατίζεις;
πλεῖαί τοι χαλκοῦ κλισίαι, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες
εἰσὶν ἐνὶ κλιτήσις ἔξαιρετοι, ἂς τοι Ἀχαιοὶ¹
πρωτίστω δίδομεν, εὐτ' ἀν πτολεθρον ἔλωμεν.

225

ἡ ἔτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδείεαι, ὅν κέ τις οἴστει
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων ἐξ Ἰλίου, υἱὸς ἄποινα,
οὗν κεν ἔγα δῆτας ἀγάγω, η ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν;
ηὲ γυναῖκα νέην, ἵνα μίσγεαι ἐν φιλότητι,
ην τ' αὐτὸς ἄπο νόσφι κατίσχει; οὐ μὲν ἔσκευ
ἀρχὸν ἔόντα, κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν υἱὸς Ἀχαιῶν.
ω πέπονες, κάκ' ἐλέγχει, Ἀχαιοῖς, οὐκ ἔτ' Ἀχαιοὶ,
οἴκαδέ περ σὸν νησὶν νεώμεθα· τόνδε δ' ἔωμεν
αὐτοὺν ἐνὶ Τροῇ γέρα πεσσέμεν, ὅφρα ἰδηται,
η ῥά τι οἱ χ' ἡμέις προσαμύνομεν, ηὲ καὶ οὐκί·
ος καὶ νῦν Ἀχιλῆά, έο μέγ' ἀμείνονα φῶτα,
ητίμησεν. ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

230

235

240

¹ Or, *kepti chattering.*

² Or, *conical.*

Thersites is never heard of after this his first appearance: such a scandalous character is to be taken no more notice of than just to shew that it is despised. Homer has observed the same conduct with regard to the most deformed, and most beautiful person of his poem; for Nireus is thus mentioned once and no more throughout the Iliad. He places a worthless beauty and ill-natured wit upon the same footing, and shews that the gifts of the body without those of

But Thersites the only one with unnumbered words was
 still clamouring,¹
 Who indeed had a knowledge of words both unbecoming,
 and not a few, in his mind, [superiority] with kings,
 To no purpose, and not according to order, to contend (for the
 But whatever seemed to him to be a subject for laughter 215
 To the Argives. And he was the ugliest man that came to
 Ilium ; [shoulders
 He was squint-eyed, and limping in one foot ; and his two
 Were crooked, drawn together towards his breast ; but above
 He was sharp pointed² as to his head, and thin soft hair
 was growing upon it.³ [220
 And he was most especially hateful to Achilles and Ulysses ;
 For these two he was wont to abuse. At this time again,
 having bawled out shrilly,
 He was uttering reproaches against divine Agamemnon.
 And against him hereupon the Achaeans
 Were vehemently incensed, and were indignant in soul ;
 But, he shouting out loudly, reviled Agamemnon in (this)
 speech : [son of Atreus ? 225
 “ And what again art thou complaining of and wanting,
 Thy tents (are) full of brass, and many women [bestow
 Are in thy tents selected from (the rest), whom we Achaeans
 On thee first (of all), whenever we take a city.
 Art thou still also wanting gold in addition, which some one
 of the horse-taming
 Trojans shall bear from Ilium, the ransom of a son, 230
 Whom I or another of the Achaeans, having bound, lead
 away (captive) ? [her in love,
 Or a young woman, that thou mayest have commerce with
 And whom thou thyself mayest retain apart at a distance ?
 It does not indeed become thee, [into evils.
 Commander as thou art,⁴ to lead⁵ the sons of the Achaeans
 O ye faint-hearted, base bye-words, Achaeans-women, no lon-
 ger Achaeans-men ; 235
 Homewards indeed with the ships let us return ; and this
 man let us leave
 Here in Troy, to enjoy his prizes, that he may know,
 Whether indeed we assist him in any thing or not ; [man
 He, who now also has dishonoured Achilles, a far better
 Than himself ; for, having seized, he possesses his prize
 having himself taken it away. 240

the mind, are not more despicable than those of the mind itself without virtue.

¹ Or, being the chief.

² επιβασκεψει literally, to make the sons of the Achaeans tread in evils.

ἀλλὰ μᾶλ' οὐκ 'Αχιλῆς χόλος φρεσίν' ἀλλὰ μεθήμων·

ἢ γὰρ ἄν, 'Ατρείδη, νῦν ὑστατα λωβήσαιο.

'Ως φάτο, νεικέιων 'Αγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης¹ τῷ δ'² δώκα παρίστατο δῖος 'Οδυσσεὺς,
καὶ μιν ὑπόδρα ίδων χαλεπῷ ἡνίπατε μύθῳ.³

245

Θερσίτης⁴ ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἐών ἀγορητής,
ἴσχεο, μηδὲ ἔθελ⁵ οἶος ἐρίζεμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερεύστερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
ἔμμεναι, δοσοὶ δὲ⁶ 'Ατρείδησ⁷ ὑπὸ "Ιλιος ἥλθον."
τῷ οὐκ δὲν βασιλῆς ἀνὰ στόμ⁸ ἔχων ἀγορεύεις,
καὶ σφιν ὀνειδέα τε προφέρεις, νόστου τε φυλάσσοις.⁹
οὐδέ τί πι σάφα ίδμεν, δπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
ἢ εὖ, ἢε κακῶς, νοστήσομεν υἱες 'Αχαιῶν.
τῷ, νῦν 'Ατρείδη 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ἥσαι ὀνειδίζων, δτι οἱ μᾶλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν
ἡρωες Δαναοί¹⁰ σὸν δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.¹¹

255

ἄλλ' ἔτι τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
εἰ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραινοῦτα κιχήσομαι, ὡς νύ περ ὁδε,
μηκέτ¹² ἔπειτ¹³ 'Οδυσσῆi κάρη ὕμωισιν ἐπείη,
μηδ¹⁴ ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατήρ κεκλημένος εἴην,
εἰ μὴ ἐγώ σε λαβῶν, ἀπὸ μὲν φθαρίας εἴματα δύσω,
χλαινάν τ' ἡδὲ χιτώνα, τά τ' αἰδῶν ἀμφικαλύπτει,
αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω,
πεπληγώς ἀγορῆθεν δεικέσσοι πληγῆσιν.

260

'Ως ἄρ¹⁵ ἔφη¹⁶ σκήπτρῳ δὲ μετάφρενον ἡδὲ καὶ ὅμω¹⁷ 265
πλῆξεν¹⁸ δ' ίδνωθη, θαλερὸν δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ.
σμᾶδιξ¹⁹ δ' αἵματόσσα μεταφρένον ἔξυπανέστη,
σκήπτρουν ὑπὸ χρυσέου²⁰ δ' ἄρ²¹ ἔξετο, τάρβησέν τε·
ἀλγήσας δ', ἀχρεῶν ίδων, ἀπεμόρξατο δάκρυ.

¹ Or, *careless*, (of what concerns him).

² *ἀκριτομύθε* literally, *without selection in the use of words*,—a having a privative or negative force like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English, and *κριμα* to *select*, and *μυθος* a word.

³ Or, *be not willing alone to contend with kings*.

⁴ Or, *in that case, or, for this reason*.

⁵ That is, always talking of kings.

⁶ That is, whether they will turn out well or ill.

...

But there (is) not anger in the mind of Achilles; but he (is)
 remiss;¹ [last time have offered insult.]
 For (else) surely son of Atreus, thou wouldest now for the
 Thus spake Thersites, railing at Agamemnon, shepherd
 Of tribes; but quickly the divine Ulysses was standing by
 him, [(this) rough speech; 245]
 And, viewing him with an angry look, rebuked him in
 "Loquacious² Thersites, although thou art a shrill de-
 claimer, [tend with kings:]
 Restrain thyself, and do not thou of all others³ choose to con-
 For I declare that there is not another mortal worse than
 Thee, of as many as came along with the sons of Atreus to
 beneath Ilium; [mouth,⁵ 250]
 Therefore⁴ thou shouldest not harangue, having kings in thy
 And both bring forward reproaches against them, and be on
 the watch for a return. [be;⁵]
 Nor do we at all yet clearly know how these affairs will
 Whether we, the sons of the Achaeans, shall return under
 favourable, or adverse circumstances.
 For this reason thou now sittest finding fault with the son
 of Atreus, Agamemnon, [255]
 Shepherd of tribes, because the Danaean heroes give him
 Very many things; and thou haranguest sarcastically against
 him.
 But I declare to thee, and it shall also be accomplished;
 If I catch thee any longer acting senselessly,⁷ as indeed thou
 art now doing here, [his shoulders,
 No longer afterwards may there be to Ulysses his head on
 Neither any longer may I be called⁸ the father of Telem-
 achus, 260
 If I do not, after having seized thee, strip off indeed thy
 garments, [shame,
 Both thy cloak and tunic, and those which cover about thy
 And send away thyself weeping to the swift ships,
 Having whipt thee from the assembly with ignominious
 stripes." [also shoulders 265]
 Thus then he spake: and, with the sceptre, his back and
 He struck; and he was twisted back; and the gushing
 tear fell from him, [his back,
 And a bloody weal rose up from beneath the surface of
 By reason of the golden sceptre; and then he seated him-
 self, and feared; [the tear.
 And, having suffered pain, looking foolishly, he wiped off

⁷ Or, *playing the fool.*⁸ Or, *may I be.*

οι δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασσαν, 270
ῶδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἰδὸν ἐς πλησίον ἀλλον¹

'Ω πότοι, ή δὴ μυρί' 'Οδυσσεύς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργε,
βουλάς τ' ἔξαρχων ἀγαθὰς, πόλεμον τε κορύσσων'
νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν 'Αργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,
ὅς τὸν λαβητῆρα ἐπεισβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων. 275
οὐθίνι μην πάλιν αὐτοῖς ἀνήστει θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
νεικεῖεν βασιλῆς δινειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.

'Ως φάσαν ἡ πληθύς² ἀνὰ δὲ πτολίπορθος 'Οδυσσεὺς
ἔστη σκῆπτρον ἔχον³ παρὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη,
εἰδομένη κήρυκι, σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνάγει.
ώς δμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοι τε καὶ ὑστατοί νίες 'Αχαιῶν
μῦθον ἀκούσειαν, καὶ ἐπιφρασσαίατο βουλήν.
ὅς σφιν ἔϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν

'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν δή σε, ἄναξ, ἐθέλουσιν 'Αχαιοὶ⁴
πᾶσιν ἐλέγχιστον θέμεναν μερόπεσσι Βροτοῖσιν.
οὐδέ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν, ἢνπερ ὑπέσταν
ἐνθάδ' ἔτι στείχοντες ἀπ' 'Αργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
'Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ⁵ ἔυτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι.

ῶστε γάρ η πᾶίδες νεαροὶ, χῆραι τε γυναῖκες,
ἀλλήλοισιν ὁδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι.
ἢ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἔστιν ἀντιθέντα νέεσθαι.
καὶ γάρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ής ἀλόχοιο
ἀσχαλάα σὺν τῇ πολυζύγῳ, ὅνπερ ἄελλαι

χειμέρια εἰδέωσιν, δριωμένη τε θάλασσα.
ἡμῶν δ' εἴνατος ἔστι περιτροπέων ἔνιαυτὸς
ἐνθάδε μυμόντεσσι. τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζομ⁶ 'Αχαιοὺς
ἀσχαλάα παρὰ νησὸν κορωνίσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
αἰσχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένειν, κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.
τὴλγτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατ⁷ ἐπὶ χρόνον, δῆρα δαῶμεν,

¹ Since the particle *η* is always repeated in the second clause, Heyne, after Bentley, would read *ωστε γαρ ει*, in a form analogous to *ωστι*, *ωστερι*. As there is no similar example to be found, it would be better perhaps to read *ωστι γαρ παιδει*.—Trollope.

² Or, truly it is a hardship to return in affliction, that is, when his object is not accomplished.

³ That is, since we have been here.

And they, even although distressed, heartily laughed at him, 270

And thus one said, looking to another near him:—

“ Oh ye gods, verily ten thousand good things Ulysses hath done,

Both originating good counsels and urging on the battle; But now he hath done this by far the best thing among the Argives, [rangues. 275

Who has restrained this abusive insulter from his ha-Surely his insolent mind will not again urge him To rail at kings with reproachful words.”

Thus spake the multitude; and Ulysses, destroyer of cities, [Minerva, Stood up, holding his sceptre, and beside him, blue-eyed Making herself like to a herald, orders the people to be silent; 280

That the sons of the Achaeans, both those in front, and those also in the rear, at the same time

Might hear his speech, and understand his counsel: Who, well affected towards them, harangued and spake among them:—

“ Son of Atreus, king, surely now the Achaeans desire To render thee most infamous to all articulate-speaking mortals: 285

Neither do they perform to thee the promise, which they took upon them,

Proceeding hither from horse-feeding Argos, That thou shouldest return, having destroyed the well-walled Ilium.

For just as young children and widowed women¹ To one another do they wail to return home. 290

Assuredly also there is an anxiety to return, being worn out with misery.²

For any one remaining even one month away from his wife Grieves beside his many-benched ship, which the wintry Storms shut up, and an agitated sea;

But to us it is the ninth year³ coming round, 295 While remaining here. On which account I am not surprised that the Achaeans

Grieve beside their beaked ships. But it is nevertheless also Certainly disgraceful both to remain a long time, and to return empty,⁴

Be patient, friends, and wait for a time,⁵ that we may learn

¹ That is, without booty, or, without success.

² Or, for a short time, or, little while.

ἡ ἐτεὸν Κάλχας μαυτεύεται, ἡὲ καὶ οὐκί.
εὸν γὰρ δὴ τόδε ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσίν¹ ἐστὲ δὲ πάντες
μάρτυροι, οὓς μὴ Κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτου φέρουσας
χθιζά τε καὶ πρώϊς² ὅτ³ ἐς Αὐλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
ἡγερέθουστο, κακὰ Πράμω καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσας,
ἥμεῖς δὲ διμήπολι περὶ κρήνην ἵεροὺς κατὰ βωμοὺς
ἔρδομεν ἀδανάτους τελήσστας ἔκατόμβας,
καλῇ ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ, ὅθεν ρέεν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ,
ἐνθ⁴ ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα⁵ δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφοιώδες,
σμερδαλέος, τόν δὲ αὐτὸς Ὄλύμπιος ἡκα φόωσθε,
βωμοῦ ὑπαίξας πρὸς ἥπατον πλατάνιστον ὄρουσεν⁶
ἐνθα δὲ ἔσταν στρουθοὶ νεοσσοὶ, νήπια τέκνα,
ἄζω⁷ ἐπὶ ἀδροτάτῳ πετάλοις ὑποπεπτηθῆτες,
οἰκτώ⁸ ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκε τέκνα⁹.
ἐνθ¹⁰ ὅγε τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγώτας¹¹
μήτηρ δὲ ἀμφεποτάτο ὀδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα¹²
τήν δὲ ἐλειξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχνᾶν.
αἰτάρι ἐπὲι κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθόιο καὶ αἰτήν,
τὸν μὲν ἀρίζηλον θήκε θεός, δισπερ ἔφηνε.
λᾶν γάρ μιν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς δηγυλομήτεω.
ἥμεῖς δὲ ἐσταύτες θαυμάζομεν, οἵον ἐτύχη.
δις οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἔκατόμβας.
Κάλχας δὲ αὐτίς¹³ ἐπειτα θεοπροπέων ἀγόρευε¹⁴
τίπτ¹⁵ ἄνεψ ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί;
ἥμιν μὲν τόδε ἔφηνε τέρας μέγα μητιέτα Ζεὺς,
δῆψιμον, δῆψιτέλεστον, δου κλέος οὐπτοι¹⁶ δλεῖται.
ώς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο, καὶ αἰτήν,
οἰκτὼ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκε τέκνα¹⁷.
δις ἥμεῖς τοσσαῦτ¹⁸ ἔτεα πτολεμάζομεν αδθί,
τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πολιν αἱρήσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.
κεῖνός θ¹⁹ δις ἀγόρευε²⁰ τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
αλλ' ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, ἔϋκημδες Ἀχαιοί,

¹ Or, *went not, bearing off.*² That is, so as to indicate that the appearance was portentous.³ Or, occurred at.

If Chalcas divines truly or not. 300
 For we well indeed know this in our minds ; and ye are all
 Witnesses, whom the fates of death have not taken off¹
 Both yesterday and the day before : when, at Aulis the
 ships of the Achæans
 Were assembled, bringing woes to Priam and the Trojans ;
 But we round about the fountain at the sacred altars 305
 Were sacrificing to the immortals perfect hecatombs,
 Under a beauteous plane-tree, whence was flowing a limpid
 stream, [the back,
 There there appeared a great sign ; a serpent, blood-red upon
 Having a terrible aspect, which indeed the Olympian him-
 self sent forth to the light, [the plane tree ; 310
 Having started from under the altar, thereupon rushed to
 And there there were the young ones of a sparrow, infant
 offspring,
 Upon the topmost branch, cowering beneath the leaves,
 Eight ; but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth
 the offspring ;
 There he devoured them twittering piteously ; [315
 And the mother was flying round, bewailing her offspring ;
 And, having coiled himself round, he seized her by the wing
 making a loud noise round about.
 But, when he had eaten up the offspring of the sparrow and
 herself, [most conspicuous ;²
 Him indeed the god, who exposed him to view, rendered
 For the son of the crafty Saturn made him a stone ;
 And we, standing by, marvelled at what was done. 320
 Thus therefore dreadful prodigies of the gods attended^a the
 hecatombs. [harangued :
 And Chalcas immediately afterwards, delivering oracles,
 ' Why in the world, long-haired Achæans, have ye become
 mute ? [der,
 To us indeed counselling Jove has shewed this great won-
 Late, of late accomplishment, the fame of which shall never
 perish. 325
 As this (serpent) ate up the offspring of the sparrow and
 herself, [the offspring ;
 Eight, but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth
 So we just so many years shall wage war there,^b
 But in the tenth we shall take the wide-streeted city.'
 And he thus harangued ; all which things are now on the
 eve of being accomplished. 330
 But come, wait ye all, well-greaved Achæans,

¹ That is, in Troy.

αὐτοῦ, εἰσόκεν ἀστού μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.

¹Ως ἔφατ²: 'Αργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἵαχον, (ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν, ἀσάντων ὥπ' Ἀχαιῶν,) μῦθον ἐπανήσαντες Ὁδυσσῆος θείοιο.

335

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ·

'Ω πόποι, ἡ δὴ παισιν ἑοικότες ἀγοράσθε

νηπιάχους, οἵς οὕτη μέλει πολεμῆα ἔργα.

πῆ δὴ συνθεσία τε καὶ ὅρκια βῆσσεται ἡμῖν;

ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαὶ τε γενοίστο, μῆδεά τ' ἀνδρῶν; 340

σπουδαὶ τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαὶ, ἢς ἐπέπιθμεν;

αὖτας γάρ ᾧ ἐπέεστο³ ἐριδαινομεν, οὐδέ τι μῆχος εὑρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' ἔοντες.

'Ατρεΐδη, σὺ δ' ἔθ⁴, ὡς πρὶν, ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν, 345

ἄρχεν⁵ 'Αργείοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας'

τούσδε δ' ἔα φθινόθειν, ἔνα καὶ δύο, τοί κεν Ἀχαιῶν νύσφιν βουλεύωσ', ἄνυστος δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν,

πρὶν Ἀργοσδ⁶ ιέναι, πρὶν καὶ Διὸς αἰγυώχοιο

γράμεναι, εἴτε ψεύδος ὑπόσχεσις, ἡὲ καὶ οὐκί.

φημὶ γάρ οὖν κατανεῦσαι ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα

ζῆματι τῷ, ὅτε νηυστὸν ἐπ' ὕκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον

'Αργείοι, Τρώεστοι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες,

ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι⁷, ἐναίσημα σῆματα φαίνων.

τῷ, μή τις πρὶν τινὰ πάρ τρώων ἀλόχῳ κατακοιμθῆναι,

πρὶν τινὰ πάρ τρώων ἀλόχῳ κατακοιμθῆναι,

τίσασθαι δ' Ἐλένης δρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε.

εἰ δέ τις ἐκπάγλως ἔθελει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,

ἀπτέσθω ἡς νῆδος ἔϋστελμοιο μελαίνης,

ὅφρα πρόσθ ἀλλων θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπη.

ἀλλὰ, ἄναξ, αὐτός τ' εὐ μῆδεο, πείθεό τ' ἀλλω·

οὕτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὃ τοι κεν εἴπω.

κρῖν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φῦλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγάμεμνον,

ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη, φῦλα δὲ φῦλοις.

355

¹ Or, a horseman of Gerene.

² That is, what will become of them?

³ That is, be destroyed and rendered useless.

Here, until we have taken the great city of Priam.''"
 Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,
 (and the ships around [shouting])
 Terrifically resounded, in consequence of the Achaeans
 Having approved the speech of the godlike Ulysses. 335
 But Nestor, the Gerenian knight,¹ also spake among them :
 " Alas ! assuredly now ye harangue like children
 In a state of infancy, to whom martial affairs are not at all
 matters of care.
 Where, I pray, will both our covenants and treaties go?²
 Shall both the counsels and plans of men be in truth put in
 the fire?³ [340]
 And the unmixed libations, and right-hand pledges, on
 which we relied? [any remedy (for the evil)
 Truly to no purpose do we contend with words, neither
 Are we able to discover, although we have been here a
 great time.⁴ [pose unshaken,
 But do thou still, son of Atreus, as before, holding thy pur-
 Rule the Argives in mighty battles ; 345
 And leave these, one and two, to perish, who deliberate
 Apart from the Achaeans,—(but there shall not be an ac-
 complishment of their designs)—
 To go to Argos, before that we even know
 Whether the promise of *Ægis-bearing Jove* be a lie, or not.
 For I affirm then that the powerful son of Saturn nodded
 assent 350
 On that day, when the Argives were embarking in their
 Swift-traversing ships, bearing slaughter and fate to the
 Trojans,—
 Sending lightning on the right, displaying favourable tokens.
 Therefore let not any one be eager to return home before
 That each has slept with⁵ a wife of the Trojans, 355
 And avenged both the setting out⁶ and groans of Helen.
 But if any one vehemently desires to return home,
 Let him lay hold of his well-benched black ship,
 That he may draw upon himself death and fate before
 others. [360]
 But, king, both deliberate well thyself, and yield to another ;
 Whatever word I speak will be certainly not to be rejected.
 Separate, Agamemnon, the men by tribes, and by clans,
 That clan may assist clan, and tribes tribes.

¹ Or, *being here, &c.*

² Or, *has been laid to sleep with.*

³ There are two ways of taking this :—first, to revenge the rape and lamentations of Helen ; second, to take revenge for the expedition and the griefs we have endured on account of Helen.

εὶ δέ κεν ὡς ἔρξης, καὶ τοι πείθωνται Ἀχαιοὶ,
γνώσῃ ἔπειθ¹, ὃς θ' ἥγεμόνων κακὸς, ὃς τέ νυ λαῶν, 365
ἥδ' ὃς κ' ἐσθλὸς ἔηστι· κατὰ σφέας γάρ μαχέονται·
γνώσεαι δ', εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίῃ πόλιν οὐκ ἀλατάξεις,
ἡ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι, καὶ ἀφραδίῃ πολέμοιο.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
ἢ μάν αὐτὸν ἀγορῆ νικᾶς, γέρον, νίας Ἀχαιῶν· 370
αἱ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναῖη, καὶ Ἀπολλον,

τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες ἔιναι Ἀχαιῶν·
τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσει πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος

χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
ἄλλα μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν, 375
ὅς με μετ'² ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.

καὶ γάρ ἔγων Ἀχιλεύς τε μαχητάμεθ³ εἴνεκα κούρης
ἀντιθίσοις ἐπέεσσιν⁴ ἔγὼ δ' ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων·
εὶ δέ ποτ' ἔστη γέ μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκ ἔτ' ἔπειτα

Τρωσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔστεται, οὐδὲ δ' ἡβαιόν. 380
νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ἔννάγωμεν Ἀρη.

εὖ μέν τις δόρυ θηκάσθω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
εὖ δέ τις ἵπποισι δεῖπνον δότω ὁκυπόδεσσιν,

εὖ δέ τις ἄρματος ἀμφὶς ἰδῶν, πολέμου μεδέσθω·
ῶς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ⁵ Ἀρη.

οὐ γάρ παυσαλή γε μετέστεται, οὐδὲ ἡβαιόν,
εὶ μὴ τὸν ἐλθαῦστα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν.

ἰδρώσει μέν τεν τελαμὸν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσιν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δὲ ἔγχει τείχη καμεῖται·

ἰδρώσει δέ τεν ἵππος, ἐνέξουν ἄρμα τιταίνων. 390
δὸν δέ κ' ἔγων ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἔθέλοντα νοήσω

μημνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίστιν, οὐδὲ οἱ ἔπειτα

ἄρκιον ἔστείται φυγέειν κύνας ἥδ' οἰωνούς.

¹ Ως ἔφατ⁶. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἵαχον, ὡς ὅτε κῦμα
ἀκτῇ ἔφ⁷ ὑψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσει Νότος ἐλθὼν, 395

¹ Thus their conduct might be observed.

² That is, would that I had ten such, &c.

³ Or, let each, having carefully examined his chariot, think upon war.

⁴ κρινω. to try the question, (properly in a court of justice,) contend.

And, if thou thus actest, and the Achæans obey thee,
Thou wilt then know, both who of the leaders is a coward,
and who indeed of the people.¹ 365
And who of them is brave; for they will fight by themselves;
[will that thou wilt not take the city,
And thou wilt learn also, whether it will be by the divine
Or by the cowardice of men, and their inexperience of war."
And king Agamemnon, replying, said to him;
"Of a truth, old man, again in the assembly thou excellest
the sons of the Achæans; 370
Would that,—both father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo,—
There were to me² ten such counsellors of the Achæans;
By that means would the city of king Priam soon go to ruin,
Having been both taken, and being destroyed beneath our
hands.
But the son of Saturn, Ægis-bearing Jove, hath given suf-
ferings to me, 375
Who thrusts me upon useless strifes and quarrels.
For both I and Achilles contended on account of a damsels
With angry words; but I began, being angry;
But if ever indeed we shall come to the same determination,
not any longer afterwards [even for a short time. 380
Shall there be a putting off of the evil to the Trojans, not
But now go to your meal, that we may join battle.
Let each indeed sharpen well his spear, and arrange well
his shield,
And let each properly give food to his swift-footed horses,
And let each, having well looked about his chariot,³ pre-
pare for war: [battle. 385
That during the whole day we may contend⁴ in hateful
For indeed there will not ensue a cessation, not even for a
short time, [men.
Unless night, having advanced, shall part the ardour of the
The thong indeed of the mortal-covering shield around the
breast [fatigued as to his hand on the spear;
Of each shall be wet with sweat, and (each one) shall be
And each man's horse shall be wet with sweat, drawing the
well-polished chariot. 390
But whomsoever I perceive desirous to linger at a distance
From the battle beside the beaked ships, for him afterwards
There will not be sufficient means to escape the dogs and
birds." [just as when a wave (shall sound)
Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,
Against a high rocky-shore, when the south-wind, having
advanced, shall put it in motion, 395

προβλήτι σκοπέλῳ, τὸν δ' οὕποτε κύματα λείπει,
παντοίων ἀνέμων, ὅταν ἔνθ' ἡ ἔνθα γένωνται.
ἀντάντες δ' ὄρεοντο, κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆσος,
κάπνισσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο.
ἄλλος δ' ἄλλῳ ἔρεζε θεῶν αἰειγενετάων,
εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον Ἀρηος.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βοῦν οἴρευσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
πίονα, πενταέτηρον, ὑπερμενεῖ Κρονίων.
κίκλησκεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
Νέστορα μὲν πρώτιστα, καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἀνακτα,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ Τυδέος υἱόν.
ἔκτον δ' αὐτὸν Ὁδυσσηα, Διὶ μῆτριν ἀτάλαυτον.
αὐτόματος δέ οἱ ἥλθε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαιος·
ἥδεε γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφεόν, ὡς ἐπονεῖτο·
βοῦν δὲ πειστήσαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.
τοῖσιν δὲ εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, κελαινεφές, αἰθέρι ναιῶν,
μὴ πρὸν ἐπ' ἥκλιν δύναι, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐλθεῖν,
πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον
αἰθαλόσεν, πρῆσαι δὲ πυρὸς δῆστοιο θύρετρα·
Ἐκτόρεον δὲ χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαιᾶσαι
χαλκῷ ρωγαλέον¹ πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἔταιροι
πρηνέες ἐν κοινίσιν ὃδάξει λαζοίσατο γαῖαν.
‘Ως ἔφατ²· οὐδὲ δ' ἄρα πώ οἱ ἐπεκραίανε Κρονίων·
ἄλλ' ὅγε δέκτο μὲν ἱρὰ, πόνον δ' ἀμέγαρτον ὄφελλεν.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' ᾧ εὑράντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,
αὖ ἔρυσαν μὲν πρώτα, καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,
μηρούς τ' ἔξεταμον, κατά τε κνίσση ἐκάλυψαν,
δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες³ ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὕμοθέτησαν·
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄρ σχίζουσιν ἀφύλλοιστι κατέκαιον·
σπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ' ἀμπείραντες, ὑπείρεχον Ἡφαίστοιο.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα κατὰ μῆρ⁴ ἔκάη, καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,
μίστυλόν τ' ἄρα τέλλα, καὶ διμφ' ὄβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,

¹ That is, raised them over the head of the victim.² Or, the *Hectorean tunic*.³ Or, many friends or companions about him.

Against a projecting rock, and which the waves never leave,
During all kinds of winds, when they arise in this quarter
or in that.

And, having risen from their seats, they were in motion,
having dispersed themselves among the ships, [meal.
And they kindled a fire through the tents, and took their
And one was performing sacrifice to one, and another to
another, of the ever-existing gods, 400

Praying to escape both death and the toil of war.

But the king of men, Agamemnon, sacrificed a fat
Ox, five years old, to the powerful son of Saturn;
And he invited the aged chieftains of all the Achaeans;
Nestor indeed first (of all,) and king Idomeneus, 405
But next the two Ajaxes, and the son of Tydeus;
And, moreover, the sixth, Ulysses, in counsel equal to Jove.
But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, came to him of his
own accord; [he was toiling.

For he had known in his mind, (respecting) his brother, how
And they stood round about the ox, and raised the salted-
barley-cakes.¹ 410

And king Agamemnon, praying amongst them, said:

"Jove most glorious, most mighty, collector of black-
clouds, dwelling in the sky, [fore
Grant that the sun may not set, and darkness come on, be-
That I have cast down headlong Priam's palace
Flaming, and have burned the doors with hostile fire; 415
And that I have cut asunder the tunic of Hector² around his
breast, [him,

Rent by my brass; and may many of his companions around
Prone in the dust, grasp the ground with their teeth."

Thus he spake; but not yet thereupon was the son of Sa-
turn accomplishing it for him; [severe toil. 420

But he accepted indeed the sacrifices, but increased their
And when further they prayed, and cast forward the salted-
barley-cakes, [and flayed the victims,

They first indeed drew back (the neck,) and cut the throats
And cut off the thighs, and covered them over with fat,
Having made double folds of it; and upon them placed raw-
pieces; [without foliage; 425

And these indeed they then burned down with cleft-logs
And then having spitted the entrails, they were holding
them over the fire. [they had tasted the entrails,
Furthermore, when the thighs had been burned down, and
Then they both cut into small portions the other (parts), and
pierced them through with spits,

- ἀπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὲ παύσαστο πόνου, τετύκοντό τε δαιτά,
δάινυντ', οιδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔισης.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὲ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητός ἐξ ἔρου ἔντο,
τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἡρχε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
 'Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, Ἀγάμεμνον,
μηκέτι νῦν δήθ' αὖθι λεγώμεθα, μηδέ τι δηρὸν
δημβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, οὐδὲ τοιοῦτο δηρὸν
δλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας·
ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθρόοι ὅδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὑρὼν Ἀχαιῶν
ἴομεν, δῆρα κε' θάστον ἐγείρομεν δξιν "Αρηα.
 "Ως ἔφατ'" οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε,
κηρύσσειν πόλεμόνδε κάρῃ κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν ἐκίρυσσον, τοι δ' ἦγειροντο μᾶλ' ὕδα.
οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα Διοτρεφέας βασιλῆς
θύνον κρίνοντες¹ μετὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
αἰγὶδ' ἔχοντ' ἐρίτιμον, ἀγήρων, ἀθανάτην τε·
τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσεοι ἡερέθονται,
πάντες ἐπλεκέεις, ἑκατόμβιοις δὲ ἔκαστος.
σὸν τῇ παιφάσσοντα διέστητο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
ὅτρύνουσον² λέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὅρσεν ἐκάστῳ
καρδίῃ, ἀλληκοτον πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι.
τούσι τὸ δ' ἄφαρ πολεμος γλυκίον γένετ', ήὲ νέεσθαι
ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῆσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.
 'Ηύτε πῦρ ἀΐδηλον ἐπιφλέγει τοπετον ὑλην,
οὔρεος ἐν κορυφῇς, ἔκαθεν δέ τε φάινεται αὐγὴ·
ὦς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίοιο
αἴγλη παμφανώσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκε.

¹ They reclined at meals. Or it may be, *let us no longer now, I pray, waste our time in conversation.*

² Sharp Mars.

³ Or, who were about the son of Atreus.

⁴ Θυσταροι. These were rows of fringe or golden tassels attached to the edge of the shield for the purpose of striking terror into the enemy by their dazzling

And roasted them very skilfully, and drew them all off.
 But, when they had ceased from their labour, and prepared
 the banquet, 430
 They were feasting themselves, nor was their mind at all in
 want of the fair feast.
 Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the de-
 sire of drink and food,
 Then Nestor, a Gerenian knight, was beginning harangues
 to them :
 " Most glorious son of Atreus, king of men, Agamemnon,
 No longer now, I pray, let us lie¹ here, nor at all for a long
 time 435
 Defer the work, which the god now puts into our hands.
 But come, let the heralds, on the one hand, of the copper-
 mailed Achæans,
 Summoning, assemble the people to the ships ;
 On the other hand, let us here collected go through the
 wide army [the sharp battle.]² 440
 Of the Achæans, that we may the more quickly rouse up
 Thus he spake ; nor was Agamemnon, king of men, dis-
 obedient ;
 Immediately he ordered the clear-voiced heralds
 To summon the long-haired Achæans to the war.
 The former, on the one hand, made proclamation, the latter,
 on the other hand, very quickly assembled themselves.
 And the Jove-protected kings, who were attendants on the
 son of Atreus,³ 445
 Were moving hastily, separating them ; and among them
 (was) blue-eyed Minerva, [immortal,
 Having the very precious Ægis, not affected by age, and
 From which a hundred tassels⁴ all golden are suspended,
 All well-twisted, and each worth an hundred oxen.⁵
 With this darting about, she was moving quickly through
 the people of the Achæans, 450
 Exciting them to go ; and she roused up the strength in the
 heart
 Of each, incessantly to engage in war, and to fight. [turn
 And to them immediately war became sweeter than to re-
 In the hollow ships, to their paternal land.
 As destructive fire sets on a blaze a boundless wood, 455
 On the tops of a mountain, and the light is seen from afar ;
 So—as these advanced—from their admirable copper (ar-
 mour) the air.
 The brilliance, shining all over, reached the heaven through
 motion.

¹ That is, worth an hundred pieces of coin stamped with the figure of an ox.

Τῶν δ', ὡστ' ὀρνίθων πετεηγῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
χηνῶν, ἡ γεράνων, ἡ κύκνων δουλιχοθείρων, 460
'Αστιά ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίου δυφὶ δέεθρα,
ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ἄγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσι,
κλαπγηδὸν προκαθίζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμών
ὡς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἐει πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον¹ αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθὼν
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἔππων.
ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόσεντι
μυρίοι, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρη.

'Ηύτε μιιάων ἀδινάων ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
αἴτε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήσιν ἡλάσκουσιν 470
ὥρῃ ἐν ελαριῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει·
τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ²
ἐν πεδίῳ ἵσταντο, διαρρώσαι μεματότες.

Τοὺς δ', ὡστ' αἰπόλια πλατεῖ αἰγῶν αἰπόλοι αἱνδρες
ῥέα διακρίνωσιν, ἐπει κειομῷ μιγέωσιν³ 475
ὡς τοὺς ἡγεμόνες διεκόσμεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
ὑσμίνηνδέ λέναι, μετὰ δὲ, κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
δύματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἵκελος Διὸς τερπικεραύνῳ,
"Ἄρει δὲ ζώνην, στέρνον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.

'Ηύτε βοῦς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἔξοχος ἐπλετο παντῶν 480
ταῦρος δέ γάρ τε βόεσσι μεταπτέπει ἀγρομένησι·
τοῖον δέ⁴ Ἀτρεΐδην θῆκε Ζεὺς ἥματι κείνῳ,
ἐκπρεπὲ⁵ ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἔξοχον ἡρώεσσιν.

"Ἐσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, 'Ολύμπια δώματ'⁶ ἔχουσαι·
ἵμεῖς γάρ θεαί ἔστε, πάρεστε τε, ἵστε τε πάντα,
ἵμεῖς δὲ κλέος οίον ἀκούομεν, οὐδέ τι ἴδμεν·
οὔτινες ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἥσαν.
πληθὺν δ' οὐκ ἀν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι, οὐδ' ὀνομάζω,
οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ⁷ εἰεν,
φωνὴ δέ⁸ ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δέ μοι ητορ ἐνείν·
εὶ μὴ 'Ολυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Διός αἰγύσχοιο

¹ Or, belt. The word here denotes the whole suit of armour.

And of these (Acheans)—just, as many flocks of winged birds,
 Of geese, or of cranes, or of long-necked swans, 460
 In the Asian meadow, at the streams of Cayster,
 Fly here and there, exulting in their wings,
 They settling themselves forward with a noise, and the meadow re-echoes—

So of these many nations from the ships and tents
 To the Scamandrian plain were pouring forward; and the earth was sounding 465
 Terrifically under the feet both of themselves and horses.
 And they stood in the flowery Scamandrian meadow
 Innumerable, as many as both the leaves and flowers are produced in spring.

As many as (are) the swarms of collected flies,
 Which in a pen belonging to a shepherd, flutter about, 470
 In the spring season, and when the milk moistens the pails;
 So many against the Trojans were the long-haired Achæans Standing in the plain, having an eager desire to break their lines.

But them—just as goat-herds easily separate extensive Flocks of goats, whenever they are mixed together in the pasture; 475
 So them their leaders were arranging apart here and there, To advance to battle, and among them (was) king Agamemnon, (thunder-bolt,

As to his eyes and head like to Jove delighting in the And to Mars as to his waist,¹ and to Neptune as to his breast.

As a bull² in a herd is greatly eminent above 480
 All; (for he is conspicuous among the collected cattle;) Such then on that day did Jove render the son of Atreus, Courageous and eminent among many heroes. [sions;

“Declare now to me, Muses, occupying Olympian man-(For ye are goddesses, and are present, and know all things; 485

But we hear report alone, nor know we any thing;)
 Who were the leaders and rulers of the Danai.
 For I could not tell, nor name the multitude, [mouths, Not even if there were to me ten tongues indeed and ten And a voice not to be broken, and a brazen heart were in me; 490

Unless, the Olympian Muses, daughters of Ægis-bearing

² Βοῦς a bull, or cow, the animal in general. Homer often adds ταῦπος or αὐρῆλη to denote especially the bull.

¹ That is, with certainty.

θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ' ὅσοις ἵπο "Ιλιον ἡλθον. ἀρχούσις αὖτις ἐρέω, νῆσάς τε προπάσας'	
Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηνελεως καὶ Δῆτος ἥρχον, 'Αρκεσίλαος τε, Προδόνωρ τε, Κλονίος τε' οἵ τ' 'Υρίην ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Λὐλίδα πετρήεσσαν, Σχοῖνόν τε, Σκῶλόν τε, πολύκυνημόν τ' 'Ετεωὸν, Θεόσπειαν, Γραίαν τε καὶ εὐρύχορος Μυκαλησσόν·	(1) 495
οἵ τ' ἀμφ' 'Αρρ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Εἰλέσιαν, καὶ 'Ερυθρὰς, οἵ τ' 'Ελεών' εἰχον, ἥδ' "Υλην, καὶ Πετεῶνα, 'Ακαλέην, Μεδεῶνά τ', ἐν κτίμενον πτολιεύθρουν, Κόπας, Εὔτρησιν τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην'	(5) 500
οἵ τε Κορώνειαν, καὶ ποιήεινθ' 'Αλίαρτον, οἵ τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον, ἥδ' οἱ Γλίσαντ' ἐνέμοντο, οἵ θ' 'Υποθήβας εἰχον, ἐν κτίμενον πτολιεύθρουν, "Ογχηστόν θ' ιερὸν, Ποσιδήνον ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος·	(10) 505
οἵ τε πολυστάφιυλον "Αρηνην ἔχον, οἵ τε Μίδειαν, Νίσαν τε ζαθέην, 'Ανθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόβωσαν. τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἑκάστῃ κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι βάινον,	(15) 510
Οἱ δὲ 'Ασπληδόνα ναῖον, ίδιον 'Ορχομενὸν Μισύειον, τῶν ἥρχ' 'Ασκάλαφος καὶ Ιάλμενος, νίες "Αρηος, οὖς τέκεν 'Αστυόχη, δόμῳ "Ακτορος 'Αξείδαιο, παρθένος αἰδοίη, ὑπερώσιον εἰσαναβάσα, "Αρηὶ κρατερῷ· δέ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρη·	(20) 515
τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυρά νέες ἐστιχόντωτο.	
Αὐτάρ Φωκήων Σχεδίος καὶ 'Επίστροφος ἥρχον, νίες 'Ιφίτον μεγαθύμου Ναυβολίδαο·	(25) 520
οἱ Κυπάριστον ἔχον, Πυθώνα τε πετρήεσσαν, Κρίσαν τε ζαθέην, καὶ Δαυλίδα, καὶ Πανοπῆα, οἵ τ' 'Ανεμώρεαν, καὶ 'Υδαπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο, οἵ τ' ἄρα πάρ ποταμὸν Κηφισὸν δίον ἔναιον, οἵ τε Λιλαιαν ἔχον, πτηγῆς ἐπι Κηφισοῖο·	(30)

¹ That is, in dependence on the assistance of the Muse.

² Homer, who, it might have been supposed, would have begun his geographical account from Athens or Sparta, or more probably, from Mycenæ, the

Jove made mention of as many as came under Ilium.
 Hereupon¹ I will tell the commanders of the ships, and all
 the ships," [manding, (1)]

The Bœotians² indeed Peneleus and Leitus were com-
 And Arcesilaus, and Prothoenor, and Clonius; 495
 Both those who inhabited Hyria, and rocky Aulis,
 And Schoenus, and Scolus, and the many-ridged Eteonus,
 Thespeia, and Graea, and the wide Mycalessus; (5)
 And those who inhabited about Harma, and Ilesius, and
 Erythræ,
 And those who occupied Eleon, and Hyle, and Peteon, 500
 Ocalea, and Medeon, a well-built city,
 Copæ, and Eutresis, and Thisbe abounding in doves;
 And those who (occupied) Coronæa, and the grassy Haliar-
 tas, (10)
 And those who occupied Platæa, and those who inhabited
 Glisas,
 And those who occupied Hypothebæ, a well-built city, 505
 And sacred Onchestus, a beautiful grove belonging to
 Neptune; [those who (occupied) Midea,
 And those who occupied Arne abounding in grapes, and
 And very sacred Nisa, and Anthedon at the extremity. (15)
 Of these indeed fifty ships went; and in each [barked. 510
 A hundred and twenty young men of the Bœotians em-
 And those who inhabited Aspledon, and Minyeian
 Orchomenus, [of Mars,
 These Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, were commanding, sons
 Whom Astyoche, brought forth in the house of Actor son
 of Azeus,— (20)
 A modest virgin, having gone up into the upper chamber,—
 To mighty Mars; but he had secretly lain with her; 515
 And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular rank.

But the Phocians, Schedius and Epistraphus were com-
 manding,
 Sons of the high-souled Iphitus, son of Naubolus; (25)
 Those who occupied Cyparissus, and rocky Python,
 And very sacred Crissa, and Daulis, and Panopeus, 520
 And those who dwelt around Anemoreia, and Hyampolis,
 And those, moreover, who inhabited beside the divine river
 Cephisus, [Cephisus; (30)
 And those who occupied Lilæa, upon the sources of the

city of the Sovereign, chose to begin it from Bœotia; not for the sake of any
 peculiar dignity in the character of it, but merely because as a promontory
 it afforded him a point of particular notoriety. He is highly applauded by
 Macrobius for the exactness with which he performs his poetical journey, who,
 on the contrary, much censures Virgil for his inattention in that article.

τοῖς δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἔποντο.	
οἱ μὲν Φωκήων στίχας ἵστασαν ἀμφιέποντες,	525
Βοιωτῶν δ' ἔμπλην ἐπ' ἄριστερὰ θωρήσσοντο.	
Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμόνευεν Ὁἰλῆρος ταχὺς Αἴας,	
μείων, οὗτι τόσος γε, ὃσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,	(35)
ἄλλα πολὺ μείων ¹ ὀλίγος μὲν ἦν, λινοθώρηξ,	
ἐγχείη δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιούς·	530
οἱ Κῦνοι τ' ἐνέμοντ', Ὁπούντα τε, Καλλιάρδον τε,	
Βῆστάν τε, Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὐγεὶας ἐρατεινὰς,	
Τάρφην τε, Θρύνον τε, Βοαγρίον διμφὶ ρέεθρα.	(40)
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἔποντο	
Λοκρῶν, οἱ ναίνουσι πέρην ιερῆς Εὐβοίης.	535
Οἱ δ' Εὐβοιαν ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες ² Ἀβαντες,	
Χαλκίδα τ', Εἰρέτριαν τε, πολυστάφιδόν θ' Ἰστίαιαν,	
Κίρινθον τ' ἔφαλον, Δίου τ' αἵπν πτολίεθρον,	(45)
οἵ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον, ἥδ' οἱ Στύρα ναιετάσκον·	
τῶν δ' αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευεν ³ Ἐλεφήνωρ, δῖος Ἀρηος,	540
Χαλκωδοντάδης, μεγαβύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων·	
τῷ δ' ἄμ. ⁴ Ἀβαντες ἔποντο θοοὶ, ὅπιθεν κομόωντες,	
αἰχμηταὶ, μεμάδτες δρεκτῆσι μελῆσι	(50)
θώρηκας ρήξειν δηϊῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι·	
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἔποντο.	545
Οἱ δ' ἄρ ⁵ Ἀθήνας εἶχον, ἐν κτίμενοι πτολίεθρον,	
δῆμον ⁶ Ἐρεχθῆσος μεγαλίτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη	
θρέψε, Διὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζείδωρος Ἀρουρα,	(55)
καὶ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνησο ⁷ εἰσεν ἐψὲν ἐνὶ πίουν ηῷ, <td></td>	
ἐνθάδε μιν ταύρουσι καὶ ἀρνεωῖς ἰλάονται	
κοῦροι Ἀθηναίων, περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν·	
τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευεν ⁸ νύδος Πετεῶνο, Μενεσθεύς.	
τῷδ' οὕπω τις δόμοιος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ' ἀνήρ,	(60)
κοσμησται ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας·	

¹ Literally, 'Had made to quit.'—'Had made to give place.'

² It was the custom of these people to shave the forepart of their heads, which they did that their enemies might not take the advantage of seizing

And in company with these forty black ships followed.
These indeed, going about them, posted the ranks of the
Phocians; 525
But they were arming themselves near the Boeotians to the
left. [Leader,

But of the Locrians the swift Ajax, son of Oileus, was
(Less—not at all so large at least as the Telamonian
Ajax, (35)
But much less; little indeed he was, wearing a linen corslet,
But in the use of the lance he had been¹ distinguished
above all the Hellenes, and the Achaeans;) 530
Those who inhabited both Cynus, and Opoeis, and Calliarus,
And Bessa, and Scarphe, and lovely Augeæ,
And Tarphe, and Thronium, about the streams of Boa-
grius. (40)

And in company with him forty black ships followed
Of the Locrians, who dwell beyond sacred Eubœa. 535
But those who occupied Eubœa, the Abantes breathing
vigour,
Both Chalcis, and Eretria, and Histiaeabounding in grapes,
And Cerinthus on the sea, and the lofty city of Dium, (45)
And those who occupied Carystus, and those who inhabited
Styra; [540]
Of these again Elephenor, was leader, an offshoot of Mars,
The son of Chalcodon, commander of the high-souled
Abantes; [allowing their hair to grow behind,²
And in company with him the swift Abantes followed,
Spear-men, eager with their ashen-spears extended, (50)
To break the coats of mail around the breasts of their
enemies;

And in company with him forty black ships followed. 545
And those, moreover, who occupied Athens, a well-built
city, [time Minerva,
The state of the noble-hearted Erechtheus, whom on a
Daughter of Jove, reared, but the food-giving Earth bore
him, (55)

And she placed him in Athens in her own rich temple,
There her, with bulls and lambs, the youths 550
Of the Athenians propitiate as the years roll round;
Of these again Menestheus, son of Peteus, was leader.
To him not yet had any man of those on the earth been
produced equal, (60)

For arranging in order both horses and shield-bearing men;
them by the hair; the hinder part they let grow, as a valiant race that would
never turn their backs.

Νέστωρ οίος ἔριζεν, δὲ γάρ προγενέστερος ἦεν·	555
τῷ δὲ ἄμα πεντήκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο,	
Αἴας δὲ ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἤγε δυοκαὶδεκα τῆνας,	
στῆσε δὲ ἄγων, ὑνὸς Ἀθηναῖων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες.	(65)
Οἱ δὲ "Ἀργος τ' εἶχον, Τίρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν,	
'Ερμιόνην, Ἄστινην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἔχουσας,	560
Τροιζῆν, Ἡέδηνας τε καὶ ἀμπελόεστ' Ἐπίδαιρον,	
οἵ τ' ἔχον Λίγυναν, Μάστητά τε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν·	
τῶν δὲ αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,	(70)
καὶ Σθένελος, Καπανῆος ἀγακλειτοῦ φίλος νίδος,	
τοῖσι δὲ ἀμὲν Εύρυαλος τρίτατος κίεν, ἵσθεος φῶς,	565
Μηκιστέως νίδος Ταλαιονίδαο ἄνακτος.	
συμπάντων δὲ ἡγέτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·	
τοῖσι δὲ ἀμὲν ὅγδωκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.	(75)
Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας εἶχον, ἐννέα κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,	
ἀφνειόν τε Κόρινθον ἐννέα κτίμενας τε Κλεωνᾶς,	570
'Ορνεύας τ' ἐνέμοντο, Ἀραιθυρέην τ' ἐρατεινὴν,	
καὶ Σικυῶν', ὅθι δέ τοις Ἀδρητος πρῶτος ἐμβασιλευεν,	
οἵ τ' "Υπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γορδεσσαν,	(80)
Πελλήνην τ' εἶχον, ἥδε δέ Λίγυον ἀμφενέμοντο,	
Αλγιάλον τ' ἀνὰ πάντα, καὶ ἀμφὶ Ἐλίκην εὑρεῖαν	575
τῶν ἑκατὸν νηῶν ἥρχον κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,	
Ἄτρειδης δέ τοις ἄμα πολὺ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι	
λαοὶ ἔποντο· ἐν δὲ αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο νώροπα χαλκὸν,	(85)
κυδιόων, ὅτι πάσι μετέπρεπεν ἥρωεσσιν,	
οὐνέκτης ἄριστος ἦν, πολὺ δὲ πλείστους ἤγε λαούς.	580
Οἱ δὲ εἶχον κοῦλην Δακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν,	
Φάριν τε, Σπάρτην τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην,	
Βρυσεύας τ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αὐγεύας ἐρατεινᾶς,	(90)
οἵ τ' ἄριστος Ἀμύκλας εἶχον, Ἐλος τ', ἔφαλον πτολίεθρον,	
οἵ τε Λάαν εἶχον, ἥδε δέ Οὔτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο·	585
τῶν οἱ ὑδελφεός ἥρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,	

¹ Agamemnon, son of Atreus brother of Menelaus, king of Mycenæ, and commander in chief of the Grecian expedition.

Nestor alone contended for the superiority, for he was senior, 555

And in company with him fifty black ships followed.

But Ajax was leading twelve ships from Salamis,
And leading, posted (the men), where the phalanxes of the Athenians were posted. (65)

But those who occupied both Argos, and well-walled Tiryns,
Hermione, and Asine, containing a deep bay, 560
Trezeene, and Eionæ, and vine-bearing Epidaurus,
And those who occupied Ægina, and Mases, youths of the Achæans; [leader, (70)]

And of these again, Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, was And Sthenelus, the beloved son of the far-famed Capaneus, And in company with these went Euryalus, the third, a god-like man, 565

Son of Mecisteus, the king, the son of Talaus. [leading]; But all together Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout, was And in company with these eighty black ships followed. (75)

But those who occupied Mycenæ, a well built city, 570
And opulent Corinth, and the well-built Cleonæ,
And inhabited Orneæ, and lovely Araethyrea,
And Sicyon, where indeed Adrastus first reigned, [(80)]
And those who occupied both Hyperesia, and lofty Gonoessa,
And Pellene, and dwelt around Cœgium, [575]
And up the whole coast, and around far-extended Helice;
A hundred ships of these king Agamemnon commanded.¹

Son of Atreus; in company with him certainly by far the most numerous and best [zling² copper armour] (85)
Troops followed; and among them he himself put on dazzling himself with his greatness, because he was conspicuous among all the heroes; [most troops. 580]

In that he was the greatest, and was leading by far the But those who occupied³ embosomed Lacedæmon of huge size,

And Pharis, and Sparta, and Messe abounding in doves, 585
And inhabited Bryseæ, and lovely Angeæ, (90)
And further, those who occupied Amycæl, and Helos, a city on the sea,

And those who occupied Laos, and dwelt around Cœtylus, These his brother Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, commanded,

² μυπόπτα from μν and οψ depriving of seeing.

³ That is:—In the hollow—between the mountains Paygetus and Parthenius.

- έξηκοντα νεῶν, ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσσοντο.
 ἐν δ' αὐτὸς κίεν ἡσι προθυμίησι πεποιθὼς,
 διτρύνων πόλεμόνδε* μᾶλιστα δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ
 τίσασθαι Ἐλένης δρμῆματά τε στοναχάς τε. 590
- Οἱ δὲ Πύλον τὸν ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινὴν,
 καὶ Θρύνον, Ἀλφειοῦ πόρον, καὶ ἔνκτιτον Αἴτου,
 καὶ Κυπαρισσήντα, καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἔναιον,
 καὶ Πτελέον, καὶ Ἔλος, καὶ Δώριον¹ ἐνθα τε Μοῦσαι
 ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρήϊκα παῦσαν ἀοιδῆς, 595
 Οἰχαλίθευν λόντα παρ' Εὔρύτον Οἰχαλίησ*
 στεῦτο γάρ εὐχόμενος νικηφέμεν, εἴπερ ἀν αὐτὰ
 Μοῦσαι δεῖδοιεν, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχου* 600
 αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσταν, αὐτὰρ ἀοιδὴν
 θεσπεστήν ἀφέλοντο, καὶ ἐκλέλαθον κιθαριστόν.
 τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ^{*}
 τῷ δ' ἐνενήκοντα γλαφυρὰν νέες ἐστιχόωντο.
- Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην, ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος αἰπὺν, 605
 Αἰπύτιον παρὰ τύμβον, ὃν ἀνέρες ἀγχιμαχήται·
 οἱ Φένεόν τὸν ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὁρχομενὸν πολύμηλον,
 Ρίπην τε, Στρατίην τε καὶ ἡνεμόσταν Ἔνισπην,
 καὶ Τεγέαν εἶχον, καὶ Μαντινέην ἐρατεινὴν,
 Σπύμφηλὸν τὸν εἶχον, καὶ Παράρρητην ἐνέμοντο· 610
 τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀγκαίοιο πάνι, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,
 ἔξηκοντα νεῶν^{*} πολέες δ' ἐν τῇ ἑκάστῃ
 Ἀρκάδες ἄνδρες ἔβαινον ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.
 αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 νῆσος ἔυστέλμοντος, περάαν ἐπὶ οὖνοπα πόντον,
 Ἀτρεΐδης^{*} ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμήλει. 615
- Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουνόπρασιόν τε καὶ Ἡλιδα διαν ἔναιον,
 ὅστον ἔφ' Υρμίην καὶ Μύρσινος ἐσχατόωσα,
 πέτρη τὸν Όλευνί, καὶ Ἀλείσιον ἐντὸς ἔέργει^{*}
 τῶν αὐτὸς τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσταν, δέκα δὲ ἄνδρὶ ἑκάστῳ 620
 νῆσος ἔποντο θοαί, πολέες δὲ ἔμβαινον Ἐπειοί.
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ* Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάσθην,

¹ i. e. from Agamemnon.

Sixty ships ; and they were arming themselves apart.¹
And among them he himself went, having placed confidence
in his own forward courage, (95)
Exciting them to war; and very greatly was he desiring
in his mind
To avenge both the expedition and groans of Helen. 590
But those who inhabited both Pylus and lovely Arene,
And Thryum, a ford of the Alpheus, and well-built Æpy,
And Cyparisseis, and dwelt in Amphigenia, (100)
And Pteleum, and Helos, and Dourium; where also the
Muses, [of song, 595
Meeting him, stopped Thamyris, the Thracian, from his art
Coming out of Æchalia, from Eurytus of Æchalia;
For he, boasting, professed that he should conquer, even if
the Muses [105)
Themselves, daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, should sing;
And they, having become angry, made him blind; moreover
they took away [playing on the harp, 600
The divine art of song, and made him forget the art of
Of these again Nestor, the Gerenian knight, was leader;
And with him ninety hollow ships went in regular order.
And those who occupied Arcadia, under the lofty moun-
tain of Cyllene, (110)
Near the tomb of Ægyptus, where are men who fight in
close combat; [ing in sheep, 605
And who inhabited both Pheneum, and Orchomenus abound-
And Rhipe, and Stratia, and windy Enispe,
And occupied Tegea, and lovely Mantinea,
And occupied Stymphalus, and inhabited Parrhasia; (115)
Of these, king Agapenor, son of Ancæus, commanded
Sixty Ships; and in each ship many 610
Arcadian men, skilled in warring, embarked.
For Agamemnon himself, king of men, son of Atreus,
Gave to them well-bench'd ships to pass over the wine-
coloured (120)
Deep; since maritime affairs had not been matters of care
to them. [and divine Elis, 615
And those, moreover, who dwelt both in Buprasium,
For as great a space as Hyrmine and Myrsinus, at the
farthest extremity,
And the Olenian Rock, and Alisium, enclosed within,
Of these again there were four commanders, and each man
ten (125)
Swift ships followed, and many Epeans embarked (in them).
Some of them then Amphimacus and Thalpius led, 620

νίες, δ' μὲν Κτεάτουν, δ' ἄρ' Εύρυτουν Ἀκτορίωνος·
τῶν δ' Ἀμαρνγκειδῆς ἡρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης·
τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἡρχε Πολύξενος θεοειδῆς,
νιὸς Ἀγασθένεος Αὐγγηιάδαο ἄνακτος.

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου, Ἐχιώνων θ' ἱεράων
νήσων, αἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἀλδος, Ἡλίδος ἄντα·
τῶν αὐδὸν ἡγεμόνευε Μέγης, ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηῖ,
Φυλείδης, διν τίκτε Διὶ φίλος ἵπποτα Φυλεὺς,
ὅς ποτε Δουλιχίωνδ' ἀπενάστατο, πατρὶ χολωθείς.
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 625

Αὐτὰρ Ὁδυσσεὺς ἤγε Κεφαλλῆνας μεγαθύμους,
οἵ δ' Ἰθάκην εἰχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,
καὶ Κροκίλει' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αἰγιλίπα τρηχείαν,
οἵ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον, ἥδ' οἱ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοντο,
οἵ τ' Ἡπειρον ἔχον, ἥδ' ἀντιπέραι' ἐνέμοντο· 635
τῶν μὲν Ὁδυσσεὺς ἡρχε, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος·
τῷ δ' ἄμα νῆες ἔποντο δυώδεκα μιλτοπάρησι.

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἥγειτο Θόας, Ἀνδραίμονος νιὸς,
οἱ Πλευρῶν ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Ὄλενον, ἥδε Πιλήην,
Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον, Καλυδώνα τε πετρήσσαν. 640
οὐ γάρ ἔτ' Οἰνῆος μεγαλήτορος νίέες ἥσαν,
οὐδὲ δ' ἄρ' ἔτ' αὐτὸς ἔη, θάνε δὲ ἔξανθὸς Μελέαγρος.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτέταλτο ἀναστέμεν Αἰτωλοῖσι·
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 650

Κρητῶν δ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευεν,
οἱ Κνωσσόν τ' εἰχον, Γόρτυνά τε τειχιώσσαν,
Λύκτον, Μίλητόν τε καὶ ἀργυνόντα Λύκαστον,
Φαιστόν τε, Ρύτιόν τε, πόλεις εὖ ναιεταώσας,
ἄλλοι θ', οἱ Κρήτην ἑκατόμπατιν ἀμφενέμοντο.
τῶν μὲν δρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευεν,
Μηριόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος Ἐρυαλίω ἀνδρειφόντη·
τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὅγδωκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 655

¹ ναίουσι. Literally *dwell*.

² i. e. ships that had the prows dyed with μιλτος *vermilion*.

³ αγχίαλος: αγχι near, and αλς the sea.

Sons—the one indeed of Cteatus, but the other of Eurytus,
 son of Actor; [commanding;
 And others the brave Diores, son of Amarynceus, was
 And the fourth (division) the god-like Polyxenus was com-
 mending, (130)
 Son of Agasthenes, a king, the son of Augeias.
 But those, who (came) from Dulichium, and the sacred
 islands 625
 Of the Echinades, which are situated¹ beyond the sea, over
 against Elis;
 Of these again Meges, equal to Mars, was leader,
 Son of Phyleus, whom the horseman Phyleus, dear to Jove,
 begot, (135)
 Who once, having been made angry with his father, emigra-
 ted to Dulichium,
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 630
 But Ulysses led the high-souled Cephalonians, [Neritus,
 Those in fact who occupied Ithaca, and the foliage-shaking
 And inhabited Crocylea, and rugged Ægilips, (140)
 And those who occupied Zacynthus, and those who dwelt
 around Samos, [the other side; 635
 And those who occupied Epirus and inhabited (regions) on
 These indeed Ulysses, equal in counsel to Jove, was com-
 manding, [ships.
 And in company with him followed twelve red-cheeked²
 But of the Ætolians, Thoas, son of Andræmon, was
 leader; (145)
 Who inhabited Pleuron, and Olenus, and Pylene,
 And Chalcis near the sea,³ and rocky Calydon. 640
 For no more were⁴ the sons of the noble-hearted Ceneus,
 And no more indeed was he himself, and the auburn-haired
 Meleager was dead. [ing over the Ætolians; (150)
 And to this man every thing had been entrusted for reign-
 And in company with him forty black ships followed.
 And the Cretans Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was
 commanding, 645
 Who occupied both Cnossus, and the well-walled Gortyns,
 Lyctus, and Miletus, and white-soiled Lycastus,
 And Phæstus, and Rhytiun, well-situated cities, (155)
 And others, who dwelt around the hundred-citied Crete.
 Of these then indeed Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was
 leader, 650
 And Merion, equal to man-slaying Mars;
 And in company with these eighty black ships followed.

¹ i. e. were dead.

Τληπόλεμος δ' Ἡρακλείδης, ἡνὸς τε μέγας τε,	(160)
ἐκ Ρόδου ἐννέα νῆσος ἄγε 'Ροδίων ἀγερώχωρ'	
οἱ Ρόδον ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες,	655
Λίνδον, Ἰήλυσσον τε καὶ ἀργυρώνετα Κάμειρον*	
τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἡγεμόνευεν,	
διὸ τέκεν Ἀστυχεία βίῃ Ἡρακλείη,	(165)
τὴν ἄγετ' ἐξ Ἐφύρης, ποταμῷ ἀπὸ Σελλήνετος,	
πέρσας ἀστεα πολλὰ Διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν*	660
Τληπόλεμος δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφη ἐν μεγάρῳ ἔϋπήκτῳ,	
αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἑοῖ φίλον μῆτρων κατέκτα	
ἥδη γηράσκοντα, Δικύμνιον, δῖον "Ἀρηος"	(170)
αἰψια δὲ νῆσος ἔπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὅγε λαὸν ἀγείρας	
βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον ¹ ἀπειλήσαν γάρ οἱ ἀλλοι	665
νιέες, οἰνοί τε, βίης Ἡρακλείης*	
αὐτάρ δ' ἐς 'Ρόδον ἰξεν ἀλώμενος, ἀλγεα πάσχων.	
τριχθὸν δὲ φίκηθεν καταφυλαδὸν, ἥδ' ἐφίληθεν	(175)
ἐκ Διὸς, ὅπε τε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάστει.	
καὶ σφιν θεοπέσιον πλοῖον κατέχεντι Κρονίων.	670
Νιρεὺς αὐτὸν οὐδὲν τρεῖς νῆσος ἔιστας,	
Νιρεὺς, Ἀγλαῖης θ' οὐλὸς, Χαρόποιο τ' ἄνακτος,	
Νιρεὺς, διὸ κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ "Ιλιον" ἥλθε	(180)
τῶν ἀλλων Δαναῶν, μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα*	
ἀλλ' ἀλαπαδὸς ἔην, πάντος δέ οἱ εἴπετο λαός.	675
Οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρον τ' εἶχον, Κράπαθόν τε, Κάσον τε,	
καὶ Κέον, Εύρυτηνοιο πόλιν, νῆσους τε Καλύδνας,	
τῶν αὐτὸν Φειδίππος τε καὶ "Ἀντίφος ἡγησάσθην,"	(185)
Θεσσαλοῦν οὐε δύω 'Ἡρακλείδαιο ἄνακτος.'	
τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.	680
Νῦν αὐτὸν, δοσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν "Ἄργος ἔναιον,	
οἵ τ' "Αλον, οἵ τ' Ἀλόπην, οἵ τε Τρηχῆνα νέμοντο,	
οἵ τ' εἶχον Φθίην, ἥδ' Ἐλλάδα καλλιγύναικα,	(190)

¹ Literally, 'to the Herculean strength.'

² Literally, 'of the Herculean strength.'

³ Alluding to the fable of Jupiter's covering Rhodes with a golden cloud whence he rained down riches upon them. See Pindar Olymp. VII.

⁴ Meaning: Of the rest, with himself included.

And Tlepolemus, son of Hercules, both brave and
powerful, (160)
Led from Rhodes nine ships of the very distinguished Rhodian,
[into three districts, 655
Who dwelt around Rhodes, having been arranged in order,
Lindus, and Ialyssus, and white Camirus;
Of these indeed Tlepolemus, famed for the spear, was leader,
Whom Astyochaea bore to Hercules.¹ (165)
Whom he led out of Ephyre, from the river Selleis, [660
Having destroyed many cities of Jove-cherished young men;
But Tlepolemus, when accordingly he had been brought up
in the well-built house,
Immediately slew the beloved maternal uncle of his father,
Already growing old, Lycymnius, an offshoot of Mars; (170)
And quickly he constructed ships, and he, having collected
a large multitude,
Went in flight over the sea; for the other sons 665
And grandsons of Hercules² threatened him.
But he, wandering, came to Rhodes, enduring hardships.
And they were settled in three divisions by tribes, and
were beloved (175)
Of Jove, who reigns over gods and men; [riches.³ 670
And upon them the son of Saturn poured down immense
Nireus again was leading from Syme three equal-(sized)-
ships,
Nireus the son of both Aglaea and king Charopus,
Nireus, who was the handsomest man that came under
Ilium, (180)
Of the rest of the⁴ Danai, after the faultless⁵ son of Peleus;
But he was weak, and a scanty force followed him. 675
And those moreover who occupied both Nisyros, and
Crapathus, and Casus,
And Cos, the city of Euryalus, and the Calydne islands,
These again both Phidippus and Antiphus led, (185)
The two sons of king Thessalus, son of Hercules;
And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular order. 680
And now again as to those, as many as dwelt in Pelasgian Argos, [those who Trechins
And those who inhabited Alus, and those who Alope, and
And those who occupied Phthia, and Hellas⁶ abounding in
beautiful women, (190)

¹ αυτομονα properly not to be blamed.

² οἱ λαοι. The name Hellas, in the time of Homer, was applied to a part of Thessaly from Hellen, the son of Deucalion. In after times it became the general appellation of all the states that sent members to the Amphictyonic council.

- Μυρμδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο, καὶ "Ελληνες, καὶ Ἀχαιοί"
 τῶν αὐτὸν πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἦν ἀρχὸς Ἀχιλλεύς. 685
 ἄλλ' οὕτως οὐ πολέμου δυστηχέος ἐμνώοντο·
 οὐ γάρ ἔην, ὅστις σφιν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγήσατο·
 κεῖτο γὰρ ἐν νήσεσσι ποδάρκες διος Ἀχιλλεύς,
 κούρης χωρίμενος Βριστήδος ἥγκομοιο, (195)
 τὴν ἐκ Δυρητσοῦ ἐξελεπτο πολλὰ μογήσας,
 Δυρητσοὺν διαπορθῆσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης·
 καὶ δὲ Μύνητ¹ ἔβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἐγχεσμώρους,
 νίκας Εὐηροίο Σεληπτιάδαο ἄνακτος· (200)
 τῆς δύε κεῖτ² ἀχέων, τάχα δ' ἀνστήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν.
 Οἱ δὲ εἶχον Φυλάκην, καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα, 695
 Δῆμητρος τέμενος, "Ιτωνά τε μητέρα μήλων,
 ἀγχιάλον τ' Ἀντρῶν", ἥδις Πτελέον λεχεπόνη·
 τῶν αὐτὸς Πρωτεστόλαος ἀρήιος ἡγεμόνευε, (205)
 ζωὸς ἔών τότε δ' ἥδη ἔχει κατὰ γαῖα μέλαινα.
 τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἀλοχος Φυλάκη ἐλέλειπτο,
 καὶ δόμος ἡμιτελῆς³ τὸν δ' ἔκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνήρ,
 νηὸς ἀποθρώσκοντα πολὺ πρώτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
 οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεον γε μὲν ἀρχὸν, (210)
 ἄλλὰ σφέας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, ὅζος Ἄρηος,
 Ἰφίκλουν υἱὸς πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο,
 αὐτοκαστίγνητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεστύλου,
 δπλότερος γενεῆ⁴ δ' ἄρα πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων
 ήρως Πρωτεστύλος ἀρήιος⁵ οὐδέ τι λαὸν
 δεύονθ⁶ ἡγεμόνος, πόθεον δὲ μὲν ἐσθόδον ἔσντα.
 τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαρδκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 710
 Οἱ δὲ Φερᾶς ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Βοιβῆδα λίμνην,
 Βοΐθην, καὶ Γλαφύρας, καὶ ἐῦκτιμένην Ἰαωλκὸν,
 τῶν ἥρχ⁷ Ἀδμήτου φίλος πᾶς ἔνδεκα ηγῶν,
 Εῦμηλος, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀδμήτῳ τέκε διὰ γυναικῶν
 "Αλκηστίς, Πελίαο θυγατρῶν εἰδος ἀρίστῃ. 715

¹ κεῖτο—literally, *lay*.² Οτ, *being alive*.

And were called Myrmidons, and Hellenes, and Achæans;
Of these again Achilles was the commander of fifty ships. 685
But these were not mindful of harsh-sounding war;
For there was not one who might lead them to the ranks;
For the swift-footed divine Achilles was remaining^l inactive
at his ships. (195)

Angry, (on account) of the beautiful-haired damsel Briseis,
Whom he selected for himself out of Lyrnessus, having
toiled much, 690
Having totally laid waste Lyrnessus, and the walls of Thebe,
And he struck down Mynes, and Epistrophus, famed for
the spear,

Sons of king Evenus, son of Selepias ; (200)
Grieving (on account) of her, he was remaining inactive,
but he was soon about to arise. [695]

But those who occupied Phylace, and flowery Pyrasus,
The sacred land of Ceres, and Iton mother of sheep,
And Antron near the sea, and Pteleus with beds of grass;
Of these again the martial Protesilaus was leader, (205)
While living;² but then for sometime since the black earth
was possessing him. [in Phylace, 700]

And both a wife of his, tearing both cheeks, had been left
And a house half complete;³ and a Dardan man slew him,
When leaping from his ship, by far the first of the Achaeans.
Nor indeed were these either without a commander,
(though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own)
commander. (210)

But Podarces, an offshoot of Mars, drew them up in order,
Son of Iphiclus, the sheep-abounding son of Phylacus, 705
Own brother of the high-souled Protesilaus,
Junior by birth; but he indeed the martial hero Protesilaus
Was the elder and braver; yet the troops were not at
all (215)

In want of a leader, but regretted him indeed being brave.
And in company with him forty black ships followed. 710

And those who inhabited Phœæ, beside the lake Bœbeis,
Bœbe, and Glaphyre, and the well-built Iaolcus,
Of these the beloved son of Admetus was commanding
eleven ships. (220)

Eumelus, whom to Admetus Alcestis, divinest⁴ among women [715]
The best as to appearance of the daughters of Pelias, bore.

³ ημιτελης—*Half complete* only—as having lost one of its masters—or, as having no children.

⁴ δια used here in the superlative sense.

- Οἱ δ' ἄρα Μηθώνηι καὶ Θαυμακίην ἐνέμοντο,
καὶ Μελίβοιαν ἔχον, καὶ Ὀλίζωνα τρηχεῖαν,
τῶνδε Φιλοκτήτης ἥρχε, τόξων εὐ εἰδὼς, (225)
ἐπτὰ νεῶν ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἑκάστῃ πεντήκοντα
ἐμβέβασαν, τόξων εὐ εἰδότες, ἵψι μάχεσθαι.
ἄλλ' δ' μὲν ἐν νῆσῳ κεῖτο κρατέρ' ἀλγεα πάσχων,
Δήμην φίλην ὅθι μιν λίπον νίες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἔλκει μοχθίζοντα κακῷ ὀλοφύρονος ὕδρου. (230)
ἔνθ' ὅγε κεῖτ' ἀχέων· τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἐμελλον
Ἀργείοι παρὰ νησὸν Φιλοκτήταο ἀνακτος. 725
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσταν, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἀρχὸν,
ἄλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν, Οἴληρος νύθος νίδε,
τόν ρ' ἔτεκε 'Ρήνη ὑπ' Οἴληρη πτολιπόρθῳ. (235)
- Οἱ δ' εἶχον Τρίκην, καὶ θιώμην κλωμακόεσσαν,
οἱ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλίην, πόλιν Εύρύτου Οἰχαλίηος, 730
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παΐδες,
Ιητῆρ' ἀγαθὸν, Ποδαλείρος ἡδὲ Μαχάων
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. (240)
- Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ὁρμένιον, οἵ τε κρήνην Ὑπέρειαν,
οἵ τ' ἔχον Ἀστέριον, Τιτάνοι τε λευκὰ κάρηνα,
τῶν ἥρχ' Εύρυτολος, Εὐάιμονος ἀγλαδες νίδε·
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἔποντο. 735
- Οἱ δ' Ἀργισσαν ἔχον, καὶ Γυρτώνηι ἐνέμοντο, (245)
Ὀρθην, Ἡλώνην τε, πόλιν τ' Ὀλοσσόνα λευκήν,
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίης,
νίδες Πειριθόοι, τὸν ἀδάνατος τέκετο Ζεύς.
τόν ρ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόῳ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια
ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε Φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχνήντας, (250)
τοὺς δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὥστε, καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασσεν·
οὐκ οἷος, ἄμα τῷ γε Λεοντεὺς, δῖος Ἀρηος,
νίδες ὑπερθύμοιο Κορώνου Καινείδαο·
τοῖς δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἔποντο. 745
- Γουνεύς δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἥγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆσας·
τῷ δ' Ἔνιμης ἔποντο, μενεπτόλεμοί τε Περαιώ

And those, moreover, who inhabited Methone and Thaumacia,
And occupied Melibœa, and the rugged Olizon,
Of these, Philoctetes, well skilled in bows and arrows, commanded
Seven ships; and in each fifty rowers [fight bravely. 720
Had embarked, well skilled in bows and arrows, so as to
But he indeed was lying in an island, enduring severe sufferings,
In sacred Lemnos, where the sons of the Achaeans left him,
In trouble with a bad wound of a deadly-spirited snake, (230)
There he was lying grieving; but soon were the Argives
beside the ships,
About to be mindful of king Philoctetes. 725
Nor indeed were these either without a commander,
(though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own) commander.
But Medon drew them up in order, the bastard son of Oï-
Whom in fact Rhene brought forth to the city-destroying
Oïleus. (235)
But those who occupied Tricca, and hilly Ithome,
And those who occupied Æchalia, the city of Eurytus of
Æchalia, 730
These again the two sons of Æsculapius were leading,
Skilful curers, Podalirius and Machaon : [(240)
And with these thirty hollow ships went in regular order.
But those who occupied Ormenius, and those who (occupied)
the fountain of Hypereia,
And those who occupied Asterium, and the white summits
of Titanus, [commanding,
These Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon, was
And in company with him forty black ships followed. [(245)
But those who occupied Argissa, and inhabited Gyrtone,
Orthe, and Elone, and the white city Oloosson,
Of these again the warlike Polypœtes was leader, 740
The son of Piritheus, whom the immortal Jove begot.
Him, I say, the famed Hippodamia brought forth to
Piritheus, [(250)
On that day, when he took vengeance on the hairy Centaurs :
And thrust them from Pelion, and made them retire to
Æthices; [Mars, 745
Not alone; along with him (was) Leonteus, an off-shoot of
Son of the high-souled Coronus, son of Cæneus;
And along with these forty black ships followed.
But Guneus led two and twenty ships from Cyphus; (255)
And him the Enienes followed, and the warlike Peræbi,

οὶ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκί ¹ ἔθεντο,	750
οἵ τ' ἀμφ' Ἰμερτὸν Τιταρήσιον ἔργα νέμοντο,	
ὅς ρ' ἐς Πηνειὸν προίει καλλίρροον ὕδωρ,	
οὐδ' ὅγε Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται ἀργυροδίνη, ²	(260)
ἀλλά γέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρέει, ἡντ' Ἐλαιον·	
ὅρκου γάρ δεινοῦ Στυγός ὑδατός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ. ³	755
Μαγνήτων δ' ἥρχε Πρόθοος, Τευθρηδόνος υἱός,	
οἱ περὶ Πηνειὸν καὶ Ηὔλιον εἰνοιάφυλλον	
ναιέσκον ⁴ τῶν μὲν Πρόθοος θοὸς ἡγεμόνευε·	(265)
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἔποντο.	
Οὗτοι ἄρ' ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν.	760
τίς τ' ἂρ τῶν ὅχ' ἀριστος ἦν, σύ μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα,	
αὐτῶν, ἡδ' ἵππων, οἱ ἄμ' Ἀτρεΐδησιν ἔποντο;	
ἴπποι μὲν μέγ' ἄριστα ἔσται Φηρητάδαο, ⁵	(270)
τὰς Εῦμηλος Ἐλαυνε, ποδάκεας, ὅρνιθας ὁς,	
ὄτριχας, οἰότεας, σταφύλη ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔισας·	765
τὰς ἐν Πιερίῃ θρέψ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,	
ἄμφα θηλείας, Φόβων ⁶ Ἀρηος φορεούσας.	
Ἀνδρῶν αὖ μέγ' ἄριστος ἦν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,	(275)
ὅφε ⁷ Ἀχιλεὺς μήνιεν ⁸ δὲ γάρ πολὺ φέργατος ἦν,	
ἴπποι θ', οἱ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα.	770
ἀλλ' δὲ μὲν ἐν νήσοις κορωνίστι ποντοπόροισι	
κεῖτ ⁹ , ἀπομηρίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,	
Ἀτρεΐδῃ ¹⁰ λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ῥήγμιν θαλάσσης	(280)
δίσκοισι τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέησιν ιέντες	
τόξουσι θ'. ¹¹ Ίπποι δὲ παρ' ἄρμασιν οἰσιν ἔκαστος	775
λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι, ἐλεύθερπτόν τε σέλινον,	
ζτασαν ¹² ἄρματα δὲ εὖ πεπυκασμένα κέιτο ἀνάκτων	
ἐν κλισίγε ¹³ οἱ δὲ ἀρχὸν ἀρηίφιλον ποθέοντες	(285)

¹ Works, viz. of agriculture.

² στρίχας for ομοιστρίχας—ομοιστεας

³ The plumb-line of the mason's level—i. e. By measurement.

⁴ That is, in carrying terror with them through the ranks of the enemy. Some interpret it of the figure of a lance marked on the thighs of the mare. See a fine description of the horse. JOB XXXIX 19. &c.

⁵ An herb and root of a very sweet flavour; *fabulously* those who tasted it immediately forgot their native country; whence the proverb λατῶν φάσεις *to*

Who placed (their) houses about tempestuous Dodona, 750
 And those who applied themselves to works¹ about the
 pleasant Titaresius, [water into the Peneus,
 Which moreover pours forward its beautifully-flowing
 And yet it does not mingle with the silvery-eddying
 Peneus, (260)
 But indeed flows over it on the top, like oil: [755
 For it is a branch of the water of Styx, the dreadful oath.
 But the Magnesians, Prothous, the son of Tenthredon,
 was commanding,
 Who dwelt about the Peneus, and the foliage-shaking
 Pelion: of these indeed the rapid Prothous was leader; (265)
 And along with him forty black ships followed.
 These then were the leaders and rulers of the Danai. 760
 "And accordingly do thou, Muse, declare to me, which was
 by far the best of these, [with the sons of Atreus?"
 Themselves, and (their) horses, who were following along
 Much the best steeds, indeed, were (those) of the son of
 Pheres, (270)
 Which Eumelus was driving, swift of foot, like birds,
 Of the same coat,² of the same year, equal across the back
 by the plumb-line;³ 765
 Which silver-bow-bearing Apollo bred in Pieria,
 Both females, bringing (with them) the terror of Mars.⁴
 Of the men on the other hand, by far the best was Telamonian Ajax,
 (275)
 So long as Achilles was angry; for he was much the most
 excellent, [of Peleus. 770
 And (so were) the horses which carried the faultless son
 But he indeed in his beaked sea-traversing ships
 Was remaining inactive, having persisted in his wrath
 against Agamemnon, shepherd of tribes, [sea, (280)
 The son of Atreus: and his troops, beside the beach of the
 Were amusing themselves with quoits, and with javelins,
 hurling them, [beside her own 775
 And with bows and arrows; and the horses stood, each one
 Chariot, feeding on the lotus,⁵ and the marsh-growing
 Parsley;⁶ but the chariots, having been well covered over,
 were laid up in the tents [mander (285)
 Of the princes; and they, missing their war-loving com-

eat the lotus, applied to those who prefer a foreign country to their own.

⁶ Horses, Plutarch observes, allowed longer rest than usual, are subject to disorders in the feet for which this herb is a remedy. It is not without reason, therefore, he adds, that the horses of Achilles are thus fed, and that they are the only horses mentioned in the Iliad which are so.

φοίτων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδὲ μάχοντο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἵσαν, ὡσεὶ τε πυρὶ χθῶν πᾶσα νέμοιτο. 780

γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχιζε, Διὶ δὲ τερπικεραίνων

χωμένῳ, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφώει γαῖαν ἴμασση

εἰν 'Αρίμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφώεος ἔμμεναι εὐνάς. 290

δις ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα

ἐρχομένων¹ μᾶλα δ' ὕπει ποδέρησσον πεδίοιο. 785

Τρωὸν δ' ἄγγελος ἥλθε ποδήμεμος ὡκέα² Ἰρις
πὰρ Διὸς αἰγιόχου σὺν ἀγγελίῃ ἀλεγεινῇ.

οἱ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρησι 295

πάντες δμηγερέες, ἡμέν νέοι, ἡδὲ γέροντες·

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα² Ἰρις,
εἴσατο δὲ φθογγὴν υἱὸν Πριάμου Πολίτη,

δις Τρώων σκοπὸς ἵζε, ποδωκέησι πεποιθὼς,
τύμβῳ³ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ Αἰσυήταο γέροντος, 290

δέγμενος ὅππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμῆσεν 'Αχαιοί·

τῷ μην ἐεισαμένη μετέφη πόδας ὡκέα² Ἰρις.
795

⁴Ω γέρον, αἱεὶ τοι μῦθοι φῦλοι ἄκριτοι εἰσιν,

ῶς ποτ' ἐπ' εἰρήνης· πόλεμος δ' ἀλίστος δρωρεν.

ἡ μὲν δὴ μᾶλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσήλυθον ἀνδρῶν,
ἄλλ' οὐπω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν ὅπωπα· 305

λίγην γὰρ φύλλουσιν ἐοικότες ἡ φυαμάθοισιν,
ἐρχονται πεδίοιο, μαχησόμενοι περὶ ἄστυ.

"Εκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μᾶλιστ⁵ ἐπιτέλλομα· ὃδε δὲ ρέξαι·

πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι,
ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλώσσα πολυστερέων ἀνθρώπων· 310

τοῖσιν ἔκαστος ἀνὴρ σημανιέτω, οἵσι περ ἄρχει,
τῶν δ' ἐξηγείσθω, κοσμησάμενος πολιέτας.

"Ως ἔφαθ⁶. "Εκτωρ δ' οὕτι θεᾶς ἐπος ἡγνοίσεν,

αἴψα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορήν· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο. 315

πᾶσαι δ' ὀνήρυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἐσσυντο λαὸς,
πεζοὶ θ', ἱππῆσι τε πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὁρώρει.
805

¹ Iris swift as her feet.

² Or, about, or, going to fight. First future part mid.

³ οἷος περ—περ answers to 'cunque' in Latin,—'ever' in English.

⁴ Literally, Was not ignorant of.

Were going about here and there through the army, but
were not fighting. [devoured by fire: 780
They then went along as if the whole earth were being
And the earth was groaning beneath them, as before Jove,
delighting in the thunderbolt, [Typhœus
While enraged, when too he strikes the earth around
In Arimi, where they say that the resting places of Typhœus
are; (290)
Thus, I say, under their feet was the earth loudly groaning,
As they advanced; and very quickly they were making way
across the plain. 785
But the swift wind-footed Iris came a messenger to the
Trojans,
From Ægis-bearing Jove, with a grievous message. [(295)
And they were holding an assembly at the gates of Priam
All collected-together, both young and old; [790
And swift-footed Iris¹ placing herself near, addressed them:
And she made herself like in voice to Polites, a son of Priam,
Who was sitting as a scout of the Trojans, having confidence
in his swiftness of foot,
On the top of the tomb of the aged Æsyetes, (300)
Watching when the Achæans should set out from their
ships; [795
Having made herself like him, the swift-footed Iris spake:
“O old man, to thee crowded words are ever pleasing,
As formerly (they were) in time of peace; but war, not to be
averted, has arisen.
Assuredly very often before now have I entered into the
battles of men, (305)
But never yet saw I such, and so great a body of men;
For exceedingly like to leaves, or sands, 800
Are they coming through the plain to fight² around the city.
But thee, Hector, I especially enjoin; and do thou act thus;
For there are many auxiliaries in Priam's great city, (310)
And the tongue of the different widely-dispersed men is
different: [manks; 805
Let each man give orders to those, whomsoever³ he com-
And let him lead them out, having put in order his fellow-
citizens.” [stand⁴ the word of the goddess
Thus she spake; and Hector did not at all fail to under-
And quickly he dismissed the assembly; and they were
rushing to arms. (315)
And all the gates were opened, and the people hastened out,
Both foot-soldiers, and horsemen; and a great hubbub
arose. 810

"Εστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος αἰπεῖα κολώνη,
ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περιόδομος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα·
τὴν ἦτοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κικλήσκουσιν, (320)
ἀδάνατοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυσκάρθμοι Μυρίνης·
ἔνθα τότε Τρῶες τε διέκριθεν ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι. 815

Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνες μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ
Πριαμίδης" ἀμά τῷ γε πολὺν πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
λαοὶ θωρήσσοντο, μεμαότες ἐγχείσται. (325)

Δαρδανίων αὐτὸν ἥρχεν ἔνις πᾶς 'Αγχίσαο,
Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ' 'Αγχίσῃ τέκε δι' 'Αφροδίτη,
"Ιδης ἐν κυημοῖσι, θεὰ βροτῷ εὐνηθεῖσα·
οὐκ οἶος, ἀμά τῷ γε δύω 'Αυτήνυρος υἱέ,
'Αρχέλοχός τ', 'Ακάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης. (330)

Οἱ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον ὑπὰ πόδα νείατον "Ιδης,
ἀφνειοὶ, πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήποιο,
Τρῶες, τῶν αὐτὸν ἥρχε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς,
Πάνδαρος, φὶ καὶ τόξον 'Απολλώνιον αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν. 825

Οἱ δὲ ἄρ' "Ἀδρήστειάν τ' εἴχον καὶ δῆμον 'Απαισοῦ, (335)
καὶ Πιτύειαν ἔχον, καὶ Τηρείης ὄρος αἰπὺν,
τῶν ἥρχ' "Ἀδρηστός τε καὶ "Αμφίος λινοθώρηξ,
υἱέ δύω Μέροπος Περκωαίου, δις περὶ πάντων
ηὔδει μαντούσινας, οὐδὲ οὐσιές πᾶδας ἔασκε
στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθιτήνορα· τὼ δέ οἱ οὐ τι
πειθέσθην" κῆρες γάρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτου. (340)

Οἱ δὲ ἄρα Περκώην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο, 835
καὶ Σηστὸν καὶ "Αβύδον ἔχον, καὶ δῖαν 'Αρισβην,
τῶν αὐτὸν 'Υρτακίδης ἥρχ' "Αστιος, ὥρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
"Αστιος 'Υρτακίδης, διν 'Αρισβηθεν φέρον ἵπποι
αἴθωνες, μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνετος. (345)

"Ιππόθοος δ' ἄγε φύλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεστιμώρων, 840
τῶν, οἱ Λάρισταν ἐριβώλακα ναιετάσκον·
τῶν ἥρχ' "Ιππόθοός τε, Πύλαιος τ', ὅζος "Αρηος,

¹ Or, extending around on this side and on that.

Now in front of the city there is a certain lofty mound,
 In the plain at a distance, accessible in every direction,¹
 Which indeed men call "Batiea," (320)
 But the immortals "the tomb of active Myrine,"
 There, at that time, both the Trojans and the auxiliaries
 were ranged apart. 815
 The Trojans indeed huge plume-waving Hector was
 leading
 Priam's son : along with him indeed by far the most and
 best [(325)]
 Troops were arming themselves, ardent with their spears.
 The Dardans again, the brave son of Anchises was com-
 manding,
 Eneas, whom the divine Venus bore to Anchises, 820
 On the slopes of Ida, having slept,—a goddess with a mortal,
 Not alone, along with him (were) the two sons of Antenor,
 Both Archilochus and Acamas, well skilled in every kind
 of fighting. (330)
 But those who inhabited Zelea, under the extreme foot
 of Ida,
 Rich, drinking the dark water of the Æsepus, 825
 Trojans—these again the illustrious son of Lycaon was
 commanding,
 Pandarus, to whom also Apollo himself gave skill in archery.²
 But then those who occupied both Adrastea and the
 borough of Apesus, (335)
 And occupied Pityea, and the lofty mountain of Tereia,
 These both Adrastus was commanding, and Amphius wear-
 ing a linen corslet, 830
 The two sons of Merops, of Percote, who, above all,
 Understood the arts of divination, and he was not for al-
 lowing his sons [all (340)]
 To proceed to the man-destroying war ; but they did not at
 Obey him ; for the fates of black death led them on. [835]
 And then those who dwelt around Percote and Practium,
 And occupied Sestus, and Abydus, and divine Arisba,
 These again Asius the son of Hyrtacus was commanding,
 a leader of men, [(345)]
 Asius, son of Hyrtacus, whom dark-coloured, large horses
 Brought from Arisba, from the river Selleis. [gians, 840]
 But Hippothous led the tribes of the spear-famed Pelas-
 Those who inhabited the very-fruitful Larissa ;
 These both Hippothous was commanding, and Pylæus, an
 offshoot of Mars,

² Literally a *bow*.

νίε διώ Λήθοιο Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο.	(350)
Αὐτάρ Θρήκιας ἦγ' Ἀκάμας, καὶ Πείροος ἥρωες, δσσους Ἑλλήσποντος ἀγέρροος ἐντὸς ἔέργει.	845
Εῦφημος δ' ἄρχος Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητάων, νίδις Τροιζήνου Διοτρεφέος Κεάδαο.	
Αὐτὰρ Πυραίχμης ἄγε Παιόνιας ἀγκυλοτόξους,	(355)
τηλόβεν ἔξ 'Αμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ ἐύρῳ ρέοντος, 'Αξιοῦ, οὐδὲν κάλλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπικίδιναται αἴγι.	850
Παφλαγόνων δ' ἡγέτε Πυλαμένεος λάσιον κῆρ, ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, ὅθεν ἡμίόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων, οἱ ρά Κύτωρον ἔχον, καὶ Σήσταμον ἀμφενέμοντο,	(360)
ἀμφὶ τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματ' ἔναιον, Κρώμναν τ', Αίγιαλόν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίνους.	855
Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων 'Οδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἥρχον, τηλόβεν ἔξ 'Αλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρουν ἔστι γενέθλη.	
Μισῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἥρχε, καὶ Ἐννομος οἰωνιστής	(365)
ἀλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖστιν ἐρύσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν, ἀλλ' ἔδάμητ ὑπὸ χερού ποδάκεος Αιακίδαο	860
ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι περ Τρῶας κεράζε καὶ ἀλλοις.	
Φόρκις αὖ Φρύγης ἦγε καὶ Ἀσκάνιος θεοειδῆς, τῆλ' ἔξ Ἀσκανίης μέμασταν δ' ὑσμῖνι μάχεσθαι.	(370)
Μήσον αὖ Μέσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντίφος ἡγησάσθην, νίε Ταλαιμένεος, τῷ Γυγαίν τέκε λίμνη,	865
οἱ καὶ Μήσονας ἦγον ὑπὸ Τμώλω γεγαῶτας.	
Νάστης αὖ Καρῶν ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφῶνων, οἱ Μίλητον ἔχον, Φθιρῶν τ' ὅρος ἀκριτόφυλλον,	(375)
Μαιάδρου τε ρόας, Μυκάλης τ' αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα· τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἡγησάσθην,	870
Νάστης, Ἀμφίμαχος τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὶ τέκνα, ὅς καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχον πόλεμόνδ' ἔν, ἥντε κούρη, νηπίος, οὐδέ τί οἱ τόγ' ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν δλεθρον,	(380)

¹ i. e. a silver mine.² Literally,—*Butting down*—from *κερας* a horn.³ i. e. speaking in a foreign dialect.

The two sons of Pelasgian Lethus, son of Teutamus. (350)
 But the Thracians Acamas led, and the hero Pirous, [845
 As many as the strong-flowing Hellespont includes within.
 And Euphemus was commander of the Ciconian warriors,
 The son of Jove-protected Trcezenus, son of Ceas. [(355)
 But Pyraechmes led the crooked-bow-holding Paeonians,
 From a distance, out of Amydon, from the wide-flowing
 Axius, [earth. 850
 Axius, whose water spreads itself most beautiful over the
 But the Paphlagonians the vigorous heart of Pylæmenes
 led,
 From the Eneti, whence (is) the race of wild mules,
 Those, that is, who occupied Cytorus, and dwelt around
 Sesamus, (360)
 And inhabited famous abodes around the river Parthenius,
 And Cromna, and Ægialus, and the lofty Erythini. 855
 But the Halizones Odius and Epistrophus were com-
 manding, [tion¹ of silver.
 From a distance, out of Alybe, whence there is the produc-
 And the Mysians Chromus was commanding, and the
 augur Ennomus; (365)
 But he did not by auguries ward off from himself black fate,
 But was subdued beneath the hands of the swift-footed son
 of Æacus, 860
 In the river, where indeed he was beating^a down also other
 Trojans. [Ascanius.
 Moreover Phorcys led the Phrygians, and the god-like
 From far, out of Ascania; and they felt eager to engage in
 battle. (370)
 Moreover the Maeonians both Meshles and Antiphus led,
 Two sons of Talaemenes, whom the lake Gygea produ-
 ced, 865
 Who also were leading the Maeonians born under Tmolus.
 Nastes, moreover, led the foreign-spoken^b Carians,
 Who occupied Miletus, and the leaf-crowded^c mountain of
 Phthiræ, (375)
 And the streams of the Maeander, and the lofty tops of
 Mycale,
 These indeed, I say, Amphimacus, and Nastes led, 870
 Nastes, and Amphimacus, the illustrious sons of Nomion,
 Who also went to the war, having^d gold, like a girl,
 Simpleton, nor did this at all ward off from him mournful
 destruction; (380)

^a Literally, *undistinguishable from leaves.*

^b viz. golden ornaments.

ἀλλ᾽ ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χεροὶ ποδόκεος Λλακίδαιο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δὲ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαῖφρων. 875
Σαρπηδῶν δὲ ἡρχε Λυκίων, καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων,
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ξάνθου ἀπὸ δινήεντος.

But he was destroyed beneath the hands of the swift-footed
son of ~~Aeacus~~
In the river; and the warlike Achilles carried off the
gold. 875
But Sarpedon was commanding the Lycians, and the
blameless Glaucus, [in eddies.
From a distance, out of Lycia, from the Xanthus abounding

BOOK III.

THE ARGUMENT.

The single combat of Menelaus and Paris.

The armies being ready to engage, a single combat is agreed upon between Menelaus and Paris (at the suggestion of Hector) for the determination of the war. Iris is sent to call Helen to behold the fight. She leads her to the walls of Troy, where Priam sits with his counsellors observing the Grecian leaders on the plain below, and Helen then gives him an account of the chief of them. The kings on either part take the solemn oath, to observe the conditions of the truce. The combat ensues, and Paris, being overcome, is snatched away in a cloud by Venus, and transported to his own apartment. She then calls Helen from the walls, and brings the lovers together. Agamemnon, on the part of the Grecians, demands the restoration of Helen, and the performance of the Articles.

The three and twentieth day still continues throughout this book. The scene is sometimes in the fields before Troy, and sometimes in Troy itself.

ΤΗΣ

‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Γ.

ΑΥΤΑΡ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἄμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἔκαστοι,
 Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῆ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' Ἰσαν, δρυιθες δέ.
 ἥντε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρὸ,
 αὖτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον δύμαρον,
 κλαγγὴ ταύγε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὀκεανόῳ ρόάων,
 ἀνδράσι Πυργμαίουσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι·
 ἡέρια δ' ἄρα ταύγε κακήν ἔριδα προφέρονται.
 οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἰσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
 ἐν θυμῷ μεμάρτες ἀλεξέμει ἀλλήλουσιν.

Εὗτ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχενεν δμίχλην,
 ποιμέσιον οὐτὶ φίλην, κλέπτη δέ τε νυκτὸς δμείνω,
 τόσσον τίς τ' ἐπλεύσσει δσον τ' ἐπὶ λᾶαν ἵησιν·
 δε ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποστὸν κονίσαλος ὕρνυτ' ἀλλῆς
 ἔρχομένων. μάλα δ' δικαίη διέπρησσον πεδίοιο. 10

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἡσαν, ἐπ' ἀλλήλουσιν ἴοντες,
 Τρωστὸν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς,
 παρδαλέην δμοισιν ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα,
 καὶ ἔιφος· αὐτὰρ δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμάνα χαλκῷ
 πάλλων, Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας δρίστους, 15

¹ οὐρανοθ. προ for προ οὐρανον

² κονίσαλος from κονίς dust, and ἀλλομα to bound.

³ Paris had the name of Alexander given him, either because he was exposed when an infant by his parents, or because he escaped, by the aid of a shepherd, the fate designed him. The word ἀλέων, from which the name is taken, signifies both to drive away and to assist. His mother Hecuba dreamed, while pregnant with him, that she brought forth a burning torch, which fired and consumed all Troy, together with the woods of Ida. The soothsayers, having

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK III.

AND when they were put in order, each (troops) along with
their leaders, [like birds.
The Trojans indeed advanced with both clang and shout,
Just in fact as is the noise of cranes in front of the sky,¹
Which—when namely they have escaped from a storm and
an excessive shower of rain,
They fly with a clang over the currents of Oceanus, 5
Bearing slaughter and fate to Pigæman men :
And so they bring before them pernicious strife through
the atmosphere. [breathing out vigour,
But the others moreover, the Achæans, went in silence,
Eagerly desirous in soul to succour one another.
Just as the south wind is wont to spread a mist upon
the summits of a mountain, 10
Not at all agreeable to shepherds, but more advantageous
also to the thief than night, [a stone over;
And one looks over (only) as great a space as he flings
So then under their feet a rising² dust was being stirred up
in a whirlwind, [across the plain.
As they advanced. And very rapidly they were passing
But when these, having proceeded against each other,
were now near, 15
For the Trojans indeed the godlike Alexander³ was fighting
in front, [bows,
Having upon his shoulders a panther's skin,⁴ and crooked
And a sword: moreover he, brandishing two spears headed
With brass,⁵ was challenging all the bravest of the Argives,

heard her dream, enjoining her to cast out her infant immediately on its birth,
to be devoured by wild beasts. The child was accordingly sent to Ida, and
left there; but a shepherd finding him, and being struck with his beauty, took
him to his home, and reared him.

⁴ οὐρανος understood.

⁵ That is, having brazen points.

ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτήτῃ.

20

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
ἔρχμενον προπάροιθεν δμίλου, μακρὰ βιβώντα,
θοτε λέων ἔχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
εὐρῶν ἦ ἔλαφον κεραδὸν, ἦ ἄγριον αἴγα,
πεινάων μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴπερ ἀν αἰτὸν
στενώνται ταχέες τε κύνες, θαλεροί τ' αἰζηνοί·
ὡς ἔχάρη Μενέλαος, Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
δοφθαλμούσιν ίδων· φάτο γάρ τίσεσθαι ἀλείτην·
αὐτίκα δ' ἔξι δχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς
ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἥτορ·
ἄψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἔχάστο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ίδων παλίνορπος ἀπέστη
οὐρεος ἐν βῆσσησι, ὑπὲ τε τρόμος Ἐλλαβε γῆια,
ἄψ τ' ἀνεχώρησεν, δχρός τέ μν εἰλε παρειάς·
ὡς αὐτὶς καθ' δμίλουν ἔδυ Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
δεῖστας Ἀτρέος ίδων, Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς.

30

Τὸν δ' Ἐκτωρ νείκεσσεν ίδων αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι·
Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανὲς, ἡπεροπεντά,
αἱδ' ὅφελες ἀγονὸς τ' ἔμεναι, ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι.
καὶ κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καὶ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἤεν,
ἡ οὔτω λθβην τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ὑπόψιον ἀλλων.
ἡ που καγχαλόωσι καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
φάντες ἀριστὴν πρόμον ἔμμεναι, ούνεκα καλὸν
εἶδος ἐπ· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσὶν, οὐδέ τις ἀλκή.
ἡ τοισθδε ἔων ἐν ποντοπόρουσι νέεσσι
πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἐτάρους ἐρίηρας ἀγείρας,
μχθεὶς ἀλλοδαποῖσι, γυναῖκ' εὐειδέ' ἀλῆγες
ἔξ Ἀπίης γαίης, πνὸν ἀνδρῶν αἰχμητάων;

40

35

45

¹ Or, *Menelaus beloved of Mars.*

² στένει is, to stir. στενωμα middle, to stir oneself. The accusative *autow* expresses in reference to what.

³ Or, in form the best.

⁴ Or, *were wanting the generative faculty.* In this sense the word perhaps is rather to be used here.

To contend face to face in deadly fight. 20
 But when accordingly the battle-loving Menelaus¹ per-
 ceived him [steps,
 Coming before the throng of warriors, striding with long
 Just as a lion is rejoiced, having lighted upon a huge carcase,
 Having found either a horned stag, or wild goat,
 Being hungry; for he also greedily devours it, even
 although both swift 25
 Dogs, and vigorous young men bestir themselves² after him;
 So Menelaus was rejoiced, having seen with his eyes
 The god-like Alexander: for he said that he would take
 vengeance on the offender; [the ground.
 And instantly from the chariot with his arms he leaped to
 But when accordingly the god-like Alexander perceived
 him 30
 Appearing among the foremost fighters, he was terror-
 struck in his heart; [shunning fate.
 And back into the crowd of his associates he was retiring,
 And as when one, having seen a serpent in the glades of a
 mountain,
 Starting back, has removed out of the way, and a trembling
 has taken hold of his limbs from below,
 And he has retreated again, and a paleness has seized him
 in his cheeks; 35
 So the god-like Alexander, having a dread of the son of
 Atreus, [Trojans.
 Plunged back among the crowd of the very distinguished
 But him Hector having seen abused with reproachful
 words;
 "Unhappy Paris, most fair in form,³ woman-mad, seducer,
 Would that either thou hadst been unborn,⁴ or hadst perish-
 ed unmarried. 40
 I would both prefer this, and it would have been much
 better, [spectacle for others.
 Than that thou shouldest be thus both a scandal and a
 Assuredly the long-haired Achaeans laugh in scorn,
 Saying that thou art an eminent champion, because that
 there is upon thee [nor any vigour. 45
 A handsome person; but there is not strength in thy mind,
 Wast it being such as this, that in sea-traversing ships,
 Having sailed over the deep, having collected together con-
 genial companions, [beauteous woman
 Having been mingled with foreigners, thou carriedst off the
 From the land of Apis,⁵ the bride of warrior men?

¹ Or, *from a distant land.*

πατρί τε σῷ μέγα πῆμα, πόληί τε, παντί τε δήμῳ, 50
 δυσμενέστι μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείν δέ σοι αὐτῷ;
 οὐκ ἀν δὴ μείνεις Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαιον;
 γνοίης χ', οἷον φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερὴν παράκοιτιν.
 οὐκ ἄν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρις, τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης,
 ἢ τε κόμη, τό τε εἰδός, ὅτ' ἐν κονίσητι μιγείης. 55
 ἀλλὰ μᾶλα Τρῶες δειδήμονες¹ ἡ τέ κεν ἥδη
 λαίνον ἔσσο χιτώνα, κακῶν ἔνεχ', ὅσσα ἔοργυας.
 Τὸν δ' αὐτέ προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς·
 "Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ'² αἴσταν ἐνείκεσας, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἴσταν
 αἰεί τοι κραδίη, πέλεκυς δι, ἐστὶν ἀτειρής,
 ὃς τ' εἰσὶ διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ' ἀνέρος, ὃς ρά τε τέχνη
 νήτιον ἐκτάμησιν, δῆθειλει δ' ἀνδρὸς ἐρωτήν·
 ὡς τοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστί.
 μή μοι δῶρ' ἐρατὰ πρόφερε χρυσέτης Ἀφροδίτης.
 οὕτοις ἀπόβλητ'³ ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα, 60
 ὅσσα κεν αὐτὸι δῶσιν, ἔκὼν δ' οὐκ ἄν τις ἔλοιτο.
 γὺν δ' αὐτ'⁴, εἴ μ' ἔθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι,
 ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 αὐτὰρ ἔμ'⁵ ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαιον
 συνβάλλετ'⁶ ἀμφ' Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι· 70
 διππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,
 κτήμαθ' ἐλών εὐ πάντα, γυναικά τε, οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότητα καὶ δρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,
 ναίσσετε Τροίην ἐριθώλακα⁷ τοι δὲ νεέσθων
 Ἀργος ἔστι πεπόθοντον καὶ Ἀχαιΐδα καλλιγύναικα. 75
 "Ως ἔφαθ'. "Ἐκτωρ δ' αὐτ'⁸ ἔχάρη μέγα, μῦθον ἀκούσας,
 καὶ ρ'⁹ ἐς μέσσον ιὰν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φύλαγγας,
 μέσσον δουρὸς ἐλών¹⁰ τοι δ' ἴδρυνθησαν ἀπαντες.
 τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ,

¹ i. e. *the pleasures of love.*² i. e. have been stoned to death.—Others explain it, wouldest have been buried.³ εὐ πάντα. i. e. the entire, *without exception.*⁴ ορκια τεμνειν See note 2, page 54.⁵ Or, *abounding in clouds.*

A great misfortune both to thy father, and to the city, and
 to the whole state, 50
 A cause of joy to thy enemies indeed, but a disgrace to thy-
 self?

Couldest thou not, pray, withstand war-loving Menelaus?
 Thou wouldest then know, what sort of man's blooming
 wife thou possessest. [gifts of Venus,¹
 "The art of playing on the harp would not avail thee, and the
 And thy hair and form, when thou wert mingled in the
 dust. 55

But the Trojans are very timid; or certainly already
 Thou hadst put on a stone coat,² on account of the evils as
 many as thou hast wrought." [ed;
 But him, on the other hand, god-like Alexander address-
 "Hector, since thou hast reproached me according to pro-
 priety, and not beyond propriety (I submit;) 60
 Ever is thy heart unexhausted, like an axe,
 Which penetrates through a beam under the hand of a man,
 who also in fact by his art [creases the man's force;
 Is cutting off a piece of timber for ship-building, and in-
 So in thy breast is thy intrepid mind.
 Do not bring against me the lovely gifts of golden Venus.
 Not at all to be rejected are the most glorious gifts of the
 gods, 65
 As many as they themselves bestow, and, of his own accord,
 not any one will obtain them. [fight,
 But now again, if thou desirest that I should wage war and
 Make the other Trojans indeed and all the Achaeans to sit
 down,
 But set me and the battle-loving Menelaus together
 In the midst, to fight for Helen and all her possessions; 70
 And whichsoever conquers, and becomes the superior,
 Let him, having taken fully all the possessions³ and the wo-
 man, convey them homewards;
 But may ye, the rest, having entered into a friendship, and
 faithful pledges,⁴
 Inhabit very fertile⁵ Troy; but let them return [men." 75
 To horse-feeding Argos, and Achaea famed for beautiful wo-
 Thus he spake; and Hector hereupon was greatly de-
 lighted, having heard his speech,
 And accordingly, having gone into the midst, he was hold-
 ing back the phalanxes of the Trojans,
 Having grasped his spear in the middle; and they all were
 made to sit down. [bows,
 But at him the long-haired Achaeans were directing their

ιοῖσί τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσοι τ' ἔβαλλον.	80
αὐτὰρ δέ μακρὸν ἄνουσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων ¹	
"Ισχεσθ', Ἀργείοι, μὴ βαλλετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν στεῦται γάρ τι ἔπος ἐρέειν κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.	
"Ως ἔφαθ ² · οἱ δέ ἔσχοντο μάχης, ἀνεφέ τ' ἐγένοντο ἐσπυμένως· Ἐκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέρουσιν ἔειπε	85
Κέλλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἔνκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί, μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἰνεκα νείκος ὅρωρεν. ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιούς τεύχεα καλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ· αὐτὸν δέ ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ Ἀρτίφιλον Μενέλαον οἴσους ἀμφὶ Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι· ὅππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρέσσον τε γένηται, κτήμαθ' ἐλῶν εὖ πάντα, γυναικά τε, οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω·	90
οἱ δέ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν.	
"Ως ἔφαθ ² · οἱ δέ ἄρα πάντες ἀκήνη ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ. τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοήν ἀγάδος Μενέλαος·	95
Κέλλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμέο· μᾶλιστα γάρ ἀλγος ἵκανει θυμὸν ἐμόν. φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ήδη Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε εἰνεκ' ἔριξες, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρους ἐνεκ' ἀρχῆς. ἡμέων δέ ὅπποτέρω φάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται, τεθναίη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα. οἴστετε δέ ἄρν', ἔτερον λευκὸν, ἔτερην δὲ μέλαιναν, Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ. Διὺς δέ ἡμέες οἴσομεν ἄλλον. ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμῳο βίην, δφρ' ὄρκια τάμνη αὐτὸς, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπιστοι, μή τις ὑπερβασίη Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσηται. αἰεὶ δέ ὅπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡρέθονται· οἵς δέ δέ γέρων μετέγησιν, ἀμα πρόσσω καὶ δπίσσω λεύσσει, ὅπως δέ τοιστα μετ' ἀμφοτέρουσι γένηται.	100
"Ως ἔφαθ ² · οἱ δέ ἔχάρησαν Ἀχαιοί τε Τρῶες τε, ἔλπόμενοι παύσεσθαι διζυροῦν πολέμοιο.	110

¹ Or, restrain yourselves.² Or, the commencement of it by Alexander.

And, taking aim, were for throwing at him with javelins
and stones. 80
 But he the king of men, Agamemnon uttered a loud cry;
 "Hold,¹ Argives, do not throw, young men of the
Achæans; [word."
 "For the helmet-waving Hector proposes to speak some
Thus he spake: and they refrained from the fight, and
became silent
 Quickly; and Hector spake to both (armies;) 85
 "Hear from me, Trojans, and well-greaved Achæans,
The speech of Alexander, on account of whom the contest
arose.
 He bids the other Trojans, indeed, and all the Achæans
To lay down their beauteous arms upon the many-feeding
earth: [90
 And that himself and battle-loving Menelaus in the midst
Should fight, alone for Helen, and all her possessions;
 And whichever conquers, and becomes the superior,
 Having taken fully all the possessions, and the woman, let
him carry them homewards;
 But let the rest of us enter into a friendship, and faithful
pledges." [silence. 95
 Thus he spake; and hereupon all became quite still in
And them also Menelaus, brave in the battle-shout, addressed;
 "Now hear me also; for especially has sorrow visited
My soul. And I purpose that the Argives and Trojans
Be now separated, since ye have suffered many evils
On account of my quarrel, and on account of Alexander
the commencement of it.² 100
 But for whichsoever of us death and fate has been prepared,
May he die; and may ye the rest be separated as soon as
possible. [(a female) black,
 But bring two lambs, one (a male) white, and another
Both for the Earth and the Sun; and we will bring another
(a male) for Jove.
 And bring Priam himself,³ that he may ratify the treaties 105
 Himself, (since his sons are overbearing and faithless)
 Lest any one by transgression violate the treaties of Jove.
 For the minds of younger men are ever fluctuating;⁴
 But in whatever things the elder takes a part, he at the
same time looks forward [result to both parties.] 110
 And backward, in order that the best possible results may
 Thus he spake; and they were delighted, both Achæans
and Trojans,

¹ Literally, *strength of Priam.*

² ηερεθονται—Literally, *are lifted up*,—ηερεθω for αερεθω, from αειφω

καὶ δὲ ἵππους μὲν ἔρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δὲ ἔβαν αὐτοὶ,
τεύχεά τε ἔξεδύνοντο, τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐπὶ γαιῇ
πλησίον ἀλλήλων, διίγη δὲ ἦν ἀμφὶς ἄρουρα.

115

"Ἐκτῷρ δὲ προτὶ ἀστυ δύω κήρυκας ἔπειπε
καρπαλίμως, ἄρνας τε φέρειν, Πρίαμόν τε καλέσσας·
αὐτῷρ δὲ Ταλβύθιον προίει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
νῆσος ἐπὶ γλαφυρὰς λέναι, ἡδὲ ἄρν' ἐκέλευεν
οἰστέμεναι· δὲ δὲ ἄρρεν ὁντις ἀπίθης¹ Ἀγαμέμνονι δίω.

120

"Ιρις δὲ αὐτὸς Ἐλένη γλευκαλένω φῆγγελος ἥλθεν,
εἰδομένη γαλόφ, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων Ἐλικάω,
Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
τὴν δὲ εὗρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἡ δὲ μέγαν ἴστὸν ὑφαίνε,
δίπλακα πορφυρέν· ποδέας δὲ ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους
Τρώων θεοποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οὓς ἔθεν εἴνεκ² ἔπασχον ὑπ³ Ἀρηος παλαμάων.
ἀγχοῦ δὲ ἴσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα⁴ Ιρις·

125

Δεῦρ⁵ ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἰδῃς
Τρώων θεοποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οἵ πρὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυν⁶ "Ἄρηα
ἐν πεδίῳ, δλοοῖο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο·
οἱ δὴ νῦν ἔσται σιγῆ, πολεμος δὲ πέπαυται,
ἀσπίσι τε κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δὲ ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπτηγεν.
αὐτῷρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
μακρῆς ἔγχείσι μαχήσονται περὶ σείο·
τῷ δέ κε μικράσαντι φίλη κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις.

130

"Ως εἰπούσα, θεὰ γλυκὺν ἴμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
ἀνδρός τε προτέροιο καὶ ἀστεος ἡδὲ τοκήων.
αὐτίκα δὲ ἀργεννῆσι καλυψαμένη ὅθονησιν,
ώρματ⁷ ἐκ θαλάμοιο τέρεν κατά δάκρυ χέουσα,
οὐκ οἴη, ἂμα τῆγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δύο ἐποντο,

135

¹ Or, was having, that is, in marriage.

² πορφυρη—viz. χλαυναν

³ Or, thou art to be called, &c. to whichever has conquered.

140

Hoping that they were going to cease from doleful war.
 And so their chariots indeed they drew back to the lines,
 and they themselves alighted, [upon the ground
 And they put off their arms, which indeed they laid down
 Near each other, and small was the space on each side of
 them. 115

But Hector was promptly sending two heralds
 To the city, both to bring the lambs and to summon Priam;
 But king Agamemnon was sending forward Talthybius,
 To go to the hollow ships, and was ordering him to bring
 A lamb; and he indeed did not disobey the noble Aga-
 memnon. 120

But in the mean time Iris to the white armed Helen
 came a messenger, [wife,
 Making herself like to her sister-in-law, Antenor's son's
 Whom the son of Antenor the king Helicaon possessed,¹
 Laodice, fairest in person of Priam's daughters.

And her she found in her palace; and she was weaving a
 large web, 125
 A bright coloured² robe of double texture; and she was
 working in it many conflicts [Achæans,
 Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass-mailed
 Which on account of her they were sustaining under the
 hands of Mars.

And standing near, the swift-of-foot Iris addressed her;
 “Come hither, beloved damsel, that thou mayest have a
 sight of the god-like deeds 130

Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass-mailed
 Achæans, [another
 Who before were waging the tearful contest against one
 In the plain longing for destructive war;
 These indeed are now seated in silence—for the war has
 been made to cease—

Leaning on their shields, and their long spears are fixed
 (in the ground) beside them. 135

But Alexander, and the battle-loving Menelaus
 With long spears will fight for thee;
 And thou art on the point of being a beloved wife to
 whichever has the victory.”³ [pleasing desire

Thus having spoken, the goddess infused in her soul a
 Both for her former husband, and city, and parents. 140
 And immediately having covered herself with white scarfs,
 She was hastening from her chamber pouring down the
 tender tear, [following,
 Not alone, along with her indeed two attendants also were

Αἴθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.
αἵψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανον, ὅθι Σκαύλι πύλαι ἡσαν. 145
οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πριάμον καὶ Πάνθον ἡδὲ Θυμοίτην,
Δάμπιον τε, Κλυτίον θ', 'Ικετάνα τ', δῖον "Αρης,
Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω,
εἴατο δημογέρουντες ἐπὶ Σκαίησι πύλησι,
γῆρατ δὴ πολέμου πεπαυμένοι· ἀλλ' ἀγορηταὶ 150
ἐσθλοὶ, τεττίγεσσιν ἑοικότες, οὕτε καθ' ὑλην
δενδρέῳ ἐφεζύμενοι ὅπα λειρισσαν ιεῖσι·
τοῖοι ἄφα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ.
οἱ δ' ὡς οὖν εἴδον 'Ελένην ἐπὶ πύργον ιοῦσαν,
ἡκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεια πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον'. 155

Οὐ νέμεσις, Τρῶας καὶ ἑύκνήμδας Ἀχαιοὺς
τοιῆδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἀλγεα πάσχειν.
αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θῆσις εἰς ὀπαῖς ἔοικεν.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς, τοίη περ ἐνύστ', ἐν νησὶν νεέσθω,
μηδ' ἥμιν τεκέεσσι τ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο. 160

Ὦς ἀρ' ἔφαν· Πρίαμος δ' 'Ελένην ἐκαλέσσατο φωνῇ·
δεῦρο πάροισθ' ἐλθοῦσα, φίλοιν τέκοι, ὕζεν ἐμεῖοι,
ὅφρα ἵδη πρότερον τε πόσιν, πηούς τε, φίλους τε·
οὗτι μοι αἰτίη ἐστὶ, θεοί νύ μοι αἴτιοι εἰσιν,
οἵ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν· 165
ώς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρο πελώριον ἔξονομῆτης,
οἵτις ὁδ' ἐστὶν Ἀχαιοὺς ἀνήρ ἡνὸς τε μέγας τε·
ἥ τοι μὲν κεφαλῆ καὶ μείζονες ἀλλοι ἔστι,
καλὸν δ' οὔτω ἔγων οἵπω θῶν δόθαλμοῖσιν,
οὐδ' οὔτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆ γάρ ἄνδρὶ ἔοικε. 170

Τὸν δ' 'Ελένη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο, δία γυναικῶν
αἰδοῖος τέ μοι ἐστί, φίλε ἔκυρε, δεινός τε.

¹ *Βοῶπης*. One who has large eyes like an ox, applied to persons having large and beautiful eyes, expressive of dignity and majesty. The syllable *bo* is employed in composition in many words to express magnitude.

² Literally, *those about Priam*, &c. It may mean, Priam &c. and their companions.

³ Not common crickets but the Cicadae—the male of which utters a loud shrill chirping sound. The grasshopper rests on the ground, but the favourite abode of the Cicade is in the trees and hedges.

⁴ λειρισσαν—literally, *lily-like*, from λειριον

Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, and large-eyed¹ Clymene.
 And quickly afterwards they came, where the Scaean gates
 were. 145
 But Priam² and Panthoüs, and Thymates, [Mars,
 And Lampus, and Clytius, and Hicetaon, an offshoot of
 And Ucalegon, and Antenor, both inspired with wisdom,
 Were seated—chiefs of the people—at the Scaean gates,
 Having now been made to cease from warfare through old
 age; but (they were) excellent 150
 Speakers, resembling crickets,³ which in a wood,
 Sitting on a tree, send forth a delicately sweet⁴ sound;
 Such like leaders, I say, of the Trojans were sitting on the
 tower. [tower,
 And when, therefore, these saw Helen approaching the
 In a low tone they were speaking winged-words to one
 another; 155
 “It is no matter of reproach, that the Trojans and the
 well-greaved Achæans [as this;
 Endure hardships a long time on account of such a woman
 Wonderfully in her aspect is she like to the immortal
 goddesses. [depart,
 But even thus, although she is such, in the ships let her
 And let her not be left behind a misery to us and our
 children hereafter.” 160
 Thus, I say, they said: but Priam called Helen with his
 voice;
 “Having come hither, dear child, sit before me,
 That thou mayest see both thy former husband, and mar-
 riage-connections, and friends;
 Not at all art thou in fault towards me—the gods indeed
 are in fault towards me,
 Who stirred up against me the tearful war of the Achæ-
 ans— 165
 That⁵ thou mayest also mention by name to me yonder
 extraordinary man,
 Who is yonder Achean hero, both brave and large;
 Certainly indeed by the head there are others even taller,
 But never yet with my eyes saw I one so handsome,
 Or so dignified, for he is like a royal person.”⁶ 170
 And him, Helen the most divine of women, answered in
 these words:
 “Thou art both an object of respect to me, dear father-in-
 law, and an object of awe:

¹ This follows immediately v. 163, the two lines between being parenthetical.

⁶ Or, *kingly man*.

ώς δῆφελε θάνατός μοι ἀδεῖν κακός, δηπότε δεῦρο
νιέτι σῷ ἐπόμην, θάλαμον γνωτούς τε λιποῦσα,
παιδά τε τηλυγέτην, καὶ δημητικίνη ἔρατεινήν.

ἀλλὰ τά γ' οὐν ἔγενοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.
τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρω, ὁ μ' ἀνείρεαι, ἡδὲ μεταλλᾶς·
οὐτός γ' Ἀτρείδης, εὐρυκρέιων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀμφότερον βασιλεὺς τ' ἄγαθος, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής·

δαὴρ αὖτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἦν γε.

"Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο, φώνησέν τε·
διάκαρπον Ἀτρείδη, μοιρηγενές, διβιόδαιμον.

ἡ ρᾶ νύ τοι πολλοὶ δεδμῆσατο κούροις Ἀχαιῶν.
ἥδη καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόσεσσαν,
ἔνθα ἴδον πλείστους Φρύγας, ἀνέρας αἰολοπάλους,
λαοὺς Ὄτρῆος καὶ Μύγδονος ἀντιθέου,
οἵ ῥα τότ' ἐστρατώντο παρ' ὅχθας Σαγγαρίου·
καὶ γάρ ἔγων ἐπίκουρος ἐών μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην
ἥματι τῷ, διτε τ' ἡλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι·
ἀλλ' οὐδὲ οἱ τόσοι ἡσαν, ὅστις ἀλίκωπτες Ἀχαιοι.

Δεύτερον αὖτ', Οδυσσῆα ἰδὼν, ἔρειν· διγεραΐς·
εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, δότις δέ ἐστι·
μείσων μὲν κεφαλὴν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο,
εὐρύτερος δέ ἄδαιστιν ἓδε στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.
τεύχεα μέν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυνθοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δὲ, κτῖλος ὁς, ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχις ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνειώ μιν ἔγωγε ἔσκα πηγεσιμάλλῳ,
ὅστ' ὅιων μέγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννάνων.

Τὸν δέ ἡμείβετ' ἔπειθ' Ἐλένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγανία·
οὗτος δέ αὖ Λαερτιάδης, πολύμητης Οδυσσεὺς,

¹ αἰειν—literally, *had pleased me.*

² τηλυγέτης—properly, *born in old age*—τηλον *της γονης*—hence ‘only’ or ‘beloved’ child.

³ Or, *and meaning this, I waste away.*

⁴ i. e. if ever there was a shameless woman.

⁵ επίκουρος—An auxiliary for defensive warfare: *συμμαχος* for offensive.

⁶ The Amazons dwelt on the banks of the Thermodon, a river of Scythia; they were the reputed daughters of Mars and Venus, and had their names from a practice of depriving themselves of the right breast, lest it should incommode them in the use of the bow. *a noλ and μαζος a breast.* Melanippa and Hippo-

Would that a wretched death had been preferred by me,¹
when hither

I followed thy son, having left my bridal bed, and brothers,
And my only daughter,² and the pleasant society of those
of the same age. 175

But these things indeed came not to pass; and for this
reason I waste away bemoaning it.³ [I will tell thee;
But that which thou askest of me, and art anxious after,
That indeed is the son of Atreus, the wide-ruling Aga-

memnon,

Both a good king, and a strong warrior;
Once he was the brother-in-law of me, a shameless woman,
if ever indeed there was one.⁴ 180

Thus she spake; and him the old man admired, and said;
“O blessed son of Atreus, born to a happy fate, fortunate
man. [been made subject to you.

Assuredly now then, many youths of the Achæans have
Before now I even entered vine-bearing Phrygia, [185
Where I saw very many Phrygians, men having fleet-horses,
The forces of Atreus and of the god-like Mygdon,
Who indeed, at that time, were encamping along the banks
of the Sangarius;

For I also being an auxiliary⁵ was counted amongst them.
On that day, when the man-equalling Amazonians⁶ came,
But not even they were so many as the black-eyed Achæ-
ans.” 190

A second time again, having observed Ulysses, the old
man asked;

“Come, tell me of yonder one also dear child, who that is;
Shorter indeed by the head than Agamemnon the son of
Atreus,

But broader in the shoulders and chest to look on.
His arms indeed lie upon the many-feeding earth, 195
But he himself, like a ram, walks around the ranks of the
heroes;

To a thick-fleeced ram I for my part compare him,
Which passes through a large flock of white sheep.”

And him then Helen, descended from Jove, answered:
“But this one again is the son of Laertes, the very-wise
Ulysses, 200

yta were leaders of the Amazonian host, and observing that Phrygia was a fine
country, abounding in pasture for horses, and in hills adapted to the cultivation
of the vine, invaded it with all their forces, which they stationed on the bank
of the Sangarius. Mygdon and Otreus, at the head of the Phrygian army, be-
fore the Amazonians had yet possessed themselves of the mountains that formed
the barrier of their country, attacked them in their camp, and gained a victory,
to which Priam, at that time, had the honour to contribute.

δος τράφη ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκης, κραναῆς περ ἑούσης,
εἰδὼς παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά.

Τὴν δ' αὖτ' Ἀγήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον γῦδα·
δὸ γύναι, ἡ μᾶλα τοῦτο ἔπος ημερτὲς ἔειπες.

ἡδη γὰρ καὶ δεῦρο ποτ' ἥλυθε δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς
σεῦ ἔνεκ' ἀγγελίης σὺν Ἀργίφιλῳ Μενελάῳ·

τοὺς δ' ἐγὼ ἔξεινοσσα, καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίλστα,
ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φυὴν ἐδάνη καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τρωεστιν ἐν ἀγρομένουσιν ἔμιχθεν,
στάντων μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπερέχεν εὐρέας ὄμοις,

ἄμφω δ' ἔξομένω, γεραρώτερος ἦν τὸν Ὅδυσσεύς.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὕφαινον,

ἥ τοι μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγόρευε,
πᾶντα μὲν, ἄλλὰ μᾶλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολύμυθος,

οὐδὲ ἀφαμαρτοεπῆς, εἰ καὶ γένει νιστερος ἦν·
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναίξειν τὸν Ὅδυσσεύς,

στάσκεν, ἵπατ δὲ ἰδεσκε, κατὰ χθονὸς ὅμματα πήξας,
σκῆπτρον δὲ οὐτὸν ὅπισθ, οὔτε προπτηνὲς, ἐνώμα,

ἄλλ' ἀστεμφὲς ἔχεσκεν, ἀδέρῃ φωτὶ ἐοικώς·
φαίης κε ζάκοτον τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι, ἄφρονά θ' αὐτῶς·

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος ἔει,
καὶ ἔπεια μιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότα χειμερίστων,

οὐκ ἀν ἔπειτ' Ὅδυσσῆς γ' ἐρίστειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·
οὐ τότε γ' ὁδὸς Ὅδυσσης ἀγαστάμεθ' εἶδος ἴδόντες.

Τὸ τρίτον αὖτ', Αἴαντα ἴδων, ἐρέειν ὁ γεραιός.
τίς τ' ἀρ' ὅδ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιὸς ἀνήρ ἡνὸς τε μέγας τέ,

ἔξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλήν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὄμοις;
Τὸν δ' Ἐλένη τανύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, διε γυναικῶν·

¹ i. e. *ενεκα αγγελιης (περι) σου*

² *They indeed standing.*

³ His brow being gathered into wrinkles, as is the case when a man of an expressive countenance collects his thoughts, gave a severity to his look, that might have been construed as a sign of anger, and his sceptre held motionless, on account of his being absorbed in the subject on which he was about to speak, gave him the air of a man whose mind is perfectly vacant. A head crowded with ideas, and a head with none in it, are often indicated by similar gestures.

⁴ *Or, and utterly devoid of reason.*

Who was reared in the land of Ithaca, craggy though it be,
Acquainted with both wiles of all sorts, and prudent coun-
sels."

And her, on the other hand, the wisdom-inspired Antenor
"O lady, assuredly this is a very true word, that thou hast
spoken.

For once before now, the noble Ulysses came hither also 205
On account of an embassy concerning thee,¹ with the battle-
loving Menelaus; [received kindly,
And them I entertained with hospitality, and in my halls
And I became acquainted with the genius, and prudent
counsels of both. [Trojans,

But certainly when they were mingled with the assembled
While indeed they were standing,² Menelaus overtopped
him by his broad shoulders, 210

But, both sitting, Ulysses was more dignified.

But when indeed they were putting together words and
counsels for all,

Certainly Menelaus harangued with rapid conciseness,
Few words indeed, but very clearly, since he was not a man
of many words, [younger in age; 215

Nor one to miss his meaning in words, even though he was
But when indeed the very wise Ulysses rose up,
He stood, and looked downwards, having fixed his eyes on
the ground, [turn about,

And his sceptre neither backwards nor forwards did he
But held it unmoved, like a man unversed in art;
You would have said that he was some one exceedingly

angry,³ and devoid of reason as well.⁴ 220
But, further, when at length he was sending forth from his
breast both his deep voice,

And words like the wintry flakes of snow,
Then not with Ulysses certainly could any other mortal vie;

At that time, at least, we did not so much admire the
appearance of Ulysses, looking at him, (as his words.)"⁵

Again in the third place, having observed Ajax, the old
man asked:

"And who then (is) that other Achæan hero both brave and
large, [shoulders?"

Eminent above the Argives, both as to his head and broad
And to him long-robed Helen, most divine of women,
replied:

"But that is the mighty Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans;

⁵ The poet has described and exemplified three kinds of eloquence: That of Nestor is sweet; that of Menelaus is concise; but that of Ulysses, copious and forcible, and rapid as the snow in winter. To him therefore, says Quintilian, shall no man be accounted comparable.

- 'Ιδομενεὺς δ' ἔτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς ὡς,
ἔστηκ'¹ ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν Κρητῶν ἄγοι ἡγερέθονται·
πολλάκι μιν ἔείνυσσεν Ἀρηῖφιλος Μενέλαος
οὐκῷ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, δόπτε Κρήτηθεν ἵκοιτο.
νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὅρῳ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς,
οὓς κεν ἐῦ γνοίην, καὶ τοῦνομα μυθησαίμην'
δοιὰ δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
Κάστορά θ' ἵπποδάμαν, καὶ πὺξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα,
αὐτοκαστιγνήτω, τώ μοι μία γείνατο μῆτηρ.
ἢ οὐχ ἐσπέσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἑρατειῆς,
ἢ δεῦρο μὲν ἐποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισι,
νῦν δ' αὐτὸν ὁνὴ ἔθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
αἴσχεα δειδιώτες καὶ ὀνείδεα πόλλ', ἀ μοι ἐστίν.
- "Ως φάτο· τοὺς δ' ἥδη κατέχε φυσίζοος αλα
ἐν Λακεδαίμονι αθίη, φίλη ἐν πατρίδι γαῖῃ.
- Κέρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ θεῶν φέρον ὄρκια πιστὰ,
ἄφεν δύω, καὶ οἰνον ἐνύφρονα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,
ἀσκῷ ἐν αιγείῳ φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαευὸν
κήρυξ· Ἰδαῖος ἥδε χρύσεια κύπελλα,
ῶτρυνε δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν"
- "Ορσεο, Λαομεδοντιάδη, καλέουσιν ἄριστοι
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων,
ἐς πεδίον καταβῆναι, ἵν' ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμηαι.
αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηῖφιλος Μενέλαος
μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχῆσοντ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ·
τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι γυνὴ καὶ κτήμαθ ἔποιτο.
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,
ναίσιμεν Τροίην ἐριθώλακα· τοὶ δὲ νέονται
Ἀργος ἐς ἵπποδότον καὶ Ἀχαιΐδα καλλιγύναικα.
- "Ως φάτο· ρίγησε δ' δέ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δ' ἔταροις,
ἵππους ζευγνύμεναι· τοὶ δέ ὅτραλεως ἐπίθοιτο.
αν δέ ἀρ' ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δέ δήνια τείνεν ὀπίσσω·
πάρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.

¹ νεονται—i. e. shall return.

And Idomeneus stands on the other side among the Cretans, 230
 Like a god; and about him are assembled the leaders of the Cretans; [hospitality
 Often has the battle-loving Menelaus entertained him with In our house, when he came from Crete.
 And now I perceive all the rest indeed of the black-eyed Achaeans, [tell; 235
 Whom I should recognize well, and whose name I could But two leaders of forces I am unable to discern, [ing,
 Both the horse-taming Castor, and Pollux excelling in box-
 My own two brothers, whom one mother bore to me.
 Did they not follow from lovely Lacedemon?
 Or did they indeed follow hither in the sea-passing ships, 240
 But now afterwards are unwilling to enter the battle of heroes, [attach to me?"
 Ashamed of the disgraces and the many reproaches, which Thus she spake; but them the life-bestowing earth al-
 ready possessed
 There in Lacedemon, in their own native land.
 But the heralds through the city were bringing the faith-
 ensuring pledges of the gods, 245
 Two lambs, and gladdening wine, produce of the earth,
 In a goat-skin bottle; and the herald Idæus bore
 A resplendent bowl and golden cups,
 And, placing himself beside him, excited the old man in (these) words: [horse-taming 250
 "Arise, son of Laomedon, the principal men, both of the Trojans, and the brass-mailed Achaeans invite thee To descend into the plain, that thou mayest enter into faith-ensuring pledges.
 Moreover, Alexander and the battle-loving Menelaus Will fight with long spears about the woman;
 And to whichever conquers let the woman and her pos-
 sessions be attached; 255
 But let us, the others, having entered into a friendship and faith-ensuring pledges,
 Inhabit fertile Troy; but they return¹ [women."
 To horse-feeding Argos, and Achaea famed for beautiful Thus he spake; but the old man shuddered, and ordered his attendants
 To yoke the horses; and they promptly obeyed. 260
 And Priam accordingly mounted, and drew tight back the reins; [him.
 And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside

τὼ δὲ διὰ Σκαιῶν πεδίονδ' ἔχον ὀκέας ἵππους.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἰκοντο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς,
ἔξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνια πουλυβότειραν,
ἐσ μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο.

ἄρνυτο δ' αὐτὶς ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀν δ' Ὁδυσεὺς πολύμητις. ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἀγανοὶ
ὅρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, κρητῆρι δὲ οἶνον
μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευον.
'Ατρεΐδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος χείρεσσι μάχαιραν,
ἥ οἱ πάρ ξίφεος μέγα κουλεὸν αἰὲν ἄωρτο,
ἄρνῶν ἐκ κεφαλέων τάμνε τρίχας· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
κήρυκες Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν νεῖμαν ἀρίστοις·
τοῖσιν δ' Ἀτρεΐδης μεγάλ' εὑνέποι, χεῖρας ἀνασχών

265

270

275

Ζεῦ πάτέρ, "Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
'Ηελιός θ', δι πάντ' ἐφορᾶς, καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,
καὶ Ποταμοὶ, καὶ Γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπένερθε καμόντας
ἀνθράποις τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὅμοσσηγ.
ὑμεῖς μάρτυροι ἔστε, φιλάστετε δ' ὅρκια πιστά.

280

εἰ μέν κε Μενέλαιον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφηγ,
αὐτὸς ἔπειθ' Ἐλένην ἔχετω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν.
εἰ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ἔναθδος Μενέλαιος,
Τρῶας ἔπειθ' Ἐλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι,
τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἥπτιν' ἔοικεν,
ἥ τε καὶ ἐσπομένουσι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.
εἰ δ' ἀν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες
τίνειν οὐδὲ θέλασιν, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πεσόντος,
αὐτὰρ ἔγω καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἰνεκα ποιῆς,

285

290

αὐθὶ μένων, εἴως κε τέλος πολέμου κιχείω.
"³Η, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ·
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γάρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός·

¹ αὐ, i. e. ανωρυτο

² viz. Pluto and Proserpine.—The dual verb shews this.

³ απόδουναι—the infinitive depends on δογ, or εστω omitted.

And they two directed the swift-horses through the Scæan
gates towards the plain.

But when now they were come accordingly to the Trojans
and Achæans, [earth, 265
Having alighted from their horses upon the many-feeding
They proceeded into the space between the Trojans and
Achæans.

And then immediately Agamemnon, king of men, (arose,
And up the very wise Ulysses (arose.¹) Then the illustrious
heralds [mixed wine
Brought together the faith-ensuring pledges of the gods, and
In the bowl, and they poured water upon the hands of the
kings; 270

And the son of Atreus, having drawn out with his hands
his large knife, [sword,
Which was always suspended beside the huge scabbard of his
Cut off the hairs from the heads of the lambs; and then
The heralds distributed them to the principal persons of the
Trojans and Achæans; [lifted up his hands: 275
And the son of Atreus prayed earnestly among them, having
“Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most
mighty, [things,
And thou Sun, who beholdest all things, and hearest all
And ye Rivers, and thou Earth, and ye two² who, beneath,
punish

Deceased men, whoever has sworn a false oath.
Be ye witnesses, and guard the faith-ensuring pledges. 280
If indeed Alexander slay Menelaus,
Then let him have Helen, and all her possessions,
And let us return in our sea-traversing ships:
But if the yellow-haired Menelaus kill Alexander,
Then (let it be) that the Trojans restore³ Helen and all her
possessions, 285
And pay a compensation to the Argives, whatever is be-
coming,

And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.
But if Priam and the sons of Priam be unwilling
To pay me the compensation, Alexander having fallen—
I, however, even afterwards will fight for the sake of the
penalty, 290
Remaining here, until I attain the object of the war.”

He said, and cut the throats of the lambs with the pitiless brass;
And them indeed he laid down palpitating upon the ground,
Wanting life: for the brass took away their strength;

οίνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσάμενοι δεπάεσσιν
ἔκχεον, ἦδ' εὔχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν·
ῳδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὅππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνειαν,
ῳδή σφ' ἔγκεφαλος χαμάδις ρέοι, ὡς ὃδε οἶνος,
αὐτῶν, καὶ τεκέων, ἀλλοιοι δ' ἄλλοι μυγεῖεν.

"Ως ἔφαν· οὐδ' ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκραίανε Κρονίων.
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·

Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῷας καὶ ἔυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·
ἥτοι ἐγὼν εἴμι προτὶ "Ιλιον ἡνεμόεσσαν
ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὐπω ταλήσομ' ἐν ὄφθαλμοῖσιν ὄράσθαι
μαρνάμενον φίλον νίὸν Ἀρηφίλῳ Μενελάῳ.
Ζεὺς μέν που τόγε οἰδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὅπποτέρῳ θανάτῳ τέλος πεπρωμένον ἔστιν.

"Η ῥα, καὶ ἐς δίλφρον ἄρνας θέτοι ἵσθεος φώς·
ἀν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαιν' αὐτὸς, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείνεν ὀπίστω,
πάρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βῆσσετο δίλφρον.
τὸ μὲν ἄρ' ἄφορροι προτὶ "Ιλιον ἀπονέοντο.

"Εκτῷρ δὲ, Πριάμῳ πᾶς, καὶ διος Ὁδυσσεὺς
χῶρον μὲν πρώτον διεμέτρεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρει πάλλον ἐλόντες,
ὅππότερος δὴ πρόσθιν ἀφείν χάλκεον ἔγχος.
λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσατο θεοῖς, ἴδε χείρας ἀνέσχον,
ῳδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, "Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
ὅππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔθηκε,
τὸν δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δῦναι δόμον "Αἰδος εἴσω,
ἡμῖν δ' αὖ φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι.

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν· πάλλεν δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτῷρ,
ἄψ ὄρδον· Πάριος δὲ θῶσ δὲ κλῆρος ὅρουσεν. 325

¹ Priam carries the lambs home with him, that he may send them round the city for the information of those who were not present at the ceremony; for it was customary for the natives of a place to make that use of the victims slain in confirmation of a sworn treaty; but the strangers, who were parties to it, cast their victims into the sea.

² There is an appearance of great generosity in the behaviour of the Greeks

But having drawn off wine from the bowl in cups, 295
 They poured it out, and prayed to the ever-existing gods:
 And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans, said:

"Jove, most glorious, most mighty, and ye other immortal gods, [pledges,
 Whichever of the two first commit wrong contrary to the
 May their brains thus flow on the ground, as this wine, 300
 Their own, and (those) of their children, and may their
 wives have commerce with other men."

Thus they said; but not yet accordingly did the son of
 Saturn accomplish it for them.
 And Priam the son of Dardanus addressed a word to them:
 "Hear me, Trojans and well-greaved Achæans;
 I assuredly go to windy Ilium 305
 Back again, since I shall never bear to behold with (these)
 eyes

My son contending with the battle-loving Menelaus.
 Jove indeed surely knows this at least, and the other immortal gods,

For which of the two the end of death is destined."

The god-like man spake, I say, and placed the lambs in
 the chariot;¹ 310
 And so he himself mounted and drew tight back the reins,
 And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside him.
 So they two indeed wheeling round returned to Ilium.

But Hector, son of Priam, and the noble Ulysses
 In the first place indeed measured out the ground, but im-
 mediately after 315
 Having taken lots, they shook them in a brazen helmet, (to
 settle)

Which indeed of the two should first hurl his brazen spear.
 And the armies prayed to the gods and lifted up their hands,
 And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans,
 said: [mighty, 320

"Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most
 Whichever of the two caused these deeds between us both,
 Grant that he, being destroyed, may descend within the
 house of Hades, [ship and faithful treaties."
 But that to us, on the other hand, there may result friend-

Thus they accordingly said: and the mighty helmet-
 waving Hector shook (the lots,) [forth.² 325
 Looking backward; and swiftly the lot of Paris leaped
 on this occasion, who confide the shaking of the lots to an enemy so interested
 in the event as Hector. And Hector shews himself worthy of that confidence,
 turning his face aside while he shakes them, lest his eye, if he saw them, should
 affect his hand, and he should favour the lot of Paris.

οἱ μὲν ἔπειδ' ὕζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ὥχι ἑκάστῳ
ἴππῳ ἀερσίποδες, καὶ ποικίλα τεύχεα κέτο.
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀμφ' ὕμοισι ἐδύσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡῦκόμοιο.

κυημίδας μὲν πρώτα περὶ κυήμησιν ἔθηκε
καλὰς, ἀργυρέουσιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἄραριας¹
δεύτερον αὖθις περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν
οὐλοὶ κασιγνήτοι Λυκάονος² ἥρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὕμοισι βάλετο ἔιφος ἀργυρόηλον,
χάλκεον³ αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε·
κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἰφθίμῳ κυνέρῳ ἔτυκτον ἔθηκεν
ἴππουριν⁴ δευὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνενεν
εἶλετο δ' ἀλκιμὸν ἔγχος, δ' οἱ παλάμηρφιν ἀρήρει·
διὸς δ' αὐτῶς Μενέλαιος Ἀρήτος ἔντε' ἔδυνεν.

Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὐν ἑκάτερθεν δύμλου θωρῆχθησαν,
ἐεὶ μέστον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἴστιχωντο,
δευὸν δερκόμενοι θάμβος δ' ἔχειν εἰσορόωντας,
Τρώας θ' ἵπποδάμους καὶ ἔυκήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
καὶ ρ' ἔγχειας στήτητιν διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ,
σείοντ' ἔγχειας, ἀλλήλουσι κοτέοντε.

πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προῖει δολιχόσκιους ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρείδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντος⁵ ἔισηρι,
οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκὸς, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμὴ
ἀσπίδ' ἐνὶ κρατερῷ δὲ δεύτερος ὕρνυτο χαλκῷ
Ἀτρείδης Μενέλαιος, ἐπειδάμενος Διᾶν πατρὶ·

Ζεῦ δάνα, δὸς τίσασθαι, δ με πρότερος κάκ' ἔοργε,
διον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον⁶
ὅφρα τις ἔρρηγησι καὶ δψιγνώνων ἀνθρώπων,
ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ρέξαι, δ κε φιλότητα παράσχῃ.

* Ή ρά, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὸν προῖει δολιχόσκιους ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντος⁷ ἔισηρι.
διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἥλθε φαενῆς διβριμὸν ἔγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἥσπειστο.

¹ Or, of late coming men.

They indeed then seated themselves in ranks, where to each man [lying.
 His light-footed horses (stood,) and his variegated arms were But he, the noble Alexander, husband of the fair-haired Helen, put on his handsome arms round about his shoulders. First indeed he placed his handsome greaves about his legs, fitted closely with silver clasps; [corslet Again, in the second place, he put on about his breast the Of his brother Lycaon; but it fitted him; [studded sword, And further he cast round about his shoulders his silver-Of brass; but immediately after his shield both large and solid; 335
 And he placed upon his valiant head his well-made helmet Of horse-hair crest; and the plume nodded awfully from above:
 And he took his sturdy spear, which fitted to his hands. And thus, in the same manner, the warlike Menelaus put on his arms. [each side, 340
 And when therefore they were armed from the throng on They advanced into the space between the Trojans and Achæans, [looked on them, Looking fearfully; and amazement held possession, as they Both of the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved Achæans. [ground, And so they two stood near (each other) in the measured Brandishing their spears, cherishing wrath against each other. 345
 And Alexander first threw forward his long spear, And struck against Atreus's every-way-equal shield, But the brass did not rend it, but its point was bent back Upon the strong shield; and the other roused himself next with his brazen weapon, [350
 Menelaus, the son of Atreus, having prayed to father Jove : " King Jove, grant to me to avenge myself on the noble Alexander, who first Did me mischiefs, and do thou slay him under my hands ; That each one, even of men of remote posterity,¹ may shudder To do mischiefs to a host, whoever affords him friendship." He said; and having poised on high he threw forward his long spear, 355
 And it struck against the every-way-equal shield of Priam's son. [deed, The weighty spear went through his resplendent shield in-And had been forced through his curiously-wrought corslet.

ἀντικρὺ δὲ παρὰ λαπάρην διάμησε χιτῶνα
ἔγχος¹ δ' ὁ ἐκλίνθη, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν. 360
'Ατρεῖδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόθλον,
πλῆξεν ἀνασχόμενος κόρυθος φάλον² ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῇ
τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυψὲν ἔκπεσε χειρός.
'Ατρεῖδης δ' φίμωξεν, ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὑρύν·

Ζεῦ πάτερ σύντι σεῖο θεῶν δλώτερος ἀλλος. 365

ἡ τ' ἐφάμην τίσεσθαι 'Αλέξανδρον κακότητος.
νῦν δέ μοι ἐν χειρεστὸν³ ἔάγη ξίφος⁴ ἐκ δέ μοι ἔγχος
ἡγίθη παλάμηφιν ἐτόσιον, οὐδὲν⁵ ἔβαλόν μιν.

⁶ Ή, καὶ ἐπαΐξας κόρυθος λάβειν ἵπποδασεῖης,
ἔλκε δὲ ἐπιστρέψας μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας 'Αχαιούς. 370

ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἴμας ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρὴν,
ος οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὅχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλεῖης.
καὶ νῦ κεν ἐψυστέν τε, καὶ ἀσπετον ὥρατο κύδος,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη,

ἡ οἱ ρῆξεν ἴμάτια βοὸς ἴφι κταμένου⁶. 375

κευὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια δμ' ἀσπετον χειρὶ παχείῃ.
τὴν μὲν ἐπειθ' ἡρως μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας 'Αχαιούς
ρίψ' ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δὲ ἐρίσης ἑταῖροι.
αὐτὰρ δὲ ἀψ ἐπόρουστε κατακτάμεναι μενεάίνων
ἔγχει χαλκείῳ⁷ τὸν δὲ ἔξηρταξ⁸ 'Αφροδίτη 380

ῥέα μᾶλ⁹, ὕστε θεός¹⁰ ἐκάλυψε δὲ ἄρ' ἡέρι πολλῆ,
καὸ δὲ εἰσ¹¹ ἐνθαλάμῳ εὐώδεῖ, κήσεντι.

Αὐτὴ δὲ αὐθ' 'Ελένην καλέουσιν¹² τε· τὴν δὲ ἐκίχανε
πύργῳ ἔφ¹³ ὑψηλῷ¹⁴ περὶ δὲ Τρωαὶ ἀλισ ἡσταν.
χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου ἔανον ἐτίναξε λαβούστα¹⁵. 385

γρηὴ δέ μιν εἰκύνα παλαιγενεῖ προσέειπεν,
εἰροκόμῳ, ἡ οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοι παιεισώσῃ

¹ This verse is considered almost the finest example of the sound made to correspond to the sense.

² The hide of a beast put to death by violence. In health was said to be tougher and fitter for use than of one that died of disease or old age.

³ κῆρως from καίω. Having perfumes burnt in it.

⁴ Or, went going to call.

⁵ εαρου, a substantive from εαρος, with the last syllable but one short, whereas the adjective εαρος has it long.

And the spear pierced right through his tunic beside
 The flank ; but he bent himself sideways, and avoided black
 death. 360

And the son of Atreus, having drawn his silver-studded
 sword, [been shivered
 Holding it up, smote the knob of his helmet : but, having so
 Upon it both into three and four pieces, it fell from his
 hand.¹

But the son of Atreus, having looked up to the wide heaven,
 complained : [than thou. 365

" Father Jove, no other of the gods is more mischievous
 Of a truth I assured myself that I should avenge myself on
 Alexander for his wickedness. [spear

But now the sword has been broken in my hands ; and my
 Was made to start from my hands without effect, neither
 did I hit him."

He said, and having rushed forward, he seized him by his
 helmet of bushy-horse-hair-crest,

And, having turned, was dragging him towards the well-
 greaved Achaeans ; 370

But the highly-embroidered thong under his tender throat
 was strangling him, [crested helmet.

Which had been stretched under his chin as the strap of his
 And now he would both have dragged him off, and gained
 unlimited glory, [perceived it,

If Venus, daughter of Jove, had not accordingly quickly
 Who burst for him the thong of an ox killed by violence ;² 375

And the empty crested-helmet followed along with his
 powerful hand.

That indeed, the hero then, having whirled it round, threw
 Towards the well-greaved Achaeans, and his attached com-
 panions took care of it.

But he rushed back upon him, wishing earnestly to kill him
 With his brazen spear ; but Venus snatched him away 380

Very easily, as (being) a goddess ; and further she enveloped
 him in a thick haze,

And seated him in his sweet-scented, perfumed chamber.³

But she herself on the other hand, went to call⁴ Helen ;
 and her she found [in some numbers.

Upon the lofty tower ; and around her were Trojan women
 And having taken hold of her ambrosial robe⁵ with her
 hand she shook it : 385

And addressed her, making herself like an old woman of
 great age,

A wool-dresser, who for her, when she lived in Lacedæmon

ἥσκειν εἴρια καλὰ, μάλιστα δέ μιν φιλέεσκε·

τῇ μιν ἐεισαμένη προσεφώνεε δῖ' Ἀφροδίτη·

Δεῦρ' ἦθ'· Ἀλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι· 390
 κεῖνος ὅγ' ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ διωτοῖσι λέχεσσι,
 κάλλει τε στήλων καὶ ἔμασιν· οὐδέ κε φαίης
 ἀνδρὶ μαχεσσάμενον τόνγ' ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε
 ἔρχεσθ', ἡ̄ χοροῦ νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν.

Ὦς φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε. 395
 καὶ ρ̄ ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεῦς περικαλλέα δειρὴν,
 στήθεα θ' ἴμερόντα, καὶ ὅμματα μαρμαίροντα,
 θάμβησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαξε·

Δαιμονίη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίει ἡπεροπεύειν;
 ἢ πή με προτέρω πολίων εὖν ναιομενάων 400
 ἄξεις, ἡ Φρυγίης, ἡ Μηγονίης ἐρατευῆς,
 εἴ τις τοὶ καὶ κείθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;
 οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δίον 'Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαιος
 μικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερήν ἐμὲ οὐκαδ' ἀγεσθαι,
 τούνεκα δὴ νῦν δεύρῳ δολοφρονέουσα παρέστης; 405
 ἥσο παρ' αὐτον ἰօῦσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόειπε κελεύθους·
 μηδ' ἔτι σοίσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψεις "Ολυμπον,
 ἀλλ' αἰὲλ περὶ κείνον δίξε, καὶ ἐ φύλασσε,
 εἰσόκε σ' ἡ̄ ἀλοχον ποιήσεται, ἡ̄ ὅγε δούλην.
 κεῖσε δ' ἔγῳν οὐν εἶμι, νεμεσηστὸν δέ κει εἴη,
 κείνου πορσανέουσα λέχος· Τρωαὶ δέ μ' ὀπίσσω 410
 πᾶσαι μωμήσονται· ἔχω δ' ἄχε' ἄκριτα θυμῷ.

Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνεε δῖ' Ἀφροδίτη·
 μή μ' ἔρεθε, σχετλίη· μή χωσαμένη σε μεθείω,
 τὼς δέ σ' ἀπεχθήρω, οὐν ἔκπαγλα φίλησσα· 415
 μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων μητίσσομαι ἔχθεα λυγρὰ,
 Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν· σὺ δέ κει κακὸν οἴτον δῆληι.

Ὦς ἔφατ· ἔδδεισεν δ' 'Ελένη, Διός ἐκγεγανῖα·
 βῆ δὲ κατασχομένη ἑανῷ ἀργῆτι φαεινῷ,
 στργῆ· πάστας δὲ Τρωάς λάθεν· ἥρχε δὲ δαιμῶν. 420

¹ Am not going to prepare, &c. The other clause is parenthetical.

Used to work beautiful fleeces, and especially loved her;
Having assimilated herself to this (woman), the divine Venus
accosted her:

"Come hither; Alexander invites thee to return home: 390
He himself is in his chamber and lathe-wrought bed,
Glistening both with beauty and garments; nor wouldest
thou say [he was going
That he had come after having fought with a man, but that
To a dance, or that he was sitting down just ceasing from a
dance." [within her breast. 395

Thus she spake; and accordingly she excited her soul
And when then she further perceived the surpassingly beau-
tiful neck of the goddess,
And her lovely breasts, and sparkling eyes, [ed her by name:
She thereupon was both amazed, and spake a word, and accost-

"Divine lady, why dost thou desire to cajole me in these
things? [habited 400

Wilt thou lead me somewhere farther on among well-in-
Cities, either of Phrygia, or of lovely Maeonia,
In case there is some one of articulate-speaking men there
also dear to thee? [noble

Is it indeed because Menelaus, having now conquered the
Alexander, wishes to conduct me—odious as I am—home:
Is it indeed on this account that thou hast now presented
thyself hither, planning deceit? 405

Having gone to him sit thou down, and abandon the ways
of the gods; [Olympus;

And mayest thou no longer turn back with thy feet to
But ever be miserable about him, and watch him,
Until he shall make thee either his wife or his slave.
But thither I am not going¹—and it would be a thing wor-
thy of reproach (to do so)— 410

To make ready his bed; but hereafter all the Trojan women
Will mock me; and I have sorrows crowded together in my
mind." [dressed:

But her the divine Venus, having become incensed, ad-
"Provoke me not, wretched woman; lest, having become
angry, I abandon thee, [thee; 415

And hate thee, as much, as I have now exceedingly loved
And devise destructive feelings of hatred against thee in
the midst of both parties, [by an evil fate."

The Trojans and the Danai; but thou wouldest then perish
She thus spake; and Helen, descended from Jove, was
afraid;

And she went, covering herself with her white shining robe,
In silence; and she escaped the notice of all the Trojan
women; and the goddess took the lead. 420

Αἱ δ' ὅτ' Ἀλεξάνδροι δόμον περικαλλέ' ἰκοντο,
ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα θοῶς ἐπὶ ἔργα τράποντο,
ἡ δ' εἰς ὑψόροφου θάλαμον κίε δῖα γηναικῶν.
τῇ δ' ἄρα δίφρον ἐλοῦστα φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη,
ἀντὶ Ἀλεξάνδροι θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα.

425

ἔνθα κάθις⁶ Ἐλένη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
ὅσσε πάλιν κλίνασσα⁷ πόσιν δ' ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ·

"Ἔλυθες ἐπειδόμενοι⁸ ὡς ὕφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι,
ἀνδρὶ δαμείς κρατερῷ, διὸς ἐμὸς πρότερος πόσις ἦν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὶν γ' εὗχε⁹ Ἀρητίφιλον Μενελάου
σῆ τε βίη καὶ χερὶς καὶ ἔγχῃ φέρτερος εἴναι.
ἀλλ' ίθι νῦν προκάλεσσαι¹⁰ Ἀρητίφιλον Μενελαον
ἔξαντις μαχέσασθαι ἐναντίον. ἀλλά σ' ἔγωγε
πάντασσαθαι κέλομαι, μηδὲ ἔανθρω¹¹ Μενελάω
ἀντίβιον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἀφραδέως, μήπως τάχ'¹² ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμείης.

430

Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθουσι δημειώμενος προσέειπε·

μῆ με, γύναι, χαλεποῖσιν ὀνειδεστὶ θυμὸδι ἔνεπτε.

νῦν μὲν γάρ Μενέλαος ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθῆνῃ·

κείνον δ' αὐτὸς ἔγω¹³ παρὰ γάρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν.

440

ἀλλ' ἂγε δὴ φιλότητι τραπείομεν εἰνηθέντε·

οὐ γάρ πώ ποτέ μ' ὅδε ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν,

οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἐρατευθῆς

ἐπλεον ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι,

νήσῳ δ' ἐν Κρανάῃ ἐμίγην φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ,

ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, καὶ με γλυκὺς ἴμερος αἴρει.

445

"Η ῥα, καὶ ἡρχε λέχοσδε κών, ἀμα δ' εἴπετ¹⁴ ἄκοιτις.

τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσιν.

'Ατρείδης δ' ἀν' ὄμιλον ἐφοίτα, θηρὶ ἐοικὼς,

εἴ που ἐσαθρήσειν¹⁵ Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα.

450

ἀλλ' οὕτις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων

δεῖξαι¹⁶ Ἀλέξανδρον τότ¹⁷ Ἀρητίφιλῷ Μενελάῳ·

οὐ μὲν γάρ φιλότητί γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἴ τις ἰδοιτο·

ἰσον γάρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ.

But when they came to the very beautiful mansion of Alexander,
 Then the attendants indeed quickly turned to their duties,
 But she, most divine of women, ascended to the lofty-roofed chamber. [taken a seat,
 And for her the laughter-loving Venus accordingly having
 The goddess carrying it, set it down opposite Alexander. 425
 There Helen, daughter of *Aegis-bearing Jove*, sat down.
 Having turned back her eyes; but she assailed her husband with (this) speech : [hadst perished there,
 "Thou hast come from the combat; would that thou Having been slain by a brave man, who was my former husband ! [wast superior 430
 Assuredly indeed before at least thou boastedst that thou To the battle-loving Menelaus both in thy strength, and hands, and spear.
 But go now, challenge the battle-loving Menelaus Again to fight against thee : but I, for my part, advise Thee to desist, and not to wage a war of conflicting strength, And fight against the yellow-haired Menelaus 435 Inconsiderately, lest, perhaps, thou art speedily slain beneath his spear."
 But her Paris, replying, addressed in (these) words :
 "Do not, lady, assail me in my soul with harsh reproaches. For now indeed Menelaus has conquered with (the assistance of) Minerva ; [on our side also. 440
 But I, in my turn, (shall conquer) him; for there are gods But come now, let us, reclined on the couch, delight ourselves in love ;
 For never yet did love so envelope me in my mind, Not even when, at first, having carried thee off From lovely Lacedemon, I sailed in the sea-traversing ships, And in the isle of Cranae, was mingled with thee in love and concubinage, 445 As now I love thee, and sweet desire takes possession of me."
 He spake in truth, and led the way, going to the couch, and his wife followed at the same time.
 They two indeed accordingly were laid down to sleep on their perforated couch. [throng, like a wild beast,
 But the son of Atreus was wandering about through the If he might any where behold the godlike Alexander : 450 But no one was able of the Trojans, and their illustrious auxiliaries [Menelaus ; To point out Alexander at that time to the battle-loving For they would not indeed have concealed him through friendship at all events, if any one had seen him ; For he was hated by them all equally with black death.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· 455

Κέλυντέ μεν, Τρῶες, καὶ Δάρδανοι, ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι,

νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνεται· Ἀρηίφλου Μενελδοῦ·

ἵμεῖς δ' Ἀργείην· Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἀμ' αὐτῇ

ἐκδοτε, καὶ τιμῆν ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' ἔοικεν,

η τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληγται. 460

‘Ως ἔφατο· Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἦνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί.

But them also Agamemnon, king of men, addressed: 455

“Hear me, Trojans, and Dardans, and auxiliaries,
Victory indeed is proved to be the battle-loving Menelaus's;
Now do ye restore the Argive Helen and her possessions
Together with herself, and pay the compensation, whatever
it is becoming, (to pay),

And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.” 460

Thus spake the son of Atreus, and the other Achæans
applauded.

BOOK IV.

THE ARGUMENT.

The breach of the truce, and the first battle.

The gods deliberate in council concerning the Trojan war : they agree upon the continuation of it, and Jupiter sends down Minerva to bring about a violation of the truce. She persuades Pandarus to aim an arrow at Menelaus, who is wounded, but cured by Machaon. In the meantime some of the Trojan troops attack the Greeks. Agamemnon exhibits all the qualities of a good general ; he reviews the troops, and excites the leaders, some by praises and others by reproof. Nestor is particularly celebrated for his superior knowledge of military discipline. The armies join battle, and great numbers are slain on both sides.

The same day continues through this, as through the last book (as it does also through the two following, and almost to the end of the seventh book.) The scene is wholly in the plain before Troy.

ΤΗΣ
'ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Δ.

ΟΙ δὲ θεοὶ πάρα Ζηνὺ καθήμενοι ἡγορόωντο
χρυσέων ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δέ σφισι πότνια¹ Ἡβῃ
νέκταρ ἔνοχόδει, τοῖς δὲ χρυσέοις δεπάσσοι
δειδέχατ² ἀλλήλους, Τρώων πᾶλιν εἰσορόωντες.
αὐτίκ³ ἐπειράτο Κρονίδης ἐρεθιζέμεν "Ἡρην,
κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι παραβλήδην ἀγορεύων"

5

Δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάφ ἀργγόνεις εἰσὶ θεάων,
"Ἡρη τ' Ἀργείη, καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς Ἀθήνη·
ἀλλ' ἦτοι ταῦ, νόσφι καθήμεναι, εἰσορόωσαι
τέρπεοθν· τῷ δ' αὐτε φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη
αἱὲ παρμέμβλωκε, καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἀμύνει·
καὶ νῦν ἔξεστάσεν διέμενον θανέεσθαι.
ἀλλ' ἦτοι νίκη μὲν Ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου·
ἥμεις δὲ φραζώμεθ', ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα·
η δ' αὐτις πόλεμόν τε κακὸν καὶ φύλοπιν αἰνὴν
δρομεν, ἡ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι βάλωμεν.
εἰ δ' αὐτως τόδε πάσι φίλοι καὶ ἥδη γένοιτο·
ἦτοι μὲν οἰκείστοι πόλις Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος,
αὐτις δ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο.

10

"Ως ἔφαθ⁴· αἱ δὲ ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Ἡρη"
πλησίαις αἴγ⁵ ἥσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην.
ἦτοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκένων ἦν, οὐδέ τι εἴπε,
σκυζομένη Διὸν πατρὶ, χόλος δέ μιν ἄγριος ἥρει·

15

¹ εωνοχοει for ὀνοχοει, the contracted imperfect of ονοχοεω
² δειδέχατο for εδειδέχατο, 3rd. p. pl. of εδειδεγμην
³ viz. comparing the conduct of Venus with that of Juno and Minerva; or it may mean—with indirect attacks—sideways, as it were.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK IV.

But the gods were holding discourse, sitting near Jove
On the golden pavement, and among them the venerable
Hebe

Was pouring out¹ nectar, and they in golden cups, [jans.
Pledged² one another, looking towards the city of the Tro-
At this moment the son of Saturn was endeavouring to
irritate Juno,⁵

Speaking in the way of comparison³ with taunting words:
“Two of the goddesses indeed are inclined to aid Mene-
laus,

Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the strong defender;⁴
But they certainly, sitting apart from him, please themselves
With looking on; but to this man, on the other hand, the
laughter-loving Venus
10

Is ever present, and wards-off from him the fates; [die.
And now she has brought him off safe, when expecting to
But the victory indeed is undoubtedly the war-loving
Menelaus's;

But let us consult, how these matters shall be;⁵
Whether, that is, we shall again excite both pernicious war
and the dire
15

Turmoil of battle, or introduce friendship between both.
But, if this prove in this way agreeable and pleasing to all,
Assuredly indeed the city of king Priam may be inhabited,
And Menelaus convey back the Argive Helen.”

Thus he spake; and they, both Minerva and Juno,
uttered a murmur at it;²⁰
These were sitting near, and were planning evils against
the Trojans.

Minerva certainly was silent, nor said any thing,
Being irritated against father Jove, and wild anger had
taken possession of her;

⁴ Or, of Alacomene.

⁵ I. e. what issue they shall have.

"Ηρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηγόριστον.

Αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες;
πῶς ἐθέλεις ἀλιον θεῖναι πόνον, ἡδὲ ἀτέλεστον,
ἰδρῷ θ', διν ἔρωσα μόγῳ; καμέτην δέ μοι ὅπποι
λαδον ἀγειρούσῃ, Πριάμῳ κακὰ, τοῦδε τε παισίν.
ἔρδε· ἀτάρ οὖ τοι πάντες ἐπανέομεν θεοὶ ἀλλοι.

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὁχθῆσα προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς· 30

δαιμονίη, τί νύ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιο τε πᾶδες
τόσσα κακὰ ρέζουσιν, ὅτ' ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνεις
Ἰλίου ἔξαλαπάξαι ἔϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον;
εἰ δὲ σύ γ', εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ,
ώμον βεθρώθοις Πρίαμον Πριάμοιο τε πᾶδας,
ἀλλοις τε Τρώας, τότε κεν χόλον ἔξακέσαιο.
ἔρξον, ὅπως ἐθέλεις, μὴ τοῦτο γε νείκος ὀπίσσω
σοι καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέρουσι γένηται.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·
ὅππότε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεμάως πόλιν ἔξαλαπάξαι
τὴν ἐθέλω, ὅθι τοι φίλοι ἀνέρες ἔγγεγάσαι,
μή τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλά μ' ἄσσαι·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγώ σοι δῶκα ἔκὸν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.
αἱ γὰρ ιπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόσειτι
καιετάσουσι πόλης ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων,
τάων μοι πέρι κῆρι τιέσκετο "Πλοιος ίρη,
καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἔνυμελίω Πριάμοιο.
οὐ γάρ μοι ποτὲ βωμὸς ἐδεύνετο δαιτὸς εἴσησε,
λοιβῆσε τε, κνίστησε τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείθετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη· 50
ἥτοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολὺ φιλταταί εἰσι πόλης,
Ἄργος τε, Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρυάγυια Μυκήνη·
τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅταν τοι ἀπέχθωνται πέρι κῆρι·
τάων οὖ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ὕσταμαι, οὐδὲ μεγαλρω.

¹ Or, and the horses to me, assembling the people, were fatigued.

² i. e. alive.

³ περι, i. e. περι τιέσκετο μοι κῆρι. περι having the force of περισσως, and the same in v. 53.

But Juno did not confine her anger to her breast, but
addressed him : [that thou hast spoken? 25
 " Most cruel son of Saturn, of what a nature is this speech
How art thou willing to render ineffectual, and incomplete
my labour, [were fatigued,
And the sweat which with toil I sweated? and my horses
While I was assembling a host,¹ for evils to Priam, and to
his children. [not applaud you."
 Do it; nevertheless we, all the rest of the gods, certainly do
But her the cloud-collecting Jove, having become greatly
indignant, addressed ; 30
 " Divine one, in what now do Priam and Priam's sons
Do thee so many wrongs that thou longest excessively
To destroy utterly the well-built city of Ilium? [walls,
But if thou indeed, having entered the gates and the lofty
Wert to eat raw² Priam and Priam's sons, 35
And the other Trojans, then possibly thou wouldest allay
thine anger. [hereafter
 Do as thou wishest, that this altercation at least may not
Prove to thee and me a great source of contention between
us both. [in thy mind;
 But another thing I will say to thee, and do thou lay it up
Whenever I also, desiring it earnestly, choose to utterly
destroy 40
 That city, where men dear to thee have been born,
Do not at all retard my anger, but let me alone;
 For I also have voluntarily granted it to thee, with soul
indeed against it.
 For whatever cities of earthly men
Are situated under both the sun and the starry heaven, 45
 Of these sacred Ilium was most especially esteemed by me
in my heart;³ [handled spear.
 And Priam, and the people of Priam good at the ashen-
For never did my altar lack the equal feast,⁴ [allotted to us."
 And the libation and the steam;⁵ for this honour we had
 And to him then full-eyed venerable Juno replied: 50
 " To me certainly there are three cities indeed by far the
dearest,
 Both Argos, and Sparta, and the wide-streeted Mycenæ,
 Destroy these, whenever they are especially hated by thee
in thy heart; [them.
 I do not stand before them against thee, nor grudge thee

¹ i. e. a feast where portions are equally divided.

² Or, *smoke* and *odour* of fat, or flesh in burning, particularly that offered in sacrifice.

<p>ἔπειρ γάρ φθονέω τε, καὶ οὐκ εἰώ διαπέρσαι, οὐν ἀνύν φθονέουστο· ἐπειὴ πολὺν φέρτερος ἔσσι· ἀλλὰ χρή καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον. καὶ γάρ ἐγὼ θέσις εἰμι, γένος δέ μοι ἔνθεν, ὅθεν σοι. καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομῆτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε, καὶ οὐνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις κέλημαι, σὺν δὲ πάσι μετ' ἀθανάτουσιν ἀνδσσεις. ἀλλ ἡτοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλουσι, σοι μὲν ἐγὼ, σὺν δ' ἐμοὶ· ἐπὶ δ' ἔφονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι ἀθάνατοι. σὺν δὲ θάσσον 'Αθηναίῃ ἐπιτεῖλαι, ἐλθεῖν ἐς Τρώων καὶ 'Αχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνῆν, πειρᾶν θ', ὃς κε Τρῷες ὑπερκύδαντας 'Αχαιοὺς ἀρέωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.</p>	55 60 65
<p>‘Ως ἔφατ· οὐδὲ ἀπίθηστ πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε. αὐτίκ' 'Αθηναίην ἔπεια πτερόβεντα προσηγόνδα·</p>	70
<p>Αἶψα μάλ' ἐστι στρατὸν ἐλθεῖ μετὰ Τρῷας καὶ 'Αχαιοὺς, πειρᾶν θ', ὃς κε Τρῷες ὑπερκύδαντας 'Αχαιοὺς ἀρέωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.</p>	75
<p>‘Ως εἰπὼν, ὀτρυνε, πάρος μεμανᾶν, 'Αθήνην. βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπιο καρήνων διέξαστα. οἷον δ' ἀστέρ' ἔηκε Κρόνους πάῖς ἀγκυλομῆτεω, ἡ ναύτησι τέρας, ἡ στρατῷ εὑρεῖ λαῶν, λαμπτρὸν, τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπινθῆρες ἵενται· τῷ εἰκοῦν ἥσιεν ἐπὶ χθόνα Παλλὰς 'Αθήνη, καὶ δ' ἔθορ' ἐστι μέσσον. θάμβος δ' ἔχειν εἰσορόσωντας Τρῷάς θ' ἵποδάμοις, καὶ ἐνκυνήμαδας 'Αχαιούς. ῳδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ίδων ἐς πλησίον ἀλλοι·</p>	80
<p>‘Η ρ' αὐτις πολεμός τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοπις αἰνὴ ἔσσεται, ἡ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησι Ζεὺς, ὅστ' ὀνθρώπων ταμίης πολέμῳ τέτυκται.</p>	85
<p>‘Ως ἄρα τις εἴπεσκεν 'Αχαιῶν τε Τρῷών τε.</p>	

¹ Literally, *thence, whence*.

² Or, looking at whoever was next him.

For although I both grudge them, and do not permit (thee)
 to destroy them, 55
 I gain nothing by grudging; since thou art much the more
 powerful. [vailing.
 But it becomes (thee) to render my labour also not una-
 For I also am a goddess, and I have descent from the same¹
 origin from which thou (hast). [respect,
 And the crafty Saturn begat me entitled to very great
 In both ways—both from my birth, and because I am styled⁶⁰
 Thy wife, and thou reignest among all the immortals. [other,
 But, however, we will give up indeed in these matters to each
 I indeed to thee, and thou to me; and the other immortal gods
 Will follow after. But do thou quickly charge Minerva,
 To go to the dreadful battle-turmoil of the Trojans and
 Achaeans, 65
 And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning
 the first [pledges.
 To injure the Achaeans abounding in glory, contrary to the
 Thus she spake; and the father both of men and gods
 did not disobey.
 Immediately he addressed winged words to Minerva:
 “ Go very quickly to the army, to the Trojans and the
 Achaeans, 70
 And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning
 the first [pledges.”
 To injure the Achaeans abounding in glory, contrary to the
 Thus speaking, he urged Minerva, already eager (to do it.)
 And she went having darted off from the tops of Olympus.
 And just such a meteor as the son of crafty Saturn is wont
 to send, 75
 (As) a portent either to sailors, or to a wide encampment
 of troops,
 Luminous, and from it many scintillations are shot forth;
 Like to this (meteor) Pallas Minerva darted towards the
 earth, [possession, as they looked on her,
 And she sprang down into the midst. But amazement held
 Of both the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved
 Achaeans. 80
 And thus many a one, looking to another close by,² said:
 “ Either then there will be again both pernicious war and
 the dreadful [of war
 Battle-din, or Jove, who has been appointed the dispenser
 Among men, establishes friendship between both.”
 Thus, I say, spake many a one both of the Achaeans, and
 the Trojans. 85

ἡ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἵκελη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ' ὅμιλον,
Λαοδόκῳ Ἀντηγορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ,
Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημένη, εἴ που ἐφεύροι.
εὑρε Λυκάονος νῦν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερόν τε,
ἔσταότ· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατερὰ στίχες ἀσπιστάν
λαῶν οἱ οἵ ἔποντο ἀ' Αἰσήπου ροάων.

ἀγχοῦ δ' ισταμένη ἔπει πτερόσεντα προσηῦδα·

*Η ρά νύ μοί τι πίθιοι, Λυκάονος νιὲ δαιδρον;
τλαίης κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ίόν;
πᾶσι δέ Τρώεστι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ἄροιο,
ἐκ πάντων δὲ μᾶλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆι·
τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα πάρ' ἀγλαὰ δῶρα φέροιο,
αἱ κεν ἤδη Μενελαον Ἀρήιον, Ἀτρέος νιὸν,
σῷ βελεῖ δημηθέντα, πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγεινῆς.

ἀλλ' ἄγ' δίστευστον Μενελάου κυδαλίμιο. 100

εὐχεο δ' Ἀπόδλωνι Λυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξεω,
δρυῶν πρωτογόνων ρέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην,
οἴκαδε νοστήσας ιερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης.

*Ως φάτ' Ἀθηναίη· τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πεῖθεν.

αὐτίκ' ἐσύλα τόξον ἐνύξον, ἱξάλου αἰγὸς
ἀγρίου, ὃν ρά ποτ' αὐτὸς ἵπδ στέρνοιο τυχήσας,
πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῆσι,
βεβλήκει πρὸς στήθος, δ' δὲ ὑπτιος ἐμπεισε πέτρη.
τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαιδεκάδωρα πεφύκει,

καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κεραοξύδος ἡραρε τέκτων,
πᾶν δὲ εὐ λειήνας, χρυσέην ἐπέθηκε κορώνην.

καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε τανυσσάμενος, προτὶ γαῖῃ
ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι,
μὴ πρὶν ἀναῦξειαν Ἀρήιον νίες Ἀχαιῶν,
πρὸν βλῆσθα Μενέλαον Ἀρήιον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν. 115

αὐτὰρ ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ' ἔλετ' ίὼν

ἀβλῆτα, πτερόσεντα, μελαινῶν ἔρμ' ὁδυνάων·

¹ About two feet and a half.

² i. e. not used before.

³ Literally, black.

But she entered the host of the Trojans like a man,
 Laodocus, the son of Antenor, a mighty warrior,
 Seeking the god-like Pandarus, if some where she might
 find him.

She found Lycaon's son, both irreproachable and mighty,
 Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of shield-
 bearing

90

Tribes, who followed him from the streams of the Æsepus.
 And, standing near him, she addressed to him winged
 words:

[warlike son of Lycaon?]

"Wouldest thou now then be at all persuaded by me,
 Wouldest thou venture to drive forward a swift arrow
 against Menelaus?"

[Trojans, 95]

Thou wouldest then acquire favour and honour with all the
 But especially above all with prince Alexander; [gifts,
 From him assuredly first of all thou mayest receive splendid
 If he only see the warlike Menelaus, Atreus's son,
 Having been subdued by thy weapon, ascending the
 mournful funeral pile.

But come, aim an arrow at the famous Menelaus; 100
 But vow to Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,
 That thou wilt sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born lambs,
 On having returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia."

Thus spake Minerva; and she influenced his mind, ill-
 judging (as he was.)

Forthwith he was stripping (of its case) his well-polished
 bow, (made) from a wanton wild

105

Goat, which indeed he himself on a certain time, hitting it
 under the breast, [for lying in wait,
 Having caught it, as it descended from a rock, in a place
 Had struck on the breast, and it fell on its back on the rock.
 It's horns had grown from the head sixteen palms in length,¹
 And these indeed a horn-polishing artist, taking pains, fitted
 together,

110

And having properly polished the whole, put on a golden
 tip.

[carefully, inclining it]

And this (bow) indeed, after having stretched it, he set down
 Against the earth; and his brave companions held their
 shields before him,

[before]

Lest the martial sons of the Achæans should start up,
 That the martial Menelaus, the commander of the Achæans,
 was struck.

115

Furthermore he stripped off the cover of his quiver, and
 took out an unshot²

Winged arrow, the cause of grievous³ pains;

αῖψα δ' ἐπὶ νευρῆ κατεκόσμει πικρὸν δῖστὸν,
εῦχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτάξω,
ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ρέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην,
οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελεῖης. 120

ἔλκε δ' ὅμοι γλυφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῦρα βόεια·
νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πέλασε, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον.
αὐτὰρ ἔτειδὴ κυκλοτερὲς μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,
λίγες βιός, νευρὴ δὲ μέγ' ἵσχει, ἀλτο δ' δῖστὸς
δέξυβελης, καθ' ὅμιλον ἐπιττέσθαι μενεαίνων. 125

Οὐδὲ σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο
ἀθάνατοι, πρώτη δὲ Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἄγελείη,
ἥ τοι πρόσθε στάσα, βέλος ἔχεπενκὲς ἴμυνεν.
ἥ δὲ τόσον μὲν ἔεργεν ἀπὸ χροὸς, ὡς ὅτε μῆτηρ
παιδὸς ἔέργει μνίαν, ὅθ' ἡδεῖ λέξεται ὑπνῳ. 130

αὐτὴ δ' αὐτ' ἰθυνεν, ὅθι ζωστῆρος ὄχῆς
χρύσειοι σύνεχον, καὶ διπλός ἤντετο θώρηξ·
ἐν δ' ἔπεισε ζωστῆρι ἀρηρότι πικρὸς δῖστός·
διὰ μὲν ἄρι ζωστῆρος ἐλήλατο δαιδαλέοιο,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἡρήρειστο, 135

μίτρης θ', ἦν ἔφρει, ἔρυμα χροὸς, ἔρκος ἀκόντων,
ἥ οἱ πλεῖστον ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ ἔσπατο καὶ τῆς·
ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρι δῖστὸς ἐπέγραψε χρόα φωτός.
αὐτίκα δ' ἔρρεεν αἷμα κελαινεφὲς ἐξ ὠτειλῆς. 140
ώς δ' ὅτε τὶς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μιήτῃ
Μηνὸς, ἡὲ Κάειρα, παρήιον ἔμμεναι ἵππων·
κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολέες τέ μια ἡρήσαντο
ἵππης φορέειν, βασιλῆη δὲ κεῖται ἄγαλμα,
ἀμφότερον, κόσμος θ' ἵππω, ἐλατῆρί τε κιδος·
τοῖοι τοι, Μενέλαε, μιάνθην ἀμάτει μηρὸι
εύφυεις, κυῆμαί τ', ἡδὲ σφυρὰ καλ' ὑπένερθε. 145

'Πίγησεν δ' ἄρι' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

¹ Literally, *bitter*.

² A notch cut in the extremity of the arrow to fix to the bowstring.

³ An epithet of Minerva.

⁴ Double, from its being there joined to the skirt, which lapped over it a little.

⁵ εἰσατο, the first aorist middle, from εἰμι to go.

And immediately he arranged the stinging¹ arrow on the bowstring,
And vowed to the Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,
That he would sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born lambs, 120
On having returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia.
Then having taken hold at the same time, both of the notches² and the ox-hide thong, he drew them ;
The bowstring indeed he brought near to his breast, and the iron point to the bow. [round,
Moreover, when he bent the large bow (so as to be) perfectly The bow whizzed, and the string twanged loudly, and the sharp-pointed arrow 125
Bounded off, eager to fly among the crowd. [unmindful
Nor yet, Menelaus, were the blessed immortal gods Of thee, and first the Plundering goddess,³ daughter of Jove,
Who, having stood before, warded off for thee the deadly weapon. [when a mother 130
And she kept it off from his flesh, just as much indeed, as Keeps off a fly from her child, when it lies down in a sweet sleep.
And moreover she directed it, to where the golden clasps Of his belt held it together, and the double⁴ corslet met (the blow) ;
And the stinging arrow fell upon his well-fitted belt.
So it was driven indeed through the curiously-wrought belt, 135
And was forced through the very curiously-made corslet,
And the girdle which he wore, a protection of his body, a defence against javelins, [ward even through that;⁵
Which most protected (his body) for him, but it went further the arrow grazed the outermost skin of the hero. [orifice. 140
And immediately the dark-coloured blood flowed from the And, as when some Maenian or Carian woman hath stained Ivory with purple, to be a cheek-ornament of horses ;
And it lies in the storeroom, and many charioteers are desirous
To possess it, but it lies by (to be) a treasure to the king, In both respects—both an ornament for the horse, and a glory for the driver; 145
In such a way, Menelaus, were stained with blood thy well-shaped Thighs, and legs, and fair ankles beneath. [upon,
And then Agamemnon, king of men, shuddered there-

ώς εἶδε μέλαν αῖμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὀτειλῆς.
ρίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀρηφίλος Μενέλαος.
ώς δὲ ἴδε νεῦρόν τε καὶ σγκους ἔκτὸς ἔόντας,
ἄφορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀγέρθη.
τοῖς δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
χειρὸς ἔχων Μενέλαον⁴ ἐπεστενάχοντο δ' ἑταῖροι.

Φίλε καστίγνητε, θάνατόν νύ τοι ὄρκοι¹ ἔταμνον,
οἷον προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι.
ώς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῷες, κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν.
οὐ μέν πως ἄλιον πέλει ὄρκιον, αἰμά τε ἀρνῶν,
σπονδαῖ τ' ἄκρητοι, καὶ δεξιὰ, ἢς ἐπέπιθμεν.
εἴπερ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ² Ὁλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, 160
ἔκ τε καὶ δψὲ τελεῖ, σύν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν,
σύν σφῆσι κεφαλησσι, γυναιξὶ τε καὶ τεκέσσιν.
εὖ γάρ ἔγω τόδε οὖδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν,
ἔσσεται ἥμαρ, ὅταν ποτ'³ δλῶληγ⁴ "Ιλιος ἵρη,
καὶ Πριάμος, καὶ λαὸς εῦμμελίος Πριάμοιο" 165
Ζεὺς δέ σφιν Κρονίδης, ὑψίζυγος, αἰθέρι ναιών,
αὐτὸς ἐπιστείχισιν ἐρεμνήν αλγίδα πᾶσι,
τῆσδ' ἀπάτης κοτέων⁵ τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεστα,
ἀλλὰ μοι αἰνὸν ἄχος σέθει ἔσσεται, δο Μενέλαε,
αἴ κε θάνης, καὶ μοίραν ἀναπλήσης βιώτοιο· 170
καὶ κεν ἀλέγχιστος πολυδίψιον "Ἄργος ἱκοίμην.
αὐτίκα γάρ μνήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἵης,
καὸ δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμος καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιμεν
"Ἄργειην Ἐλένην, σέο δ' ὁστέα πύσει ἄρουρα
κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ, ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,
καὶ κέ τις ὡδὸς ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερηνορεόντων,
τύμβῳ ἐπιθρώσκων Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο.
αἴθ' οὔτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλοις τελέσει Ἀγαμέμνων,
ώς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἦγαγεν ἐνθάδ⁶ Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ i. e. the string that fastened on the barb of the arrow.

² ἀπέτισον, this may be used in the common sense of the aorist for, are wont to pay—(they will pay), for such people usually pay, &c.

³ μεγαλῶ, i. e. τοκω omitted.

⁴ Argos was said to have been originally destitute of water, the art of digging

When he saw the black blood flowing down from the orifice.
 And the war-loving Menelaus himself also shuddered. 150
 But, when he saw both the string¹ and the barbed points
 (of the arrow) outside,
 His spirit was collected back in his breast.
 And king Agamemnon, groaning heavily, spake to them,
 Holding Menelaus by the hand; and his companions were
 groaning in unison with him. [are] death to thee, 155
 "Beloved brother, now I have entered into pledges (that
 Having set thee forward alone to fight for the Achaeans
 against the Trojans. [the faithful pledges,
 Since the Trojans have wounded thee, and trampled upon
 Yet not by any means is the pledge in vain, and the blood
 of the lambs, [we trusted.
 And the unmixed libations, and the right hands to which
 For although the Olympian has not even at the moment
 accomplished it, 160
 He will both perform it even late, and they will (then) have
 paid the penalty² with heavy (interest),³
 With their own heads, and wives, and children.
 For this I well know in my mind and in my soul,
 The day will be, when sacred Ilium at length perishes,
 And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the ashen-
 handled spear; 165
 And Jove, the son of Saturn, enthroned on high, dwelling
 in the sky,
 Himself shakes his gloomy Ægis against them all,
 Indignant on account of this deceit; these things indeed
 shall not be unaccomplished. [Menelaus,
 But grievous sorrow will be on me on thy account, O
 If thou diest and fillest up the destined term of life; 170
 And (then) most infamous I should go to very thirsty Argos.⁴
 For immediately the Achaeans will bethink themselves of
 their native land,
 And we should leave as a prize to Priam and the Trojans
 Argive Helen. And the ground shall rot the bones of thee
 Lying in Troy, with our work not terminated, 175
 And many a one of the arrogant Trojans will thus say,
 Leaping upon the tomb of the glorious Menelaus:
 'I would that Agamemnon may accomplish his wrath
 against all in the same way, [purpose.
 As now also he led hither the army of the Achaeans to no

wells being unknown before Danaus came from Egypt and introduced it. This epithet therefore refers to the old state of the country. Others interpret it:—
 'much longed for.'

καὶ δὴ ἔβη οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
σὺν κευῆσι τηνσὶ, λιπὼν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαιον.

ὡς ποτέ τις ἐρέει. τότε μοι χάροι εὐρέα χθῶν.

Τὸν δ' ἐπιθαρσύνων προσέφη ξανθός Μενέλαιος·
θάρσει, μηδέ τί πω δειδίστεο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.

οὐν ἐν καιρίῳ ὅξην πάγη βέλος, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν
εἰρύστατο ζωστήρ τε παναίδος, ἥδ' ὑπένερθε
ζῦμια τε, καὶ μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαιειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέλιων·
αἱ γὰρ δὴ οὔτως ἔη, φίλος δὲ Μενέλαιε.

Ἐλκος δ' ἵητηρ ἐπιμάστεται, ἥδ' ἐπιθῆσει
φάρμαχ', ἡς κεν παύσησι μελαινάων ὁδυνάων.

*Η, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θεῖον κήρυκα, προσήνδα·
Ταλθύβι', ὅπτι τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον,
φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ οὐδὸν ἀμύμονος ἵητῆρος,
ὅφρα ἴδη Μενέλαιον Ἀρήιον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
οὐν τις διστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,
Τρώων ἡ Δυκίων¹ τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος.

*Ως ἔφατ²: οὐδὲ ἄρα οἱ κύρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας·
βῆ δὲ λέναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
παπταίνων ἥρωα Μαχάονα. τὸν δὲ ἐνόησεν
ἐσταύτ³: ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν κρατερὰλ στίχες ἀσπιστάων
λαῶν, οἵ αἱ ἔποντα Τρίκης ἔξι ἵπποβότοιο.
ἀγχοῦ δὲ ἰστάμενος ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσῆνδα·

*Ορσ', Ἀσκληπιαδὴ. καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέλιων,
ὅφρα ἴδης Μενέλαιον Ἀρήιον, Ἀτρέος οὐδὸν,
οὐν τις διστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,
Τρώων ἡ Δυκίων¹ τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος.

*Ως φάτο⁴: τῷ δὲ ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε.
βὰν δὲ λέναι καθ' ὄμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δή ρ' ἵκανον, ὅθι ξανθὸς Μενέλαιος
βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀγγηγέραθ', ὅσσαι ἄριστοι,

¹ The skirt of the corslet which reached down to the knees: the girdle was worn under it, next the skin.

² Or, *as many as were the best, or, the most distinguished.*

And in truth he has gone home to his own native land 180
 With empty ships, having left the brave Menelaus.
 Thus hereafter many a one will speak. At that time may
 the broad earth open her mouth for me." [him]:
 But the yellow-haired Menelaus encouraging, addressed,
 "Be of good cheer, and do not, in any way yet alarm the
 army of the Achæans.

The sharp dart was not fixed in a vital (part), but in front 185
 Both the variegated belt protected me, and underneath that
 Both the skirt¹ and the girdle, which men, workers in brass,
 fabricated."

And king Agamemnon, replying, addressed him :
 "Would that it were indeed so, O beloved Menelaus.
 But a surgeon shall probe the wound, and apply 190
 Remedies, such as may relieve you from black pains."

He said, and addressed Talthybius, the divine herald :
 "Talthybius, summon here as quickly as possible Machaon,
 The man—the son of the irreproachable physician Æsculapius, 195
 That he may see the martial Menelaus, the commander of
 Whom some one of the Trojans, or the Lycians, well skilled
 in archery, [but to us grief.]

Having shot an arrow, hath hit; a glory to him indeed,
 Thus he spake; and so the herald, having heard, did not
 disobey him; [Achæans,
 But he proceeded to go through the host of the brass-mailed
 Looking round for the hero Machaon. And him he per- 200
 ceived

Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of
 shield-bearing

Tribes, who followed him from horse-feeding Trica.
 And, standing near him, he addressed to him winged words ;
 "Arise, son of Æsculapius. The ruler Agamemnon
 summons thee,

That thou mayest see themartial Menelaus, Atreus's son, 205
 Whom some one of the Trojans, or Lycians, well skilled in
 archery, [but to us grief.]

Having shot an arrow, hath hit; a glory indeed to him,
 Thus he spake; and accordingly he excited his soul
 within his breast. [army of the Achæans.

And they proceeded to go through the crowd up the wide
 But, when accordingly they were at length come where the
 yellow-haired Menelaus 210

Had been struck, and around him all the principal men²
 had been collected

κυκλόσ', δ' δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παρίστατο ισόθεος φῶς,
αὐτίκι δ' ἐκ ζωστῆρος ἵριρότος ἔλκει ὄστον.
τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένου, πάλιν ἀγεν ὁξέες ὅγκοι.
λῦσε δέ οἱ ζωστῆρα παναίολον, ἢδ' ὑπένερθε
ζῷμά τε, καὶ μίτρην, τὴν χαλκής κάμον ἄνδρες.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴσει ἔλκος, δοθ' ἔμπεσε πικρὸς διστὸς,
οἵη ἔκμεζήσας, ἐπ' ᾧρ' ἥπται φάρμακα εἰδός
πάσσος, τά οἱ ποτὲ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέωπορε Χείρων.

"Οφρα τὸλ ἀμφεπένοντο βοὺην ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον, 220
τύφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχεις ἥλυσθον ἀσπιστάων·
οἱ δ' αὐτὶς κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδυν, μωῆσαντο δὲ χάρμης.
ἔνθ' οὐκ ἀν βρίσοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον,
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσοντ', οὐδὲ οὐκ ἔθελοντα μάχεσθαι·
ἀλλὰ μᾶλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν. 225
ἴππους μὲν γάρ ἔαστε καὶ ἄρματα πουκίλα χαλκῷ.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχε φυσιώντας
Εὔρυμέδων, νιὸς Πτολεμαίου Πειραιΐδαο·
τῷ μᾶλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, διπότε κέν μιν
γυνα λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διακορανέοντα· 230
αὐτὰρ δ' πεζὸς ἔδων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν
καὶ ᾗρ' οὐδὲ μὲν σπεύδοντας ἴδοι Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων,
τοὺς μᾶλα θαρσύεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·

'Ἄργειοι, μή πώ τι μεθίετε θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ φεύδεσσος πατήρ Ζεὺς ἔσσετ' ἀρωγός· 235
ἀλλ' οἵπερ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο,
τῶν ἥτοι αὐτῶν τέρενοι χρόα γύπες ἔδονται·
ἥμεις δ' αὐτ' ἀλόχους τε φίλας καὶ νήπια τέκνα
ᾶξομεν ἐν νήεσσιν, ἐπὴν πτολιέθρον ἔλωμεν.

Οὖστινας αὖ μεθίεντας ἴδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο, 240
τοὺς μᾶλα νεικείεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν·

'Ἄργειοι ίόμωροι, ἐλεγχέεις, οὐ νυ σέβεσθε;

¹ The δε, here shows the concluding clause of the sentence, and is emphatical, as in lib. 1, 58.

² αγεν for ἡγησαν, from αγω.

³ That is, the Achaeans.

⁴ Or, fighting with arrows. Some render the word, doomed to the enemies' missiles,—but εγχεσιμωρος means, 'employed at the spear.'

In a circle, and he, a god-like man, was standing by in the midst, [joined belt.
 Then immediately¹ he extracted the arrow from the closely-But, while it was being pulled out, the sharp barbs were bent² back. [it 215
 And he loosened for him his variegated belt, and underneath Both his skirt and girdle, which men, workers in brass, fabricated. [on him,
 But when he saw the wound, where the stinging arrow fell Having squeezed out the blood, he further skilfully sprinkled upon it soothing Applications, which formerly Cheiron, entertaining friendly feelings for his father, gave him.
 Whilst these were busying themselves about Menelaus brave at the battle-shout, 220
 In the mean time the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans came against them; [selves of battle.
 But they³ again put on their arms, and bethought them-Then you would not have seen the noble Agamemnon slumbering,
 Nor cowering, nor unwilling to fight; [ing battle. 225
 But exceedingly bestirring himself for the man-distinguish-For he left his horses indeed, and his chariot variegated with brass. [Ptolemaeus,
 And these indeed his attendant Eurymedon, the son of The son of Peirais, held snorting apart; [weariness
 Him he very much enjoined to hold them near, whenever Seized him in his limbs while going along regulating num-bers: 230
 But he being on foot went about the ranks of men;
 And then, whomsoever indeed of the Danai having fleet horses he saw bestirring themselves,
 These, standing by, he greatly encouraged in (these) words:
 "Argives, do not yet remit any thing of your impetuous ardour;
 For father Jove will not be a defender of lies; 235
 But those who first committed an injury contrary to the pledges, [soft flesh;
 Of these doubtless themselves the vultures shall devour the And we moreover shall carry both their wives and infant Children in our ships, after we have taken the city."
 Whomsoever, on the contrary, he saw relaxing from hateful war, 240
 These he strongly rebuked with angry words:
 "Argives, men whose skill is in missiles,⁴ bye-words, are ye not then ashamed of your cowardice?"

τίφθ' οὐτως ἔστητε τεθηπότες, ἡντε νεβροί;
 αἴτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ἔκαμον, πολέος πεδίοι θέουσται,
 ἔσταυ', οὐδὲ ἄρα τίς σφι μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλκή: 245
 ὃς ὑμεῖς ἔστητε τεθηπότες, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.
 ἦ μέντε Τρῶας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἐνθα τε νῆες
 εἰρύατ' εὐπρυμνοί, πολιῆς ἐπὶ θυνὶ θαλάσσης,
 ὅφρα ἰδητ' αἵ κ' ὕμμαν ὑπέρσχῃ χεῖρα Κρονίων; 250
 Ὡς ὅγε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχις ἀνδρῶν.
 ἥλθε δ' ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι, κιών ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν,
 οἱ δ' ἄμφι 'Ιδομενῆς δαίφρονα θωρήσσοντο.
 'Ιδομενεὺς μέν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, σὺν εἰκελος ἀλκὴν,
 Μηριόντης δ' ἄρα οἱ πυμάτας ὥτρυνε φάλαγγας.
 τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων, 255
 αὐτίκα δ' 'Ιδομενῆς προσηγόνα μειλιχίοισιν.
 'Ιδομενεὺς, περὶ μέν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων,
 ἡμὲν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ, ἥδε ἀλλοιώ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,
 ἥδε ἐν δαιθ', δτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἴθοπα οὖν
 'Αργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται. 260
 εἴπερ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε καρηκομόσωντες 'Αχαιοί
 δαιτρὸν πίνωσι, σὸν δὲ πλεῖστος αἰεὶ¹
 ἔστηχ', ωσπερ ἐμοὶ, πίεειν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.
 ἀλλ' ὅρσεν πολεμόνδ', οἷος πάρος εὔχεαι εἴναι.
 Τὸν δ' αὖ 'Ιδομενεὺς, Κρητῶν ἀγός, ἀντίον ηῦδα. 265
 'Ατρεΐδη, μᾶλα μέν τοι ἐγών ἐρίηρος ἔταιρος
 ἔσπομαι ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευστα·
 ἀλλ' ἀλλούς ὅτρυνε καρηκομόσωντας 'Αχαιοὺς,
 ὅφρα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ'. ἐπεὶ σύν γ' ὅρκι' ἔχεναν
 Τρῶες· τοῖσιν δ' αὖ θάνατος καὶ κήδε' ὀπίσσω 270
 ἔστετ', ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο.
 Ὡς ἔφατ'. 'Ατρεΐδης δὲ παρῷχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ,
 ἥλθε δ' ἐπ' Αιάντεσσι, κιών ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἀνδρῶν.

¹ The guest who was held in highest honour, was thus distinguished. He had no sooner drunk, than the attendant filled his cup again to the brim, while others were served less liberally, and only in proportion to the place they held in the estimation of the public.

Why stand ye thus aghast, like fawns?
 Which, when running across a large plain, they have
 accordingly become fatigued,
 Stand still, nor moreover does any vigour arise in their
 breasts; 245
 So ye stand aghast, and do not fight. [handsome-pooped
 Do ye wait for the Trojans to come near, and to where the
 Ships have been drawn up on the shore of the hoary sea;
 That ye may see whether the son of Saturn holds his hand
 over you?" [the men. 250
 Thus regulating them, he was going about the ranks of
 And he came to the Cretans, going through the dense mass
 of warriors, [meneus;
 And they were arming themselves around the warlike Ido-
 Idomeneus indeed (was) among the foremost fighters, like
 to a boar in strength,
 And Meriones also was urging on the hindmost phalanxes
 for him, 255
 And seeing these, Agamemnon king of men was delighted,
 And immediately he addressed Idomeneus in conciliating
 terms : [Danai,
 "Idomeneus, I indeed honour thee above the swift-steeded
 As well in battle, as also in employment of other kind,
 And at the banquet, whenever the chiefs of the Argives
 mix [honour.) 260
 In the bowl the dark-coloured wine, to old men (in
 For, although the other long-haired Achaeans indeed
 Drink an assigned portion, yet thy goblet stands always
 Full—as (mine does) for me—to drink, whenever thy in-
 clination prompts thee." [to have been."
 But rouse thyself to battle, such as before now thou boastest
 But to him, on the other hand, Idomeneus, leader of the
 Cretans, spake face to face: 265
 "Son of Atreus, by all means indeed I will be to thee a
 closely attached [mise (to be);
 Companion, as at the first I undertook and pledged my pro-
 But urge on the other long-haired Achaeans,
 That we may engage very speedily; since the Trojans cer-
 tainly have overset [be death and sorrows 270
 The pledges; but to them, on the other hand, there shall
 Hereafter, since they first committed injury contrary to the
 pledges." [at heart,
 Thus he spake: and the son of Atreus passed on, joyous
 And he came to the Ajaxes, going through the dense mass
 of men.

- τὼ δὲ κορυσσέσθην, ἅμα δὲ νέφος εἴπετο πεζῶν.
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ σκοπῆς εἰδεις νέφος αὐπόλος ἀνήρ,
 ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντουν ὑπὸ Σερφύρου ἵωῆς·
 τῷ δέ τ', ἄνευθεν ἔοντι, μελάντερον, ἤτε πίσσα.
 φαίνετ' ἵὸν κατὰ πόντουν, ἄγει δέ τε λαιλαπα πολλήν·
 ρίγησέν τε ἰδών, ὑπὸ τε σπέος ἥλασε μῆλα·
 τοῖαι ἄρ' Λάντεσσι Διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν
 δῆιον ἐς πόλεμον πυκναὶ κίνυντο φάλαγγες
 κυάνεα, σάκεσί τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικύιαι,
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν γήθησεν ἰδών κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόσεντα προσηῦδα·
 Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων,
 σφῶι μὲν, οὐ γὰρ ἔοικ', ὀδρυμέμεν οὕτι κελεύω·
 αὐτῷ γὰρ μᾶλα λαὸν ἀνώγετο ἴφι μάχεσθαι.
 αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναίη, καὶ Ἀπολλον,
 τοῖος πᾶσιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γένοιτο.
 τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύστει πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
 χεροῖν ὑφ' ἡμετέργησιν ἀλοῦστά τε, περθομένη τε.
 Ὡς εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἀλλους·
 ἐνθ' ὅγε Νέστορ' ἔτετμε, λιγὸν Πυλίων ἀγορητὴν,
 οὓς ἔπαρους στέλλοντα, καὶ ὀδρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
 ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγοντά τ', Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρόμιόν τε,
 Αἴμονά τε κρείοντα, Βίαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.
 ἵππης μὲν πρῶτα σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὄχεσφι,
 πεζῶν δὲ ἔξοπιθεν στῆσε πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς,
 ἔρκος ἔμεν πολέμῳ· κακοὺς δὲ ἐς μέσσον ἔλασσεν,
 ὅφρα καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλων τις ἀναγκαῖη πολεμίζοι,
 ἵππεῦσι μὲν πρῶτον ἐπετέλλετο· τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει
 σφοὺς ἵππους ἔχέμεν, μηδὲ κλονέεσθαι ὀμδῶ.
 μηδέ τις, ἵπποσύνη τε καὶ ἡνορέψφι πεποιθῶς,
 οἷος πρόσθι ἀλλων μεμάτω Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
 μηδὲ ἀναχωρείτω· ἀλαπαδνύτεροι γὰρ ἔσεσθε.
 ὃς δέ κ' ἀνήρ ἀπὸ δύν ὄχέων ἔτερ' ἄρμαθ' ἵκηται,

¹ In that case.

But they two were arming themselves, and along with them
followed a cloud of foot soldiers.
And just as when a man that is a goatherd sees from a
rising ground a cloud, 275
Coming over the sea before a blast of the south-west wind;
And to him, being at a distance, it appears of unusual
blackness, [great hurricane;
Like pitch, as it advances over the sea, and it brings on a
And seeing it, he shudders, and drives his flocks under a cave;
Such—along with the Ajaxes—dense phalanxes 280
Of Jove-reared youths were moving to destructive war,
Dark-coloured, bristling with both shields and spears.
And seeing these indeed, king Agamemnon was delighted,
And having called to them, addressed winged words to them:
“Ajaxes, leaders of the brass-mailed Argives, 285
You two indeed—for it is not becoming—I do not at all
exhort to excite (your troops); [with vigour.
For you yourselves do thoroughly urge your people to fight
I would,—father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo—
That such a spirit were produced in all hearts!
Then¹ would the city of king Priam quickly sink down, 290
Both captured and sacked beneath our hands.”

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went
on to the others;
Where he found Nestor, the musical orator of the Pylians,
Putting in readiness his companions, and urging them on
to fight. [Chromius, 295
Such as both² the mighty Pelagon, and Alastor, and
And Hæmon the ruler, and Bias, shepherd of tribes.[chariots,
The charioteers indeed he placed first with their horses and
But the foot soldiers, both numerous and valiant, behind,
To be the bulwark of the battle; but the cowards he drove
into the middle, [compulsion. 300
That, even though unwilling, any one might fight from
To the charioteers indeed he first gave orders; for he com-
manded them [among the crowd.
To restrain their horses, and not to be carried tumultuously
Neither, (said he), let any one, relying both on his skill in
charioteering and on his manly spirit,
Seek to fight alone before the rest, with the Trojans,
Nor let (any one) retreat; for (then) ye will be the more
easily conquered. 305
And whatever man has gone from his own vehicle to
another chariot,

² Literally, *those about, &c.*

ἔγχει δρεξάσθω¹ ἐπενὴ πολὺ φέρτερον οὔτως.
ῳδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλιας καὶ τείχε² ἐπόρθουν,
τόνδε γόνιν καὶ θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες.

³Ως ὁ γέρων ὥτρυνε, πάλαι πολέμων εῦ εἰδὼς³ 310
καὶ τὸν μὲν γῆθησεν ἰδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγύδα·

⁴Ω γέρον, εἴδ', ως θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσσι φίλοισιν,
ώς τοι γούναθ⁴ ἔποιτο, βίη δέ τοι ἔμπεδος εἴη.
ἀλλά σε γῆρας τείρει δμοῖσον. ως ὄφελέν τις⁵ 315
ἀνδρῶν ἀλλος ἔχειν, σὺ δὲ κουροτέρουσι μετεῖναι.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ⁶ ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
⁷Ατρεΐδη, μάλα μέν τοι ἐγὼν ἐθέλοιμι καὶ αὐτὸς
ώς ἐμεν, ως ὅτε δίον Ἐρευθαλίωνα κατέκταν.
ἀλλ' οὕτως ἄμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν,⁸ 320
εἰ τότε κοῦρος ἔα, νῦν αὐτὲ με γῆρας ίκάνει.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ως ἵππευνι μετέσπομαι, ἡδὲ κελεύσω
βουλῇ καὶ μύθουσι⁹ τὸ γάρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων.
αίχματα δ' αίχμασποντι νεώτεροι, οἵπερ ἐμεῖο
δπλότεροι γεγάσσι, πεποίθασι τε βίγφιν.¹⁰ 325

¹¹Ως ἔφατ¹¹ Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ παράχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ.
εὖρ¹² νίδν Πετέω, Μενεσθῆ πλήξεππον,
ἐσταούτ¹³ ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι μῆστωρες ἀντῆς·
αὐτὰρ δὲ πλησίον ἐστήκει πολύμητις Ὄδυσσεας,
πάρ¹⁴ δὲ, Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχεις οὐκ ἀλαπαδναὶ,¹⁵ 330
ἐστασαν¹⁶ οὐ γάρ πώ σφιν ἀκούνετο λαὸς ἀντῆς,
ἀλλὰ νέον συνυρινόμεναι κίνυντα φάλαγγες
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν¹⁷ οἱ δὲ μένοντες
ἐστασαν, διππότε πύργος Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν
Τρώων δρμῆσει, καὶ ἄρξειν πολέμοιο.¹⁸ 335

¹ That is:—whoever loses his own chariot and goes to another, let him fight rather than drive. Others render it:—whoever attacks another chariot,—viz. of the enemy—let him fight from the chariot with the spear rather than descend to fight on foot. There are other interpretations; but less probable than these.

² οὐσιον. A word always used in a bad sense, of some evil or calamity.

³ Here Nestor only mentions the name of Ereuthalion, knowing the present to be an improper time for story-telling; in the seventh book he relates his

Let him stretch¹ forward with his spear; since in this manner it is much better.

Thus also the ancients sacked cities and fortresses, Keeping this purpose and resolution in their breasts."

Thus the old man urged them on, long since well skilled in battles; 310

And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon was delighted at having seen, [words:

And having addressed him, spake to him these winged "O old man, would that, as is thy soul in thy breast,

So thy knees followed, and that thou hadst firm strength! But old age, equally² grievous (to all,) exhausts thee;

would that some 315

Other of the men had it, and that thou wert among the younger men."

And to him Nestor, the Gerenian knight, then replied:

"Son of Atreus, I indeed should be very willing myself also To be just so, as when I slew the noble Ereuthalion.³

But not in any case are the gods wont to give all things to men at once. 320

If at that time I was a youth, now, on the other hand, old age is come to me. [them

But, even so, I will be among the charioteers, and will direct By my counsel and words; for this is the privilege of old men. [born

But the spears younger men shall handle, who have been Junior to me, and confide in their strength." 325

Thus he spake; and the son of Atreus passed along joyous at heart.

He found the son of Peteüs, the horse-driver Menestheus, Standing; and around him (were) Athenians skilled in battle;

But he, the very clever Ulysses, was standing near, But by him the ranks of the Cephalonians, not easily con-

quered, stood 330

Round about; for their people had not yet heard the battle-cry, [taming Trojans,

But, (only) lately roused, the phalanxes both of the horse- And Achaeans were being set in motion; and these stood Waiting, until another column of the Achaeans, having advanced, [the battles.⁴ 335

Should make a charge against the Trojans, and commence

fight and victory at length. This passage may serve to refute those who charge Nestor with indiscriminate loquacity.

⁴ τρωῶν. The genitive depends on κατα omitted, as is often the case after such verbs as ομακει, ιεραι, &c.

τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν νείκεσσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων,
καὶ σφεας φωνῆσας ἐπει πτερόεντα προσηγόρισται·

'Ω νέλε Πετεῶο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
καὶ σὺ, κακοῖσι δόλοισι κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
τίπτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μίμνετε δ' ἄλλους; 340
σφῶν μέν τ' ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρώτουσιν ἔοντας
ἐστάμεν, ἡδὲ μάχης καυστειρῆς ἀντιβολῆσαι.
πρώτῳ γάρ καὶ διητὸς ἀκούαζεσθον ἐμεῖο,
δππότε δαίτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζοιμεν 'Αχαιοί·
ἔνθα φὶλ', δπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι, ἡδὲ κύπελλα 345
οῖνου πινέμεναι μελιπέδeos, δφρ' ἐθέλητον.
νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' ὅρωτε, καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι 'Αχαιῶν
ὑμείων προπάροιθε μαχοίσατο τηλέῃ χαλκῷ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πολύμητις 'Οδυσσεύς·
'Ατρεΐδη, ποίον σε ἔπος φύγεν ἔρκος ὁδόντων; 350
πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμου μεθίμεν· δππότ' 'Αχαιοί
Τρωσὶν ἔφ' ἵπποδάμαισιν ἐγείρομεν δξὺν 'Αρηα,
δψεαι, ἦν ἐθέλησθα, καὶ αἴ κεν τοὶ τὰ μεμήλη,
Τηλεμάχιο φίλοι πατέρα προμάχοισι μιγέντα
Τρώων ἵπποδάμαιν' σὺ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνεμάλια βάζεις. 355.

.Τὸν δ' ἐπιμεδήσας προσέφη κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων,
ώς γνῶ χωμένου· πάλιν δ' ὅγε λάζετο μῦθον·

Διογενὲς Δαερτιάδη, πολυμῆχαν' 'Οδυσσεύν,
οῦτε σε νεικείω περιώσιον, οὐτε κελεύω.
οίδα γάρ, ὃς τοι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν 360
ἥπια δήνεια οἴδε· τὰ γάρ φρονέεις, ἀ' ἐγώ περ.
ἄλλ' ίθι, ταῦτα δ' ὅπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἴ τι κακὸν νῦν
εἴρηται· τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμώνια θείειν.

'Ος εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους·
εὑρε δὲ Τυδέος νιὸν ὑπέρθυμον Διομήδεα,
ἐσταότ' ἔν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσι.
πάρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανήιος νιός.
καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσσεν ἰδὼν κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων,

¹ *coetas*, agreeing with *σφεας* omitted. Literally, it behoves you that you should stand.

And them Agamemnon, king of men, having seen them,
reproached,
And, addressing them, spake to them (these) winged words:
“O son of Peteūs, a Jove-nourished king,
And thou, well versed in mischievous tricks, of crafty mind,
Why do ye two stand aloof cowering, and wait for others? 340
You two indeed it behoves, remaining¹ amongst the foremost,
To stand, and take part in the glowing fight.
For ye two are also the first invited to my banquet,
Whene'er we Achæans prepare a banquet for the chiefs; [345
There (it is) pleasant² to eat slices of roasted flesh, and drink
Goblets of honey-sweet-wine, as long as ye choose.
But now ye would look on with pleasure, even if ten
columns of Achæans
Were fighting before you with the merciless brass.”

But him then the very clever Ulysses, looking with a
menacing air, addressed: [thy hedge of teeth? 350
“Son of Atreus, what sort of saying has escaped thee from
How indeed sayest thou that we are relaxing from the
battle? Whene'er we Achæans

Stir up the fierce conflict against the horse-taming Trojans,
Thou shalt behold, if thou wilt, and if these matters be
objects of care to thee, [foremost fighters
The beloved father of Telemachus mingled with the
Of the horse-taming Trojans; but these are empty words
that thou utterest.” 355

But him the ruler Agamemnon addressed, smiling on him,
When he perceived him to be enraged:—and he turned his
speech the opposite way:—

“High-born son of Laertes, most ingenious Ulysses,
I do not very much either rebuke, or exhort thee.
For I know that thy soul, within thy breast, 360
Conceives kind intentions; for thou hast the same feelings
that I have. [any thing faulty has now
But come on, and these things we will adjust hereafter, if
Been spoken; but may the gods render all these things vain.”

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went
on to others; [365
And he found the son of Tydeus, the high-spirited Diomede,
Standing among both his horses and well-fastened chariots,
And beside him was standing Sthenelus, the son of Capaneus.
And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon having seen, re-
proached,

² φιλ, the neuter plural used adverbially,

³ viz. to what he had said before.

καὶ μιν φωνῆσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγύδα·

"Ω μοι, Τυδέος νιὲ δαιφρονος ἵπποδάμοιο, 370

τί πτώσσεις, τί δ' ὀπιπτεύεις πολέμοιο γεφύρας;

οὐ μὲν Τυδέη γ' ὅδε φίλοι πτωσκαζέμεν ἡεν,

ἀλλὰ πολὺν πρὸς φίλων ἑτάρων δῆνοισι μάχεσθαι.

ώς φάσαν, οἵ μιν ἴδοντο πονεύμενον. οὐ γάρ ἔγωγε

ἡπτησ', οὐδὲ ἴδον· περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι.

ἢτοι μὲν γάρ ἀτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκήνας 375

ξεῖνος, ἃμ' ἀντιθέων Πολυνείκει, λαὸν ἀγείρων.

οἱ ρά τότε στρατόων¹ ἵερα πρὸς τείχεα Θῆβης,

καὶ ρά μάλα λίσσοντο δόμεν κλειστοὺς ἐπικούρους.

οἱ δ' ἔθελον δόμεναι, καὶ ἐπήνεον, ὡς ἐκέλευον·

ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔτρεψε, παραίσια σήματα φαίνων.

οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν φέντονται, ἥδε πρὸς δόδον ἐγένοντο,

'Ασωπόνδ' ἵκοντο βαθύνσχοινον, λεχεποίην.

ἔνθ' αὐτ' ἀγγελήνη ἔπι Τυδῆ στεῖλαν Ἀχαιοί.

αὐτὰρ δ' θῆ, πολέας τε κυκήσατο Καδμείωνας

δαινυμένους κατὰ δῶμα βίης Ἐτεοκληείης.

ἔνθ' οὐδὲ, ξεῖνος περ ἔὸν, ἵππλάτα Τυδεὺς

τάρβει, μοῦνος ἔὼν πολέσι μετὰ Καδμείοισιν·

ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ἐνίκα

ρηὶδίως² τοίη οἱ ἐπίρροθος ἡεν 'Αθήνη.

οἱ δὲ χολωσθενοὶ Κάδμειοι, κέντορες ἵππων,

ἄψοι οἱ ἀνερχομένω πυκινὸν λόχον εἰσαν ἄγοντες,

κούρους πεντήκοντα³ δύο δ' ἡγήτορες ἡσαν,

Μαίων Αίμονίδης, ἐπιεικέλος ἀβανάτοισιν,

νιός τ' Ἀντοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Λυκοφόντης.

Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖσιν δεικέα πότμον ἔφηκε·

πάντας ἔπειν⁴, ἔνα δ' οἴον ἦει οἰκούδε νέεσθαι·

Μαίων⁵ ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθῆσας.

τοῖος ἔην Τυδεὺς Αἰτώλιος· ἀλλὰ τὸν νιὸν

γείνατο εἰο χέρεια μάχῃ, δηγορῇ δέ τ' ἀμείνω.

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¹ Literally, bridges.

² Literally, without war.

³ epi. Placed here after the substantive which depends on it.

And, addressing him, spake to him (these) winged words ;
 " Ah me ! son of the warlike horse-taming Tydeus 370
 Why dost thou cower, and why dost thou gaze about upon
 the vacant spaces¹ of the battle ? [cower,
 Not indeed to Tydeus, at all events, was it agreeable thus to
 But to fight with his enemies far before his comrades.
 Thus they said, who saw him toiling : for I indeed did not
 Meet, or see him : but they say that he surpassed others. 375
 For indeed of a truth he, entered Mycenæ without warlike
 array,² [force.
 As a guest, along with the godlike Polynices, collecting a
 These in fact were then making an expedition towards the
 sacred walls of Thebes,
 And accordingly earnestly intreated (the people) to give
 them illustrious auxiliaries.
 And they were willing to give them, and assented, as they
 urged them ; 380
 But Jupiter dissuaded them, displaying inauspicious omens ;
 But these, when thus they were gone, and were become
 advanced on their way, [grass.
 Came to the Asopus, thickly set with reeds, having beds of
 Then again the Achæans dispatched Tydeus on³ a message.
 And he went, and found many Cadmæans 385
 Feasting in the house of the strong Eteocles. [Tydeus
 Then not even, though he was a stranger, was the horseman
 Terrified, being alone among many Cadmæans ;
 But he challenged them to engage in matches with him,
 and conquered in all (the contests)
 Easily ; such an auxiliary was Minerva to him. 390
 But they, the Cadmæans, spurrers of horses, having become
 incensed, [him, as he was returning back,
 Leading a strong body of ambuscade, posted them against
 Fifty young men ; and there were two leaders,
 Mæon, the son of Æmon, like to the immortals,
 And the son of Autophonus, Lycophontes strong in war. 395
 Tydeus indeed upon these also let fall an ignominious fate.
 He slew them all, and one only he sent to return home ;
 Mæon in fact he sent on, obeying the portents of the gods.⁴
 Such was Tydeus the Ætolian ; but this, his son
 He has begotten inferior to himself in battle, but superior
 also to him in haranguing." 400

⁴ When he was on the point of slaying Mæon also, Minerva whispered in his ear that his spear was broken. Mæon is by some supposed to have been a herald, as well as commander, and to have been spared for that reason. The herald's was a sacred office, insomuch that the prohibition to harm them became proverbial.

⁶Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' οὕτι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
αἰδεσθεὶς βασιλῆς ἐνιπήν αἰδοίου.

Τὸν δ' υἱὸς Καπανῆος ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμοιο.
'Ατρεΐδη, μὴ ψεύδε', ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῖν,
ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι. 405
ἡμεῖς καὶ Θήβης ὅδος εἴλομεν ἐπατύοιο,
παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τεῖχος "Αρειον,
πειθόμενοι τεράσσοι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῇ·
κεῦνοι δὲ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὅλοντο.
τῷδε μῆτρον πατέρας ποθ' ὄμοιός ἔνθεο τιμῆ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρδε όπόδρα ίδων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
τέττα, σιωπῆ ἡσο, ἐμῷ δὲ ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ,
οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
δοτρύνοντι μάχεσθαι ἔκκυνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
τούτῳ μὲν γάρ κύδος ἀμ' ἔφεται, εἴ κεν Ἀχαιοὶ 415
Τρῶας δηγώσασιν, ἔλωσί τε "Πλιον ἵρην·
τούτῳ δὲ αὖ μέγα πένθος, "Ἀχαιῶν δηγωθέντων.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δῆ, καὶ νῶι μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς.

"Η ῥα, καὶ ἔξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε·
δεινὸν δὲ ἔβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνακτος 420
οὐρυμένον· ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν.

"Ως δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγαλῷ πολυηχεῖ κῦμα θαλάσσης
δρυντ' ἐπαστύτερον, Ζεφύρου ὑποκυνήσαντος·
πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρώτα κορύσσεται, αὐτάρ ἔπειτα
χέρσῳ ρήγνυμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας 425
κυρτὸν ἐὸν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δὲ ἀλός ἄχνη·
ῶς τότ' ἐπαστύτεραι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
νωλέμέως πόλεμόνθε· κέλευν δὲ οἵσιν ἔκαστος
ἥγεμόνων· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀκήν ἵσταν, (οὐδέ κε φαίης
τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεισθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδῆν,) 430
σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάντορας. ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσι

¹ αγονούτι is in the dual number showing that two are referred to, viz. Diomedes and himself.

² κεινοί. Tydeus died in great pain from a wound; Capaneus was blasted by a thunderbolt for defying Jupiter.

Thus he spake; but him the brave Diomede did not address at all,
Paying respect to the reprimand of the august king.
But the son of the renowned Capaneus answered him:
“Son of Atreus, do not lie, understanding how to speak accurately.
We certainly boast of being far superior to our fathers. 405
We also captured the seat of the seven-gated Thebes,
(We two)¹ conducting a smaller force beneath the wall of Mars, [Jove;
Relying on the portents of the gods, and the protection of But they perished by their own foolish rashness.²
Wherefore do not ever place our fathers in equal honour with me.” 410
And him thereupon the mighty Diomede, looking sternly, addressed :
“ My friend, sit in silence, and obey my word,
For I do not blame Agamemnon, shepherd of forces,
When exciting the well-greaved Achaeans to fight.
For to him indeed will glory at once be attached, if the Achaeans 415
Destroy the Trojans, and capture sacred Ilium ;
And to him, on the other hand, (will be) great sorrow should the Achaeans be destroyed.
But come now, and let us two attend to the impetuous fight.”
He spake indeed, and leaped with his arms from the chariot to the ground; [the king, 420
And the brazen armour rattled terribly upon the breast of As he moved hastily; fear would have crept over even a firm-hearted person.
And as, when a wave of the sea is urged in close succession Against the loud-resounding beach, the south-west wind having agitated it beneath, [wards,
At first indeed it is raised to a head in the deep, but after- Breaking upon the shore, it roars loudly, and round the projections 425
Is heaped up, being bent aside, and it spits from it the spray of the sea; [close succession
So at that time the phalanxes of the Danaï were moving in Unceasingly to battle. And each of the leaders gave orders To his own (troops); but the rest went in silence, (and you would not say
That so great a force was following, having a voice within their breasts,) 430
Reverencing their commanders in silence. And upon all

τεύχεα ποικιλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.
Τρῶες δ', ωστ' ὅιες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
μυρίαι ἐστήκασιν διηλγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,
ἀζηχὲς μεμακυῖαι ἀκούουσαι ὅπα ἀρνῶν'

435

ῶς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὁρώει.
οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἡεν δόμος θρόοι, οὐδὲ ἵα γῆρας,
ἄλλα γλῶσσα μέμικτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσται ἄνδρες.
ὤρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν "Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
Δεῖμός τ', ηδὲ Φόβος, καὶ "Ερις ἄμοτον μεμαῦνα,
Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη, ἑτάρη τε,
ἥ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη, καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.
ἥ σφι καὶ τότε νείκος δμοῖον ἔμβαλε μέσσω,
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἄνδρῶν.

445

Οἱ δ', ὅτε δὴ ρὸς ἐσ χώροι ἔνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
σύν ρὸς ἔβαλον ῥίνοντος, σύν δὲ ἔγχεα, καὶ μένε' ἄνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων. ἀτάρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαν
ἔπληρτο ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δὲ ὁρυμαγδὸς ὁρώει.
ἐνθάδ' ἀμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχαλὴ πέλεν ἄνδρῶν,
ὅλλύντων τε, καὶ δλλυμένων· ρέει δὲ ἀίματι γαῖα.
ὡς δὲ ὅτε χειμαρρὸι ποταμοὶ, κατ' ὅρεσφι ρέοντες,
ἐσ μυσγάκειαν συμβάλλετον ὅβριμον ὕδωρ
κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων, κοῦλης ἔντοσθε χαράδρης,
τῶν δέ τε τηλότε δοῦπον ἐν οὔρεσιν ἐκλυε ποιμήν. 455
ῶς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο λαχῆ τε φόβος τε.

Πράτος δ' Ἀντιλοχος Τρώων ἐλεν ἄνδρα κορυστὴν
ἐσθίθεν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Θαλυσιάδην Ἐχέπωλον,

τόν ρὸς ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἱπποδασείης·

ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δὲ ἄρ' ὀστέον εἴσω
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος δσσε καλυψεν·
ἥριπε δ', ὡς ὅτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ.
τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἐλαβε κρείων Ἐλεφήνωρ
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων·
ἐλκε δὲ ὑπ' ἐκ βελέων λελημένος, ὅφρα τάχιστα

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Arms of varied hue were glittering, clad in which they marched in regular rank. [great possessions But the Trojans,—as sheep in the court-yard of a man of Stand innumerable, yielding white milk, Incessantly bleating, hearing the voice of their lambs ;—435 So the tumultuous shouting of the Trojans arose throughout the wide army. For the cry of all was not similar, neither the speech one ; But the language was mingled, and the men were convoked from various places. [Minerva,¹ And these indeed Mars urged on, but those the blue-eyed And Terror (urged them), and Rout, and Strife insatiably raging, 440 The sister and companion of man-slaying Mars, [wards Who also raises her head, small indeed at first, but after Fixes her head in heaven, and treads upon the earth. Who at that time also cast in the midst upon them contention, grievous alike (to all), [the men. 445 Advancing through the crowd, increasing the groaning of And they, when they now accordingly having met reached one place, Cast together shields and spears, and the strength of men Clad in brazen corslets. And their bossed shields Were brought near each other, and a great din arose. [men, 450 There was there at once both the wailing and the exultation of The destroying, and those that were being destroyed ; and the earth was flowing with blood. [mountains, And as when (two) wintry streams, flowing down from the Cast together into a common basin a mighty mass of water From great springs, within a hollow ravine, And the shepherd hears the murmur of them to a distance on the mountains ; 455 So was both the shouting and terror of these mingled together. And first, Antilochus slew an helmeted hero of the Trojans, Brave among the foremost fighters, Echepolus, son of Thalysias, [set with horse-hair ; Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of his helmet thickly And he fixed (his spear) in his forehead, and moreover the brazen point 460 Penetrated within the bone ; and darkness enveloped him in his eyes : And he fell in the mighty conflict, as when a tower (falls). And him, having fallen, the prince Elephenor seized by the feet, [Abantes ; The son of Chalodon, the commander of the high-spirited And was withdrawing him from out of the reach of the darts with eager desire, that he might very speedily 465

¹ These the Trojans ; those the Gracians. Terror, &c. urged them both.

τεύχεα συλήσειε¹ μίνυνθα δέ οι γένεθ² δρμῆ.
νεκρὸν γάρ ἐρύοντα ίδων μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ,
πλευρά, τά οἱ κινήσατι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἔξεφαάσθη,
οὐτησε ξυστῷ χαλκῆρει, λῦσε δὲ γνῖα.

ὅς τὸν μὲν λίπε θυμός. ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 470

ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν. οἱ δὲ, λύκοι ὁσ,
ἄλληλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδινοπάλιζεν.

ἔνθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμίωνος νιὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ἡγίθεον θαλερὸν, Σιμοείσιον³ ὃν ποτε μήτηρ

"Ιδηθεν κατιούσα, παρ' ὅχθησι Σιμόεντος 475

γείνατ⁴, ἐπεὶ ῥά τοκεῦσιν ἀμ'⁵ ἔσπετο, μῆλα ιδέσθαι·

τοῦνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον. οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι
θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυνθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰών
ἔπλεθ⁶, ἵπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθύμον δουρὶ δαμέντι.

πρώτον γάρ μιν ἴοντα βάλε στήθος, παρὰ μαζὸν 480

δεξιῶν ἀντικρὺ δὲ δι' ὅμου χάλκεον ἔγχος

ἥλθεν, δ' ἐν κοινήσι χαμαὶ πέσεν, αὔγειρος δις,
ἥτις τὸν ἐλαμενῆ ἔλεος μεγαλοι πεφύκει,
λείη, ἀτάρ τέ οἱ δῖοι ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύασι·

τὴν μέν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀὴρ αἴθων σιδήρῳ 485

ἔξέταμ⁷, δῆφα ἵτυν κάμψῃ περικαλλέτι δίφροφ,

ἥ μέν τ' ἀζομένη κέίται ποταμοῖ παρ' ὅχθας·
τοῖον δρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἔξενάριξεν

Αἴας Διογενῆς⁸ τοῦ δ' Ἀντίφος αἰολοθώρηξ

Πριαμίδης καθ' ὅμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὁξεῖ δουρὶ. 490

τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ⁹. δὲ Λεύκον, Οδυσσέος ἐσθλὸν ἐταίρον,

βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἐτέρωσ¹⁰ ἐρύοντα·

ἥριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.

τοῦ δ' Οδυσσέος μᾶλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη·

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ, 495

στῆ δὲ μᾶλ¹¹ ἐγγὺς ἴων, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,

¹ Literally, work.

² θρεπτρα, the provision of children for their parents in return for their own maintenance, called τροφεια, and by the poets θρεπτρα, or θρεπτρια.

³ αιολοθώρηξ, like κορυθαίολος, līb. 2, 816. Some render the word here of variegated corslet.

Despoil him of his arms; but the attempt was made by him
 for a short time. [dead body,
 For the high-spirited Agenor, having seen him dragging the
 Wounded him with his brass-compacted polished spear in
 the side, which was exposed to view
 From his shield as he stooped, and relaxed his limbs.
 Thus him indeed his soul left. But over him was caused 470
 An arduous engagement¹ of the Trojans and Achaeans. And
 they, like wolves,
 Rushed upon one another, and man overthrew man.
 Then the Telamonian Ajax struck the son of Anthemion,
 The blooming youth, Simoësius; whom on a time his mother,
 Descending from Ida, bore beside the banks 475
 Of the Simoës, when in fact she was accompanying her
 parents to see their flocks; [rendered
 On this account they called him Simoësius, but he never
 To his beloved parents² the return for their care of him, but
 his life was [spirited Ajax.
 Of short duration, being slain beneath the spear of the high-
 For he struck him the first, as he advanced, on the breast
 near the right 480
 Pap; and the brazen spear went quite through
 His shoulder, but he fell in the dust on the ground, as a
 poplar tree, [of an extensive marsh,
 And one which has grown moreover in the verdant region
 Smooth, yet boughs also have grown upon the very top of it:
 And it indeed a chariot-builder hath cut down with his
 glittering 485
 Steel, that he may bend it, the felloe (of a wheel) for a very
 beautiful chariot,
 And it indeed lies drying beside the banks of the river;
 Such, I say, did the nobly-born Ajax deprive of life Simoësius,
 The son of Anthemion, and at him Antiphus, of rapidly-
 moving corslet,³ [crowd. 490
 The son of Priam, hurled with his sharp spear, through the
 Him indeed it missed: but he struck Lencus, the faithful
 companion
 Of Ulysses, in the groin, as he was dragging the corpse in
 another direction;
 And he fell upon him, and the corpse fell from his hand.
 And Ulysses was greatly exasperated in his soul on account
 of his being slain; [shining brass, 495
 And he went through the foremost fighters, armed in darkly-
 And, having gone very near, he stood (there), and he
 hurled with his shining spear

ἀμφί ἐ παπτήνας¹ ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάδοντο,
ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσταντος² ὁ δ' οὐχ ἀλιον βέλος ἦκεν,
ἀλλ' εἰδὼν Πριάμοιο μόθον βάλε Δημοκόωντα,
οἵσ οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἥλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὠκειάων. 500

τόν ρ̄ 'Οδυσσεὺς, ἔταροιο χολωσάμενος, βάλε δουρὶ³
κόρσην⁴ ἡ δ' ἔτεροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρηστεν
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ⁵ τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψε.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε⁶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
χώρησαν δ' ὑπό τε πρόμαχοι, καὶ φαιδίμος Ἐκτωρ. 505
Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἵαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκροὺς,
ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺ προτέρω. νεμίσησε δ' Ἀπόλλων,
Περγάμου ἔκατιδῶν, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' ἀντας⁷

"Ορυσθ,⁸ ἵππόδαμοι Τρῶες, μηδ' εὔκετε χάρμης
Ἀργείοις⁹ ἐπεὶ οὖ σφι λίθος χρῶς, οὐδὲ σιδηρος,¹⁰ 510
χαλκὸς ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεσέχροι, βαλλομένοισιν.
οὐ μάν οὐδὲ Ἀχιλεὺς, Θέτιδος πάϊς ἥγκομοιο,
μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τησὶν χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει.

"Ως φάτ¹¹ ἀπὸ πτόλιος δεινὸς θεός¹² αὐτάρ Ἀχαιοὺς
δῷσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, κυδίστη Τριτογένεια, 515
ἔρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, οὗτι μεθιέντας ἴδοιτο.

"Ενθ¹³ Ἀμαργυκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρα πέδησε¹⁴
χερμαδίῳ γάρ βλῆτο παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκριόεντι,
κυήμην δεξιτερήν¹⁵ βάλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἄγὸς ἀνδρῶν,
Πείρως Ἰμβρασίδης, οὐδὲ ἄρ¹⁶ Λίνόθεν εἰληλούθει¹⁷ 520
ἅμφοτέρω δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὀστέα λᾶας ἀναιδῆς
ἄχρις ἀπλοίσειν¹⁸ ὁ δ' ὑπτιος ἐν κονίγσι
κάππεσεν, ἄμφω χείρε φίλοις ἔταριστ πετάσσας,
θυμὸν ἀποπνείων¹⁹ ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμεν, οἵς ρ̄ ἔβαλέν μιν,
Πείρως²⁰ οὐτὰ δὲ δουρὶ παρ²¹ δημφαλόν²² ἐκ δ' ἄρα πᾶσαι 525
χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες²³ τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψε.

Τὸν δὲ Θόας Αἰτωλὸς ἐπεσύμενος βάλε δουρὶ²⁴
στέρηνον, ἵππερ μαζοῖο, πάγη δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός²⁵.

¹ I. e. from taking care of Priam's mares there.² I. e. one thrown by hand, not from a machine.

Having looked carefully around him; and the Trojans
retired before him,
When the hero hurled it; but he sent not the weapon in vain;
But struck Democoon, a bastard son of Priam, [mares.¹ 500
Who came to him from Abydos, from among the swift
Him, I say, Ulysses, having been enraged on account of his
companion, struck with his spear

On the temple; but it, the brazen point, passed through
The other temple; and darkness enveloped him in his eyes.
And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
clanged upon him. [gave ground; 505

But both the foremost-fighters and the illustrious Hector
And the Argives loudly shouted, and dragged off the corpses,
And they rushed straight on much more forward. But
Apollo was indignant [he excited the Trojans :
Looking down from the Citadel of Troy, and, shouting out,
“Rouse yourselves, horse-taming Trojans, nor yield in
fight

To the Argives; since their flesh is not stone nor iron, 510
To hold out against the flesh-cutting brass, when struck.
Nor indeed does Achilles either, the son of the fair-haired
Thetis, [ships.”

Fight, but broods over his soul-distressing anger in the
Thus the awful God spake from the city; but the Achaeans
The daughter of Jove, the most glorious Triton-born, stirred
up, 515

Going through the host,—wherever she saw them relaxing.
Then fate shackled Diomedes son of Amarinceus;
For he was struck by a rugged hand²-stone near the ankle,
On the right leg; and the leader of the Thracian men
struck him, [Ænus; 520

Pirus, son of Imbrasus, who moreover had come from
And the monstrous stone entirely bruised to pieces both
the tendons

And bones: and he fell down flat on his back [companions
In the dust, having stretched out both hands to his beloved
Breathing out his spirit: but the other ran upon him, who
in fact had struck him, [and then all 525

Pirus: and he wounded him with his spear near the navel;
His bowels were poured out on the ground; and darkness
enveloped him in his eyes.

But Thoas, the Ætolian, rushing on, struck the other³
with his spear [his lungs;

On the breast, above the pap, and the brass was fixed in

¹ i. e. Pirus.

ἀγχίκολον δέ οἱ ἡλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὅβριμον ἔγχος
 ἐσπάσατο στέρνοιο· ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὁξὲ,
 τῷ ὅντε γαστέρα τύψε μέστην, ἐκ δ' αὐντοῦ θυμόν.
 τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε¹ περίστησαν γὰρ ἑταῖροι
 Θρήικες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοτες,
 οἵ ἐ μέγαν περ ἔόντα, καὶ ἴφθιμον, καὶ ἀγανὸν,
 ὃσαν ἀπὸ σφέων² δὲ κασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.

530

ὅς τώγ' ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἀλλήλουσι τετάσθην,
 ηγοι δὲ μὲν Θρηγῶν, δ δ' Ἐπειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 ἥγεμόνες³ πολλοὶ δὲ περικτείνοντο καὶ ἀλλοι.

535

"Ενθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνήρ ὄντσαιτο μετελθὼν,
 δοτις ἔτ' ἀβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ
 δινεύοις κατὰ μέσσουν, ἄγοι δέ ἐ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 χειρὸς ἐλοῦστ", αὐτάρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρώην.
 πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἥματι κείνῳ
 πρηνέες ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἀλλήλουσι τέταυτο,

540

¹ *βαλειν* is always applied to wounds given from a distance; *οντασμι* to those given from the hand.

And Thoas came near to him, and drew forth the massy
spear
From his breast; then he drew his sharp sword, 530
With which he smote him in the middle of his belly, and
despoiled him of life. [around,
But he did not strip off his arms; for his companions stood
The hairy-scalped Thracians, holding long spears in their
hands,
Who drove him from them, although great,
And brave, and illustrious: and he having retired was
agitated with fear. 535
Thus these two at least were stretched near one another in
the dust, [brass-mailed
Leaders, truly, the one of the Thracians, and the other of the
Epeans; and many others also were slain around them.
At that time a man having come up, would not at all
have found fault with the action,
Whoever, still free from distant blows¹ and free from strokes
at hand with the sharp brass, 540
Strolled about through the midst of it, and Pallas Minerva
were to lead him, [darts.
Taking him by the hand, and ward off the violence of the
For many of the Trojans and Achæans on that day
Were stretched prostrate in the dust beside each other.

BOOK V.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Acts of Diomede.

Diomede, assisted by Pallas, performs wonders in this day's battle. Pandarus wounds him with an arrow; but the goddess cures him, enables him to discern gods from mortals, and prohibits him from contending with any of the former, excepting Venus. Æneas joins Pandarus to oppose him, Pandarus is killed, and Æneas is in great danger but is saved by the intervention of Venus, who, however, as she is removing her son from the fight, is wounded on the hand by Diomede. Apollo seconds her in the rescue, and at length carries off Æneas to Troy, where he is healed in the temple of the god in Pergamus. Mars rallies the Trojans, and assists Hector to make a stand. In the meantime Æneas is restored to the field, and the Trojans overthrow several of the Greeks; among the rest Tlepolemus is slain by Sarpedon. Juno and Minerva descend to resist Mars; the latter incites Diomede to go against that god; he wounds him, and sends him groaning to heaven.

The first battle continues through this book. The scene is the same as in the former.

ΤΗΣ
ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ε.

"ΕΝΘ' αὐτὸν Τυδείδη Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθῆνη
δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσους, ὃντος ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν
Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο, ίδε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιτο.
δαιέ οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,
ἀστέρ̄ ὀπωρινῷ ἐναλίγικιον, ὃς τε μᾶλιστα 5
λαμπρὸν παμφαίησι λελουμένος Ὄκεανοῖο·
τοῖόν οἱ πῦρ δαιέν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὅμων,
δροε δέ μιν κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλεῦστοι κλονέοντο.

"Ἔν δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνείδος, ἀμύμων,
ἱρεὺς Ἡφαίστου¹ δύω δέ οἱ νίεται ήστην, 10
Φηγεύς, Ἰδαίος τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
τώ οἱ, ἀποκριθέντε, ἐναντίῳ δρμηθῆτην·
τὼ μὲν ἀφ' ἵπποιν, δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὕρνυτο πεζός.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἡσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλουσιν ἴόντες,
Φηγεύς ῥα πρότερος προίει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 15
Τυδείδεω δ' ὑπὲρ δώμον ἀριστερὸν ἥλυθ' ἀκωκῇ
ἔγχεος, οὐδὲ ἔβαλ' αἴτον. δ' ὁ δεύτερος ὕρνυτο χαλκῷ
Τυδείδης² τοῦ δ' οὐχ ἀλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρὸς,
ἄλλ' ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον, δισε δ' ἀφ' ἵππων.
Ἰδαίος δ' ἀπόρουσε, λιπῶν περικαλλέα δίφρον, 20
οὐδὲ ἔτλη περιβῆναι ἀδελφειοῦ κταμένοιο,
οὐδὲ γάρ οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα μελαιναν·

¹ i. e. Sirius. By *bathed in the ocean* is expressed the apparent rising of the star out of the sea.

² i. e. from their friends in the crowd.

³ i. e. Diomedē.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK V.

THEN moreover Pallas Minerva gave strength and confidence
To Diomede, son of Tydeus, that he might become conspi-

cuous among

All the Argives, and might obtain good reputation.

She lighted up for him from both his helmet and shield an
inexhaustible fire,[direction 5]

Like to the autumnal star,¹ and (that) which shines in every
Most brilliantly, having been bathed in the Ocean;

Such a fire she lighted up for him from both his head and
shoulders,[numbers were in commotion,

And urged him on towards the midst, where the greatest
And there was among the Trojans one Dares, wealthy,

exempt from reproach,

The priest of Vulcan; and to him were two sons,10

Phegeus and Idaeus, well skilled in every mode of fighting.
These two, having been separated,² rushed forward in op-

position to him;³

The two indeed (attacked) from their two horses,⁴ but he
made the attack on foot from the ground.

And when now they were near, advancing upon one another,
Phegeus, thereupon, first hurled forward his long spear,15

And the point of the spear passed over the left shoulder
Of the son of Tydeus, and did not hit him. But he, the son
of Tydeus next made an attack[in vain,

With his brass; and the weapon did not fly from his hand
But struck his breast between the paps, and thrust him from
the horses.[20]

But Idaeus rushed off, having left his very beautiful chariot,
Nor did he dare to place himself⁵ before his slaughtered
brother,[death;

For (then)—not even he himself would have escaped black

⁴ i. e. their two-horse chariot.

⁵ Or, *walk round*—as those did who tried to guard a body.

ἀλλ' Ἡφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,
ώς δή οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχημένος εἴη.

Ἴππους δ' ἐξελάσας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νίλος,
δῶκεν ἑταῖροισι κατάγειν κοῦλας ἐπὶ νῆας.

Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ὅδον νίε Δάρητος,
τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὄχεσφι,
πᾶσαν ὄρινθη θυμός. ἀτὰρ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθηνῆ
χειρὸς ἐλοῦν², ἐπέεσσι προσῆνδα θοῦρον "Ἄρηα"

25

30

"Ἄρες, "Ἄρες βροτολογεῖ, μιαφόνε, τειχεστιπλῆτα,
οὐκ ἀν δὴ Τρῶας μὲν ἔάσαιμεν καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
μάρνασθ', διποτέροισι πατήρ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὄρέξῃ,
νῦν δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ' ἀλεώμεθα μῆνιν;

"Ως εἰπούσα, μάχης ἐξήγαγε θυῦρον "Ἄρηα.
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα καθεῖσεν ἐπ' ἥψεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ.
Τρῶας δ' ἔκλιναν Δαναοί· ἔλε δ' ἄνδρα ἔκαστος
ἥγεμόνων, πρῶτος δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀρχὸν Ἀλιζώνων, "Οδίον μέγαν, ἔκβαλε δίφρου·
πρώτῳ γάρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πηξεν
ῶμων μεστηγὸν, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσον·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

35

40

"Ιδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα Φαῖστον ἐνήρατο, Μήονος νίλον
Βώρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρητης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει·
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἔγχει μακρῷ
νύξ³, ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενον, κατὰ δεξιὸν ὕμον·
ηριπε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μνι σκότος «Δε.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενῆς ἐσύλευον θεράποντες.

Υἱὸν δὲ Στροφίου Σκαμάνδριον, αἴμονι θήρης,
"Ατρεΐδης Μενέλαος ἐλ' ἔγχει δύξεντι,
ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρα· δίδαξε γάρ "Ἄρτεμις αὐτῇ
βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, τά τε τρέφει οὔρεσιν ὄλη.
ἀλλ' οὐδὲ οἵ τότε γε χραῖσμ⁴ "Ἄρτεμις ιοχέαιρα,

45

50

¹ He was priest of Vulcan, v. 10.

² αἴμων is an old word for δαιμόν, contracted from δαιμων, skilled.

³ From οξηη, a kind of thorn. Some render it merely, sharp, as if the same as οξεύς

⁴ ιος and χειρ, to pour.

But Vulcan drew him away, and, having covered him with darkness, saved him, [tressed.
 In order indeed that his old man¹ might not be utterly dis-
 But the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having driven off
 the horses, 25
 Gave them to his companions to lead down to the hollow ships. [of Dares,
 And the high-spirited Trojans, when they saw the two sons
 The one indeed avoiding (the encounter), and the other slain
 beside his chariot:
 The spirit of all was staggered. But blue-eyed Minerva,
 Having taken him by the hand, addressed impetuous Mars
 in (these) words; 30
 "Mars, man-destroying Mars, stained with blood, battering
 of walls,
 Shall we not now leave the Trojans and Achaeans
 To fight, (that we may see,) to which of the two father Jove
 extends glory;
 But let us two retire, and avoid the anger of Jove?" [battle.35
 Thus having spoken, she led away impetuous Mars from the
 Him indeed she then seated on the edge of the deep-banked
 Scamander. [generals
 But the Danai made the Trojans give way; and each of the
 Despatched his man. And first Agamemnon, king of men,
 Hurled from his chariot the commander of the Halizonians,
 mighty Hodius; [spear 40
 For in his back, being turned the first (in flight,) he fixed a
 Between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast;
 And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
 clanged upon him. [nian
 And, further, Idomeneus slew Phæstus, son of the Maeo-
 Borus, who had come from very fertile Tarne; [long 45
 Him indeed, I say, spear-famed Idomeneus pierced with his
 Lance, in the right shoulder, as he was about to mount his
 horses; [him.
 And he fell from the chariot, and so horrid darkness seized
 Him indeed, accordingly, the attendants of Idomeneus
 stripped. [chase,
 And Scamandrius, the son of Strophius, clever² in the
 Menelaus, the son of Atreus dispatched with his thorn³-
 wood lance, 50
 An excellent hunter; for Diana herself taught him
 To hit all the wild (animals,) and (those) which the wood
 supports on the mountains. [him
 But not then, at least, did the missile⁴-darting Diana avail

- οὐδὲ ἑκηβολίαι, ἵσι τὸ πρίν γ' ἔκέαστο·
 ἀλλά μιν Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος 55
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μετάφρενον οἴτασε δουρὶ,
 ὅμων μεσσηγῆς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσθιν ἐλασσεν.
 ἥριπε δὲ πρηνής, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
- Μηριώνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονος υἱὸν
 Ἀρμονίδεω, ὃς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο διάδαλα πάντα
 τεύχειν· ἔξοχα γάρ μιν ἐφίλατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
 ὃς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτήνατο νῆσας ἐίσας
 ἀρχεκάκους, αἱ πᾶσι κακὸν Τρώεστι γένοντο,
 οἵ τ' αὐτῷ· ἐπεὶ οὕτι θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἥδη.
 τὸν μὲν Μηριώνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων,
 βεβλήκει γλουτὸν κατὰ δεξιῶν· ἡ δὲ διὰ πρὸ
 ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπὸ δστέον ἥλυθ' ἀκωκή·
 γνὺξ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώξας, θάνατος δέ μιν ἀμφεκαλυψε. 60
- Πηδαῖον δ' ἄρ' ἐπεφυε Μέγχης, Ἀντήνορος υἱὸν,
 ὃς Ῥα νόθος μὲν ἔην, πύκα δ' ἐτρεφε δία Θεανὼ
 ἵσα φίλοισι τέκεστι, χαριζομένη πόσει φρ. 70
 τὸν μὲν Φυλεΐδης δουρικλυτὸς, ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν,
 βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ λινὸν ὁξεῖ δουρὶ.
 ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀν' ὁδόντας ὑπὸ γλῶσσαν τάμε χαλκός.
 ἥριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃ, ψυχρὸς δ' ἐλε χαλκὸν ὁδοῦσιν. 75
- Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαίμονιδης 'Υψηνορα δῖον,
 υἱὸν ὑπερβύμον δολοπίσιονος, ὃς Ῥα Σκαμάνδρου
 ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὡς τίετο δίημφ,
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς νιὸς,
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μεταδρομάδην ἐλαστὸν
 φασγάνη αἴξας* ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεστε χείρα βαρεῖαν.
 αἴματάνεσσα δὲ χείρ πεδίῳ πέσετε· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὅσσε

¹ A famine prevailing in Sparta, recourse was had to the oracle. The answer was, that they must propitiate the gods of Troy. Menelaus went to Troy for the purpose, and, while there, consulted the oracle on his own concerns, and in particular enquired, when he should be a father. Paris, as it happened, repaired thither at the same time, to enquire concerning a wife. The Trojans, for their part, are said to have been admonished by the oracle of Greece, to addict themselves to husbandry, and to abstain from naval arts, otherwise they would destroy both themselves and their city. Neither of these premonitions could be well understood till the event explained it.

Nor the power of shooting to a distance, in which he had been before eminent:

But him spear-famed Menelaus, son of Atreus, 55
As he was flying before him, wounded with his spear in
the back

Between his shoulders, and drove it through his breast.
And he fell headlong, and his arms clanged upon him.

And Merion slew Phereclus, son of the mechanic,
The son of Harmon, who knew how to fabricate with his
hands all kinds 60
Of curious works: for Pallas Minerva preeminently loved
him:

Who also had built for Alexander the equal-sided ships,
The beginning of evil, which became an evil to all the Trojans,
And to himself; since he did not at all understand the
oracles of the gods.¹ him. 65

Him indeed Merion, just when, following, he had overtaken
Had struck on the right buttock, and the point penetrated
forwards

Right through under the bone in the direction of the bladder;
And groaning, he fell upon his knees, and death enveloped
him around.

And then Meges killed Pedaeus, son of Antenor,
Who indeed was a bastard, but the noble Theano carefully
brought him up 70

In the same way with her own children, gratifying her husband. [near,

Him indeed the spear-famed son of Phyleus, having come
Had struck on the hollow part of the back of the head with
 his sharp spear; [across the teeth.

And the brass cut underneath the tongue quite through
And he fell in the dust, and seized the cold brass with his
teeth. 75

And Eurypylus, son of Evæmon, (slew) the noble
Hypsenor,
Son of the high-spirited Dolopion, who indeed had been
The priest of Scamander, and was honoured as a god by the
people.

Him indeed, I say, Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon,
Struck on the shoulder, as he was flying before him, in the
midst of his running, 80

Having rushed upon him with his sword; and he cut off his heavy hand.

And the bloody hand fell on the plain; and dismal² death

² Literally, *dark-coloured*.

Ἐλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.

Ὦς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμύνην.

Τυδείδην δ' οὐκ ἀν γνίης, ποτέρουι μετείη,

ἥ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὄμιλέοι, ἡ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς.

Θῦνε γὰρ ἀπείον, ποταμῷ πλήθουντι ἐοικὼς

χειμάρρῳ, δοτ' ὅκα ρέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·

τὸν δ' οὗτ' ἄρ' τε γέφυραι ἔεργμέναι ίσχανδωσιν,

οὗτ' ἄρα ἔρκεα ἵσχει ἀλωάδων ἐριθηλέων,

ἐλθόντ' ἔξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιθρίσῃ Διὸς ὅμβρος·

πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατίριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν·

ὅς νπὸ Τυδείδη πυκινὰ κλονέοντο φαλαγγες

Τρώων, οὐδ' ἄρα μην μίμνον, πολέες περ ἐέντες.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόστε Λυκάνον ἀγλαδὸς νιὸς

βύνοντ' ἀπείον, πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φαλαγγας,

αἷψ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδη ἐπιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,

καὶ βαλ' ἐπαΐσσοντα, τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιὸν δμον

θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ' ἐπτατο πικρὸς οἵστος,

ἀντίκρῳ δὲ διέσχε· παλάσσετο δ' αἴματι θώρηξ.

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἀῦστ Λυκάνον ἀγλαδὸς νιός·

"Ορυσθε, Τρῶες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἵππων·

βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν. οὐδέ ἐ φῆμι

δῆθ' ἀντιχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἐτεῖν με

δρσεν ἄναξ, Διὸς νιὸς, ἀπορνύμενον Λυκίθεν.

105 "Ως ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος" τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ δάμασσεν,

ἄλλ' ἀναχωρήσας, προσθὶ ἵπποιν καὶ ὅχεσφιν

ἔστη, καὶ Σθένελον προσέφη, Καπανῆιον νιόν·

"Ορσο, πέπον Καπανῆάδη, καταβήσεο δίφρου,

δόφρα μοι ἔξ ὄμοιο ἐρύσσης πικρὸς δῖστον.

110 "Ως ἄρ' ἔφη· Σθένελος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἀλτο χαμᾶζε,

¹ i. e. a loud cry.

And powerful fate seized him in his eyes. [conflict.
 Thus these indeed were toiling in the strongly-contested
 But as to the son of Tydeus, you could not discern to which
 side he belonged, 85
 Whether he was keeping company with the Trojans, or
 with the Achaeans. [stream
 For he was tearing along across the plain, like an inundating
 Of winter current, and (one) which, flowing rapidly, is wont
 to disperse the bridges :
 And this then neither the strongly-secured bridges restrain,
 Nor indeed do the fences of richly-blooming gardens check
 it, 90
 Having come suddenly, when the rain of Jove falls on it
 heavily; [it;
 And many fair works of men in the vigour of youth fall by
 Thus by the son of Tydeus were thrown into disorder the
 close phalanxes [they were numerous.
 Of the Trojans, nor did they, in fact, await him, although
 But when therefore the illustrious son of Lycaon perceived
 him 95
 Tearing along across the plain, throwing into disorder the
 phalanxes before him, [Tydeus,
 He quickly stretched his crooked bow against the son of
 And wounded him, as he was rushing on, hitting him on the
 right shoulder, [flew through,
 In the hollow part of the corslet; and the stinging arrow
 And held its way quite through; and the corslet was
 stained with blood. 100
 And upon this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry
 to a long¹ distance :
 "Rouse yourselves, high-souled Trojans, drivers of horses,
 For the bravest of the Achaeans has been struck. And I
 say that he will not
 Long hold up against the powerful dart, if the king,
 The son of Jove, truly prompted me, when hastening away
 from Lycia." 105
 Thus he spake boasting: but the sharp dart did not
 overcome the other,
 But, having stepped back, he stood in front of his two horses
 And his chariot, and addressed Sthenelus, the son of
 Capaneus: [from the chariot,
 "Rouse yourself, kind friend, son of Capaneus, alight
 That thou mayest draw the stinging arrow for me from my
 shoulder." 110
 Thus then he spake: and Sthenelus leaped down from
 the horses on the ground,

πάρ δὲ στὰς, βέλος ὡκὺ διαμπερὲς ἔξερυσ' ὅμου·
αἷμα δὲ ἀνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῦ χτῶνος.
δὴ τότε ἐπειτὴν ἥρατο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Κλῦθι μοι, αἰγιλόχῳ διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνῃ. 115
εἴ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης
δῆϊψ ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὐτὸν ἐμὲ φίλαι, 'Αθήνη·
δὸς δέ τέ μ' ἄνδρα ἐλεῖν, καὶ ἐσ δρμὴν ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν,
οἵς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος, καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδέ με φησὶ
δηρὸν ἔτεντος θυεσθαι λυμπρὸν φάος ἡλίοιο. 120

Ὦς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος¹ τοῦ δὲ ἔκλυε Παλλὰς 'Αθήνη,
γυνὰ δὲ ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρὰ, πόδας, καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεῖν·
ἀγχοῦ δὲ ἰσταμένη ἐπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Θαρσῶν νῦν, Διώμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσσι μένος πατρώον ἱκα 125
ἄτρομον, οἶον ἔχεσκε στακέσπαλος ἵπποτά Τυθέν·
ἀχλὺν δὲ αὖ τοι ἀπὸ διθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἢ πρὶν ἐπῆν,
ὅφρ' εὖ γιγνώσκης ἡμὲν θεὸν ἡδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα.
τῷ νῦν, αἱ̄ς κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἵκηται,
μή τι σύγ² ἀθανάτουσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις³ ἀτὰρ εἴ κε διὸς θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη
ἔλθησ' ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.

'Η μὲν ἄρ' ὁ εἰποῦν⁴ ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη.
Τυδείδης δὲ ἔκαυτις ἴων προμάχοισι ἐμίχθη· 135
καὶ, πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαὼς Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
δὴ τότε μὲν τρὶς τόσσον ἔλε μένος, ὥστε λέοντα,
οὗ ρά τε ποιμὴν ἀγρῷ ἐπ' εἰροπόκοις δίεσσι
χραύσῃ μέν τ' αὐλῆς ἵπεράλμενον, οὐ δὲ δαμάσσῃ·
τοῦ μέν τε σθένος ὡραῖν⁵ ἐπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσαμύνει,
ἄλλα κατὰ σταθμὸν δύεται, τὰ δὲ ἐρῆμα φοβεῖται· 140
αἱ̄ς μέν τ' ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ' ἄλληλησι κέχυνται,
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐμμεμαὼς βαθέησι ἔξαλλεται αὐλῆς·

¹ That is, his breastplate—made of *flexible* materials; not of plates of metal as the other sort of breastplate was.

² Or, kill.

³ i. e. surrounded by a high fence.

And, standing beside him, he drew out the sharp dart quite through from his shoulder :

And the blood darted through his twisted¹ tunic. [prayed : Then indeed afterwards Diomed, brave in the battle-cry, "Hear me, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, indefatigable one. 115

If ever thou stoodest by me and my father with friendly feelings

In the devouring battle, now again, Minerva, befriend me ; And grant me both to reach² the man, and to come to an attack of the spear (with him),

Who struck me, being beforehand with me, and exults on account of it, and says that I shall not

Long yet behold the splendid light of the sun." 120

Thus he spake praying : and Pallas Minerva heard him, And rendered his limbs active, his feet, and his hands above, And, placing herself near him, she spake (these) winged words :

"Taking courage now, Diomed, fight against the Trojans ; For I have put into thee in thy breast thy father's strength, 125 Void of fear, such as the shield-shaking horseman Tydeus possessed. [the mist, which before was upon them, And, moreover, I have removed for thee, from (thine) eyes That thou mayest clearly discern, as well a god, as also a man. Therefore, now, if a god come hither making an attempt (against thee), [the immortal 130

Do not thou at least fight at all in opposition to the rest of Gods ; but if Venus, the daughter of Jove, [brass.]

Come to the battle, do certainly wound her with thy sharp She indeed accordingly, the blue-eyed Minerva, having thus spoken, departed. [the foremost fighters ;

And the son of Tydeus, going forth again, was mingled with And, although before he was eager in soul to fight with the Trojans, 135

Then indeed thrice as much spirit took possession of him, just as a lion, [fleecy sheep.]

And (one), in fact, which a shepherd in the field beside his Has just wounded indeed, while jumping over the pen, but has not killed ; [also ward him off ;

And has roused his might indeed ; but does not afterwards But he retires to the huts, and they, the deserted (sheep) are struck with dismay ; 140

These indeed have been huddled close together upon one another,

But the other eager springs from the deep³ pen ;

ὅς μεμαὸς Τρώεσσι μίγη κρατερὸς Διομήδης,

"Ενθ' ἔλεν 'Αστύνοον καὶ 'Υπείνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν·

τὸν μὲν ὑπέρ μαζίοιο βαλὸν χαλκήρει δουρὶ,

τὸν δ' ἔτερον ξίφει μεγάλῳ κληῆδα παρ' ὅμον

πλῆξ·" ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὅμον ἔέργαθεν, ἥδ' ἀπὸ νότου.

τοὺς μὲν ἔσασ', δ' δ' "Ἄβαντα μετώχετο, καὶ Πολύειδον,

νίεας Εύρυδάμαντος, ὀνειροπόλου γέροντος·

τοῖς οὖν ἐρχομένοις δὲ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὀνείρους,

ἀλλά σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἔξενάριξε.

βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθον τε, Θόωνά τε, Φαιώνοπος υἱε,

ἄμφω τηλυγέτω· δὲ τείρετο γῆραι λυγρῷ,

νιὸν δ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον, ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λιπέσθαι.

ἔνθ' δηγε τοὺς ἐνάριξε, φίλον δὲ ἐξαίνυτο θυμὸν

ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόνον καὶ κύδεα λυγρὰ

λεῖπται· ἐπεὶ οὐ ζώοντες μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντε

δέξατο, χηρωσταὶ δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

"Ενθ' νίας Πριάμοιο δύω λάβε Δαρδαίδαο

εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντας, Ἐχήμονά τε, Χρόμον τε.

ώς δὲ λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορὸν ἔξι αὐχένα ἄξῃ

πόρτιος, ἡὲ βοὸς, ξύλοχον κατὰ βοσκομενάων·

ώς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἔξι ἵππων Τυδέος νιὸς

βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, ἔπειτα δὲ τεύχε· ἐσύλα·

ἵππους δὲ οἰς ἐτάρουσι δίδουν μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν.

Τὸν δ' ἔδει Λινέιας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,

βῆ δὲ ἴμεν ἄν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειδῶν,

Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διεζήμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι.

εὑρε Λυκάνονος νιὸν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερὸν τε·

στῇ δὲ προσθ' αὐτοῖο, ἔπος τέ μιν ἀντίον ηῦδα·

Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον, ιδία πτερόεστες δῖστοι,

καὶ κλέος; φὸ οὗτις τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνὴρ,

οὐδέ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὐχεταὶ εἰναι ἀμείνων.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, τῷδ' ἔφεις ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Διὺ χείρας ἀνασχῶν,

ὅστις ὅδε κρατέει, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε

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So eager, the mighty Diomede was mingled with the Trojans.
Then he slew Astynous and Hypenor, a shepherd of tribes;
Having struck the one indeed above the breast with his
brass-compacted spear, 145
But the other he smote with his huge sword on the collar-
bone near [and from the back.
The shoulder; and separated the shoulder from the neck
These indeed he let be, but he went after Abas and Polyidus,
Sons of Eurydamas, an aged dream-interpreter;
For them the old man did not interpret dreams, at their
departure, 150
But the mighty Diomede deprived them of life. [Phœnops,
And he went after both Xanthus and Thoön, the two sons of
Both born in his old age: and he was worn down with a
mournful old age, [possessions.
And had not begotten another son, to leave over his
Then he spoiled these of life, and took away their soul 155
From both, and left their father lamentation and doleful
Cares: since not alive returning out of the battle
Did he receive them, but collateral heirs divided among
themselves his property. [Dardanus,
Then he seized two sons of Priam, the descendants of
Being in one chariot, both Echemon and Chromius. 160
And as a lion, springing upon cattle, is wont to break off
the neck
Of a heifer or cow, of those grazing in a thicket;
So both these the son of Tydeus miserably dislodged from
their horses,
Against their will, and afterwards stripped off their arms:
And the horses he gave to his companions to drive to the
ships. 165
But Æneas saw him laying waste the ranks of men,
And proceeded to go both through the fight, and through
the tumultuous movement of the spears, [find him.
Seeking after the godlike Pandarus, if any where he might
He found the at once irreproachable and valiant son of
Lycaon; [him face to face: 170
And he stood in front of him, and uttered (this) speech to
"Pandarus, where hast thou thy bow, and winged arrows,
And reputation? in which not any man, here at least, con-
tends with thee, [all events.
Nor does any one in Lycia boast of being superior to thee at
But come, having lifted up thy hands to Jove, send a dart at
this man, [many evils 175
Whosoever this is that is prevailing, and indeed hath done

Τρῶας· ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
εἰ μή τις θεός ἐστι, κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσιν,
ἱρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μῆνις.

Τὸν δ' αὐτές προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαδὸς νίνος·
Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων, 180
Τυδεΐδη μιν ἔγωγε δαΐφρονι πάντα εἴσκω,
ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων, αἰλάπιδι τε τριφαλέη,
ἴππους τ' εἰσορόων σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεός ἐστι.
εἰ δ' ὅγ' ἀνήρ, ὃν φημι, δαΐφρων Τυδέος νιὸς,
οὐχ ὅγ' ἀνευθε θεοῦ τάδε μάνεται, ἀλλά τις ἄγχι 185
ἔστηκ' ἀθανάτων, νεφέλῃ εἰλυμένος ὅμοις,
ὅς τούτου βέλος ὡκὺ κυκήμενον ἔτραπεν ἀλλη.
ἥδη γάρ οἱ ἐφῆκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλον ὅμον
δεξιὸν, ἀντικρὺ διὰ θώρηκος γυάλοιο·
καὶ μιν ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην 'Αἰδωνῆι προϊάψειν, 190
ἔμπης δ' οὐκ ἐδάμαστα· θεός νῦ τις ἐστὶ κοτίεις.
ἴπποι δ' οὐ παρέαστι, καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαῖν.
ἀλλά που ἐν μεγάροισι Λυκάονος ἐνδεκα δίφροι
καλοὶ, πρωτοπαγεῖς, νεοτευχέες¹ ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι
πέπτανται· παρὰ δέ σφιν ἑκάστῳ δίζυγες ἴπποι
ἐστᾶσι, κρή λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ δλύρας.
ἢ μέν μοι μᾶλα πολλὰ γέρων αἰχμητὰ Λυκάων
ἐρχομένω ἐπέτελλε δόμοις ἐνὶ ποιητοῖσιν.
ἴπποισι μ' ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμβεβαῶτα 200
ἀρχεύει τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας·
ἀλλ' ἔγὼ οὐ πιθόμην, ἦτορ ἀν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν,
ἴππων φειδόμενος, μῆ μοι δευοίατο φορβῆς,
ἀνδρῶν εἰλομένων, εἰωθότες ἔδμεναι ἀδόην.
ῶς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεξὸς ἐς "Ιλιον εἰλήλουθα,
τόξοισι πίσυνος" τὰ δέ μ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλεν ὀνήσειν. 205
ἥδη γάρ δοιοῖσιν ἀριστήσσιν ἐφῆκα,

¹ The αὐλος or cone was for the insertion of the crest.

² Literally, built for the first time.

³ i. e. I disobeyed by refraining, &c.

To the Trojans; since he hath relaxed the limbs of both
many and gallant men:

If he is not some god, that is incensed against the Trojans,
Having become angry on account of sacrifices, and the anger
of a god is severe." [ed:

And him, in return, the illustrious son of Lycaon address-
“Aneas, counsellor of the bronze-mailed Trojans, 180
I for my part deem him like in all respects to the warlike
son of Tydeus,

Judging by his shield and his cone-fronted¹ plumed helmet,
And beholding his horses; but I do not know clearly whether
he is a god. [of Tydeus,

But, if this is the man, whom I speak of, the warlike son
He does not rage on in this way without the aid of a divinity,
but some one of the immortals 185

Stands near him, wrapped round as to his shoulders with a
cloud, [arrow which reached him;

Who turned aside from him in another direction the swift
For before now I sent an arrow at him, and I struck him
on the right

Shoulder, quite through the hollow part of his corslet,
And I, for my part, said that I should prematnrely send
him to Pluto, 190

But nevertheless I did not kill him; some divinity then is wrathful. [I might mount.

But there are not present to me horses, and a chariot which
But somewhere in the halls of Lycaon (there are) eleven
chariots [are expanded

Beautiful, fresh from building,² recently made; and coverings
Around them; and beside each of them horses yoked in
pairs 195

Are standing, eating white barley and rye. [injunctions
Of a truth indeed the aged warrior Lycaon gave me very many
In his well-built mansion, as I was setting out;
He bade me lead the Trojans in the strongly-contested
Battles, mounted on my horses and chariot; 200
But I obeyed³ not,—truly it would have been far more
advantageous (to have obeyed)—

Refraining from using my horses, lest they should be in
want of my provender, [to eat to satiety.

When men were crowded together, having been accustomed
Thus I left them, but I came on foot to Ilium,
Relying on my archery; but this seemingly was not to
benefit me. 205

For already have I discharged at two chiefs,

- Τυδείδη τε, καὶ Ἀτρείδη· ἐκ δ' ἀμφοτέρουιν
ἀτρεκέσ αὖτ' ἔσσενα βαλάνων· θηγεφα δὲ μᾶλλον.
τῷ δὲ κακῷ αἴσῃ ἀπὸ πασσάλου ἄγκιλα τόξα
ἥματι τῷ ἐλόμην, ὅτε "Ιλιον εἰς ἐρατεινὴν 210
ἡγεόμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν" Ἐκτορε δίψ.
εὶς δέ κε ποστήσω, καὶ ἐσόγμοιαι ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
πατριδ' ἐμῆτη, διλοχόν τε, καὶ ἴνφερεφὲς μέγα δῶμα,
αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἀπ' ἐμεῖο κάρη τάμοι ὀλλότριος φὰς.
εἰς μηδὲν τάδε τόξα φαεινῷ ἐν πυρὶ θείην, 215
χερσὸν διακλάσσας· ἀνεμώλια γάρ μοι δημηδεῖ.
Τὸν δ' αὐτὸν Αἰνείας, Τρώων ἄγος, ἀντίον ηῦθα·
μηδὲν οὔτως ἀγύρενε. πάρος δὲ οὐκέτι στέσσεται ἀλλως,
πρίν γ', ἐπὶ νῷ τῷδε ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ διχεσφαι
ἀντιβίην ἀλθόντε, σὺν ἔντεσι πειρηθῆναι. 220
ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐμῶν διχέων ἐπιβῆσσο, δόφρα ἰδηαι
οἵοις Τρώοις ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοιο
κραιπτὸν μᾶλλ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν, ἡδὲ φέβεσθαι.
τὸν καὶ νῦν πολυιδε σαύσετον, εἴπερ ἀντε
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδη Διομῆδεῖ κύδος ὁρέξη. 225
ἀλλ' ἄγε, νῦν μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα
δέξαι, ἐγὼ δὲ ἵππων ἀποβῆσσομαι, δόφρα μάχωμαι·
ἥξει σὺ τόνδε δέδεξο, μελήσουσος δέ μοι ἵπποι.
Τὸν δὲ αὐτέ προσέειπε Διυκάονος ἀγλαός νιός·
Αἰνεία, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχεις ἡνία καὶ τεῶ ἵππω· 230
μᾶλλον ὑφ' ἡνιώχῳ εἰωθότι καμπύλον δρόμα
οἴστετον, εἴπερ ἀντε φεβώμεθα Τυδέος νιόν.
μὴ τὼ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσετον, οὐδὲν ἐθέλητον
ἐκφερέμεν πολέμοιο, τεὸν φθόγγον ποθέοντε·
νῦν δέ ἐπαΐξας μεγαθύμον Τυδέος νιός
αὐτώ τε κτείνῃ, καὶ ἐλάσση μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αὐτὸς ἀλαυνε τέ δρματα καὶ τεῶ ἵππω,
τόνδε δέ ἐγὼν ἐπιόντα δεδέξομαι δέξει δουρί.
"Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντες, εἰς ἄρματα ποικίλα βάντες,
ἐμμεμαῶτ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδη ἔχον ὠκέας ἵππους. 240

Both the son of Tydeus, and the son of Atreus; and from both I caused to flow real blood, having hit them: but I roused them the more. [the curved bow from the

Wherefore in truth it was with an ill destiny, that I took Peg on that day, when to lovely Ilium. 210

I led the Trojans, bringing a benefit to the noble Hector.

But if I return and look with my eyes

On my native land, and wife, and lofty-roofed large mansion,

Then immediately may a man of foreign race cut off my head,

If I do not put this bow in the bright fire, 215

Having broken it in sunder with my hands; for it accompanied me to no purpose." [face to face:

But to him, in return, Æneas, leader of the Trojans, spake

"Do not talk thus. But (things) will not be otherwise, before At least that we two, having gone in open defiance against this man with horses

And chariots, make an attempt upon him with arms. 220

But come, mount my chariot, that thou mayest see

Of what sort the horses of Tros¹ are, skilled to pursue

And fly very rapidly hither and thither, over the plain. [Jove

These two also will carry us two safe to the city, if indeed

Again extend glory to Diomede the son of Tydeus. 225

But come, take now the whip and the magnificent

Reins, and I will alight from the horses, that I may fight;

Or do thou await this man, and the horses shall be my care."

But him, again, the illustrious son of Lycaon addressed: "Æneas, do thou indeed thyself hold the reins, and thy own two horses: 230

—They will bear the curved chariot better under a charioteer [the son of Tydeus.—

Accustomed (to guide them), if indeed we again flee from Lest they, indeed, becoming affrighted, be restive² and be unwilling

To carry us forth from the battle, missing thy voice; [us 235

And the son of the high-spirited Tydeus having rushed upon

Both kill ourselves, and drive away the solid-hoofed horses.

But do thou certainly thyself drive thy chariot and thy two horses. [my sharp spear."

And I will await this man, as he advances upon us, with

Thus then having spoken, having mounted the variegated chariot, [of Tydeus. 240

They two ardent directed the swift horses against the son

¹ This is the true meaning of *τρωοὶ ἄνποι*—for the horses of Troy were like other horses, and by no particular excellence distinguished from them; but the horses of Tros were a gift from Jupiter, and said to be immortal.

² Properly, move uselessly from *μαρτυρ* 'in vain.'

τοὺς δὲ ἵδε Σθένελος, Καπανήιος ἀγλαὸς νίὸς,
αἵψα δὲ Τυδείδην ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσῆιδα·

Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ἄνδρ' ὁρώ κρατερῷ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,
ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας¹ ὁ μὲν τόξων εὐ εἰδὼς,
Πάνδαρος, νίὸς δ' αὐτε Δυκάνονος εὐχεταὶ εἶναι·
Αἶνειας δ', νίὸς μὲν ἀμύμονος Ἀγχίστο
εὐχεταὶ ἐκεγάμεν, μήτηρ δί οἱ ἔστι 'Αφροδίτη.
ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ ἐφ' ἵππων, μηδέ μοι οὗτῳ
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, μήπως φύλον ἡτορ ὀλέσσῃ. 250

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομῆδης·
μή τι φόβονδ' ἀγύρευ', ἐπεὶ οὐδέ σε πεισέμεν οἴω.
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι,
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσειν. ἔτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδον ἔστιν.
δικνείω δ' ἵππων ἐπιβανέμεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῶς,
ἀντίον εἰμ' αὐτῶν. τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἔᾳ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
τούτω δ' οὐ πάλιν αὐτις ἀποίστετον ὥκεις ἵπποι
ἄμφω ἀφ' ἡμείων, εἰ γοῦν ἔτερός γε φύγησιν.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δὲ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν.
αἴκεν μοι πολύθουλος Ἀθήνη κῦδος ὄρεξῃ,
ἄμφοτέροις κτεῖναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ὥκεας ἵππους
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν, ἐξ ἀντηγος ἡνία τείνας.
Αἶνειασ δ' ἐπαΐξαι μεμημένος ἵππων,
ἐκ δ' ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
τῆς γάρ τοι γενῆς, ἡς Τρώῃ περ εὐρυόπα Ζεὺς
δῶχ', νίος ποιηὴν Γαυμηῆδεος² οὐνεκ' ἄριστοι
ἵππων, δισσοις ἔασιν ὑπ' ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιον τε.
τῆς γενῆς ἔκλεψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγχίστης,
λάθρη Λαομέδοντος ὑποσχὼν θήλεας ἵππους·
τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γενέθλης. 270
τοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίαλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
τὰ δὲ δύ' Αἶνεια δῶκε, μήστωρε φόβοιο.

¹ The construction is *ἐπιμεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι σοι*.

² i. e. to a peg fixed upon the circular rim which ran round the front of the chariot. By fastening the reins to this, the horses were kept still.

³ Or, *far-sounding*.

But Sthenelus, the illustrious son of Capaneus, saw them,
And quickly addressed (these) winged words to the son of
Tydeus :

“ Diomede, son of Tydeus, dear to my soul, [desiring
I see two valiant men, possessing immense strength, eagerly]
To fight with thee; the one indeed (is) well skilled in
archery,

245

Pandarus, moreover he boasts to be the son of Lycaon;
And (the other) Æneas boasts to have been born the son
Of the irreproachable Anchises, and he has Venus as a mother.
But come now, let us retire in the chariot, and do not, I
pray, thus [thou shouldest lose thy life.] 250

Rush through the foremost fighters, lest by some means
But him then the brave Diomede, having viewed him
with a stern air, addressed :

“ Do not talk at all of flight, since I am of opinion that
thou wilt not persuade me (to it).

For it is not inborn in me to fight in a skulking manner,
Nor to cower with fear; my spirit is still unimpaired. [255
And I am loth to mount my horses; but even thus (as I am,)
I will go to meet them; Pallas Minerva does not permit
me to tremble.

But their swift horses shall not carry away back again both
These two from us, even in fact, if one indeed should escape.
And I will tell thee another thing, and do thou lay it to thy
mind;

If the deep-counselling Minerva extends to me the glory, 260
To kill both, then do thou (take care) these swift horses
indeed

To detain here, having stretched the reins upon the rim;²
But, bethinking thyself (take care) to spring upon the horses
of Æneas,

And drive them away from the Trojans to the well-greaved
Acheans. , [gave 265

For they (are) of that breed which the far-seeing³ Jove
To Tros—a compensation for his son Ganymede: wherefore
they are the best [the sun.

Of all horses, as many as there are under both Aurora and
Of this breed Anchises, king of men, stole (some),
Having admitted mares to them without the knowledge of

Laomedon: [him in his halls. 270

From the breeding of these, six (horses) were produced to
Four indeed he himself keeping cherished carefully in his
stable,

But the other two he gave to Æneas, skilful in flight.

εὶ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

Ὦς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
τὰ δὲ τάχ' ἐγγύθεν ἥλθον, ἐλαύνοντ' ὠκέας ἵππους. 275
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Δυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νιός·

Καρτερόθυμε, δαῖφρον, ἀγανοῦ Τυδέος νιὲ,
ἢ μάλα σ' οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ δαμάσσατο, πικρὸς δῖστός·
νῦν αὖτ' ἐγχείη πειρήσομαι, αἴκε τύχοιμι.

* Ή ρα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 280
καὶ βάλε Τυδείδα κατ' ἀσπίδα· τῆς δὲ διὰ πρὸ^τ
αίχμῃ χαλκείη πταμένη θώρηκι πελάσθη.
τῷ δὲ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄυστε Δυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νιός·

Βέβληαι κενέωνα διαμπερὲς, οὐδέ σ' ὅιω
δηρὸν ἔτ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ' εὐχος ἔδωκας. 285

Τὸν δὲ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
ἥμβροτες, οὐδὲ ἔτυχες. ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν σφῶι γ' ὅιω
πρὶν γ' ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρὶν γε ἡ ἔτερόν γε πεσόντα
αἵματος ἀσαι "Αρη ταλαύριων πολεμιστήν.

* Ως φάμενος προέηκε, βέλος δὲ ίθυνεν Ἀθήνη
ρίνα παρ' ὀφθαλμόν· λευκοὺς δὲ ἐπέρησεν ὀδόντας.
τοῦ δὲ ἀπὸ μὲν γλῶσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκὸς ἀτειρής,
αἰχμὴ δὲ ἔξελύθη παρὰ νείατον ἀνθερεώνα.

ῃριπε δὲ ἔξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχει ἐπ' αὐτῷ
αἰόλα, παμφανώντα· παρέτρεσσαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ἀκίποδες· τοῦ δὲ αὐθὶ λύθη ψυχὴ τε, μένος τε.
Αἰνείας δὲ ἀπόρουντε σὺν ἀσπίδι, δουρὶ τε μακρῷ,
δείσας, μήπως οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοῖ.

ἀμφὶ δὲ ἄρ' αὐτῷ βαίνε, λέων δὲ, ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς.
πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρο τ' ἔσχε, καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοστ' ἔισην, 300
τὸν κτάμεναι μεμαῶς, δοτὶς τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἔλθοι·
σμερδαλέα λάχων. δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ^τ
Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, δὲ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,

If we were to take these two, we should acquire great glory."

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another:
But the other two quickly came near, driving their swift
horses.

275

Him the illustrious son of Lycaon first addressed:

"Gallant-souled, warlike son of the illustrious Tydeus,
Assuredly the sharp dart, a stinging arrow, did not subdue
thee : [I may succeed.]

Now again will I make trial with my spear if perchance

He spake, I say, and having brandished it aloft, he hurled
forward his long spear,

280

And struck against the shield of the son of Tydeus: and
through this the brazen

Point, flying forwards, was brought near the breast-plate.

And on this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry to
a great distance : [I do not think that thou

"Thou hast been struck quite through in the belly, and
Wilt still hold out long, and to me thou hast given great
glory."

285

But him the valiant Diomede, not having been terrified,
addressed : [think that you two certainly

"Thou didst miss, nor didst thou hit me: but I do not indeed
Will desist before at least that one of you, at all events,
falling,

Shall have satiated with his blood the hardy warrior Mars."

Thus saying, he hurled forward, and Minerva directed
the dart

290

To the nose beside the eye; and it passed through his
white teeth.

And the durable brass cut off indeed the end of his tongue,
And the point was spent beside the lowest part of his chin.

And he fell from the chariot, and his variegated, all-glittering
Arms clanged upon him; and the swift-footed horses
Started aside from fright; and there both his life and
strength were exhausted.

But Æneas sprang forth with his shield and long spear,
Fearing, lest by some means the Achæans should drag off
his dead body.

[strength.]

And so he walked around it, as a lion, confiding in his
And he held before him both his spear and his every-way-
equal shield,

300

Eagerly desirous to kill that man, whosoever should indeed
come to meet him; [seized a throwing stone
Shouting fearfully. But the other—the son of Tydeus—
In his hand, a huge affair, which not even two men could
bear,

- οῖοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ', δέ μιν ρέα πᾶλλε καὶ οἷος·
τῷ βάλεν Λίνείαο κατ' ίσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς
ἰσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται· κοτύλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσι·
θλάσσε δέ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἄμφω ρῆξε τένοντε·
ῶσε δ' ἀπὸ ρινοῦ τρηχὺς λίθος. αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἥρως
ἔστη γυνὴς ἐριπών, καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
γαίης· ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψε. 310
- Καὶ νῦν κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόδοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Λίνείας,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὅξεν νόσσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
μήτηρ, ἡ μιν ὑπὸ Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε βουκολέοντε·
ἀμφὶ δὲ ἐὸν φίλον νιὸν ἔχεντα πῆχες λευκῶ·
πρόσθε δέ οἱ πέπλοι φαεινοῦ πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν,
ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μῆ τις Δανῶν ταχυπώλων
χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλοιστο.
ἡ μὲν ἐὸν φίλον νιὸν ὑπεξέφερε πολέμοιο.
οὐδὲ νιὸς Καπανῆος ἐλήγθετο συνθεσιάων
τάων, ἀς ἐπέτελλε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. 320
- ἀλλ' ὅγε τοὺς μὲν ἔοντας ἡρύκακε μώνυχας ἵππους
νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσθου, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τείνας·
Λίνείαο δ' ἐπαῖξας καλλίτριχας ἵππους
ἔξελασε Τρώων, μετ' ἔүκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς,
δῶκε δὲ Δηπτύλω, ἔταρό φίλω, δν περὶ πάσης
τιεν ὄμηλκίης, ὅτε οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ἥδη,
ηηστὸν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἥρως
ῶν ἵππων ἐπιβὰς ἔλαβε ἡνία στγαλδεντα,
αἰψα δὲ Τυδείδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους,
ἐμμεμαώς. δέ δὲ Κύπριν ἐπώχετο τηλεῖ χαλκῷ,
γιγνώσκων, ὅτ' ἄναλκις ἔην θεὸς, οὐδὲ θεάων
τάων, αἵτ' ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κατακοραέοντιν,
οὕτ' ἄρ' Αθηναίη, οὕτε πτολίπορθος Ἐρυώ.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ῥα κίχανε πολὺν καθ' ὅμιλον ὀπάζων,
ἔνθ' ἐπορεέάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νιὸς 330
- 335

Such as mortals are now, but he wielded it easily even alone ;
With this he struck against the hip of Æneas, and where
the thigh

305

Turns itself in the hip ; and they call it the socket : [dons :
And it crushed his socket, and, moreover, burst both the ten-
And the rough stone tore away the skin. But he—the hero—
Falling on his knees, rested, and supported himself with
his large hand

Upon the ground : and black night enveloped his eyes. 310

And now Æneas, king of men, would have perished there,
Had not then Venus, daughter of Jove, quickly remarked it,
His mother, who bore him to Anchises as he was tending
herds :

And she threw her white arms around her beloved son,
And made a screen of the fold of her shining robe in front
of him,

315

To be a wall against darts, lest any one of the Danai
having fleet horses, [away his spirit.
Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should take
She indeed carried forth privately her own beloved son
from the battle.

Nor was the son of Capaneus forgetful of those
Arrangements, which Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
enjoined upon him.

320

But the one set indeed, his own solid-hoofed horses he
detained [the rim ;
Apart from the turmoil, having stretched the reins upon
And the beautiful-maned horses of Æneas having sprung
upon them, [Achæans,
He drove away from the Trojans to the well-greaved
And gave them to Deiphylus his beloved companion—whom
he especially honoured

325

Above the whole set of those of the same age, because he
possessed feelings in his mind [he—the hero,
Congenial to himself,—to drive to the hollow ships : but
Having mounted his own chariot, took the magnificent reins,
And immediately drove the strong-hoofed horses in pursuit
of the son of Tydeus,

[brass, 330

Eagerly. But he was pursuing Venus with his merciless
Knowing that she was a feeble deity, and not (one) of those
Goddesses, who rule over the battle of men,
Neither, in fact, Minerva, nor the city-destroying Bellona.
But when at length, accordingly, he overtook her following
her among a great crowd, [forward against her, 335
Then the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having stretched

ἄκρην οὕτασε χείρα μετάλμενος δέξεῖ χαλκῷ
ἀβληχρήν· εἴθαρ δὲ δόρυ χρόδες ἀντετόρησεν,
διμβροσίουν διὰ πέπλουν, ὃν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αἴται,
πρυμνὸν ὑπέρθεναρος· ρέε δ' ἄμβροτον αἷμα θεοῖο,
ἰχώρ, οἵσις πέρ τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν· 340

οὐ γάρ στίτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἴθεπα οἰνον,

τοῦνεκ' ἀναίμονες εἰσι, καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.

ἡ δὲ μέγα λάχουσα ἀπό ἑο κάβθαλεν υἱόν·

καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὸν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
κυανέη νεφέλῃ, μῆ τις Δαναῶν ταχυπάλων 345

χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄνυσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Ἐίκε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμουν καὶ δηϊοτῆτος.

ἢ οὐχὶ μῆτις, δητὶ γυναικας ἀνδακίδας ἡπεροπεύεις;

εὶ δὲ σύ γ' ἐσ πόλεμον πωλήσεαι, ἡτέ σ' δῶ
ρίγήσειν πόλεμόν γε, καὶ εἴ χ' ἔτέρωθι πόθηαι. 350

“Ως ἔφαθ·” ἡ δ' ἀλύνουσ' ἀπεθήσατο· τείρετο δ' αἰνῶς.
τὴν μὲν ἄρ' Ἱρις ἐλοῦσα ποδόημενος ἔξαγ' ὄμιλον,

ἀχθομένην ὁδύνησι· μελαίνετο δὲ χρόδα καλόν.

εὗρεν ἔπειτα μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ δούρον “Ἄρηα
ἥμενον·” ἡέρι δ' ἔγχος ἐκέλιτο, καὶ ταχέῃ ἵππῳ· 355

ἡ δὲ, γνὺξ ἐριπούσα, καστιγνῆτο φίλοιο,

πολλὰ λιστομένη, χρυσάμπυκας ἤτεεν ἵππους·

Φίλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαι τε με, δόσ τε μοι ἵππους,
ὄφρ' ἐσ “Ολυμποὶ ἵκωμαι, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἔστι. 360

λίγην ἄχθομαι ἐλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὕτασεν ἀνὴρ

Τυδείδης, δις νῦν γε καὶ διν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.

“Ως φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρ' Ἄρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ἵππους·
ἡ δ' ἐσ δίφρον ἔβαινεν, ἀκηχεμένη φίλοιν ἡτορ.

πάρ δέ οἱ Ἱρις ἔβαινε, καὶ ἡνία λάζετο χερσὸν, 365

Springing after her, wounded the extremity of her weak hand [through the skin, With his sharp spear. And immediately the spear pierced Through the ambrosial robe,—which the Graces themselves had worked for her,— At the extremity (of the hand) above the palm: and the immortal blood of the goddess flowed; [340 Ichor, such at least as flows in the case of the blessed gods: For they eat not bread, nor drink dark-coloured wine; On this account they are bloodless, and are called immortal. But she, loudly shrieking, let fall her son from her: And him indeed Phœbus Apollo protected with his hands In a dark cloud, lest any of the Danai, possessing swift horses, [345 Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should take away his spirit. But after her Diomede, brave at the battle-cry, uttered a "Retreat, daughter of Jove, from war and the death-struggle. Is it not enough, that thou cajolest weak women? But, if thou at least wilt resort to war, truly I am of opinion that thou [350 Wilt shudder at war at all events, even if thou hear of it elsewhere." [and she was terribly exhausted. Thus he spake; but she departed, distracted with pain, Her indeed, thereupon, the wind-footed Iris having taken, led forth from the throng, [fair skin. Distressed with pains; and she was turned black as to her Then she found impetuous Mars sitting towards the left-hand [355 Of the fight; and his spear had been laid in a mist, and his two swift horses: [brother, And she, falling on her knees, begged from her beloved Beseeching him much, his horses with golden head-pieces: "Beloved brother, both help me out, and grant me thy horses, [immortals. 360 That I may go to Olympus, where is the seat of the Greatly am I distressed in a wound, with which a mortal man hath wounded me, [father Jove." The son of Tydeus, who now certainly would even fight with Thus she spake: and to her accordingly Mars gave the horses with golden head-pieces: And she mounted the chariot, afflicted in her heart. And Iris mounted beside her, and laid hold of the reins with her hands, [365

- κῆρ ἀχέων, ὅδύητσι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ δῖστὸς
ῶμῳ ἐνὶ στιβαρῷ ἡλήλατο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν· 400
τῷ δὲ τὸν Παιῶνα ὀδυνήθατα φάρμακα πάσσων,
ἡκέσατ· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνητός γε τέτυκτο.
σχέτλιος, ὀδρυμοεργός, ὃς οὐκ ὅθετ' αἰσυλα ρέζων,
ὅς τάξισιν ἔκηδε θεοὺς, οἱ "Ολυμποὶ ἔχουσι.
σοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀῆκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οὖδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος νίδος,
ὅττι μᾶλ' οὐ δηναίδος, ὃς ἀθανάτουσι μάχοιστο,
οὐδὲ τί μιν παῖδες προτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν,
ἔλθοντ' ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος. 405
τῷ νῦν Τυδείδης, εἰ καὶ μᾶλα καρτερός ἔστι,
φραζέσθω, μή τίς οἱ ἀμείνων σεΐο μάχηται.
μὴ δὴν Αἴγιαλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστίη,
ἔξ ὑπονού γούνασα φίλους οἰκῆς ἐγείρη,
κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
ἰφθίμη μλοχος Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο. 410
ἢ ἡσα, καὶ δημοφοτέρησιν δα՞ ἵχῳ χειρὸς ὅμόργυν·
ἄλθετο χεὶρ, ὅδύναι δὲ κατηπιώντο βαρεῖαι.
Αἱ δὲ αὖτε εἰσορόωσαι Ἀθηναί τε καὶ Ἡρη,
κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι Δίας Κρονίδην ἐρέθιζον·
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἥρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη· 415
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ἡσα τί μοι κεχολόσεαι, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπω;
ἢ μᾶλα δὴ τινα Κύπρις Ἀχαιῶν ἀνιεῖστα
Τρωσὶν ἄμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἔκπαγλ ἐφίλησε,
τῶν τινα καρρέζουσα Ἀχαιῶν ἔսπεπλων,
πρὸς χρυσέῃ περόνῃ καταμύξατο χείρα ἀραιήν. 420
“Ως φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
καὶ ἡσα καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσέην Ἀφροδίτην·
Οδ τοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, δέδοται πολεμῆια ἔργα·
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ἴμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμοιο.

Distressed at heart, pierced through with pains; and the arrow [his soul : 400
 Had been driven into his thick shoulder, and was disturbing But Pœon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing remedies, Cured him; for indeed he had not been formed at all mortal at all events.

A frantick man (was he,) a doer of acts of violence, who did not feel concerned about performing unjust deeds, Who with his archery harassed the gods, who possess Olympus. [405
 But the blue-eyed goddess Minerva set this man upon thee. Senseless (is he), nor does the son of Tydeus know this in his mind, [immortals,
 That (that man) is not at all long-lived, who fights with the Neither at all do children on his knees call him father, On his coming from battle and the terrible death-struggle. Therefore now let the son of Tydeus, even if he is very strong, 410
 Take thought, lest some one mightier than thou fight with him. [of Adrastus,
 Lest for a long time Ægialea, the eminently prudent daughter The brave wife of the horse-taming Diomede, [domestics, Breaking out into lamentations from sleep, rouse her Regretting the loss of the husband of her virginity, the bravest of the Achæans." 415
 She spake, I say, and with both hands wiped off the ichor from her hand :
 The hand was healed, and the violent pains were mitigated.
 But they, on the other hand, both Minerva and Juno, beholding them, [words;
 Were exciting Jupiter, the son of Saturn, with sarcastic And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva made a beginning of words to them : 420
 "Father Jove, wilt thou then be at all angry with me for whatever I say? [Achæan women
 Assuredly now Venus, while inciting some one of the To follow along with the Trojans, for whom she hath now shewn an excessive fondness,
 Stroking some one of these well-robed Achæan women, Hath torn her delicate hand against her golden clasp." 425
 Thus she spake; and the father, both of gods and men, smiled,
 And so, having called golden Venus, he addressed her :
 "Not to thee, my child, have warlike deeds been assigned : But do thou pursue the delightful affairs of marriage.

- ταῦτα δ' Ἀρηὶ θοῷ καὶ Ἀθήνη πάντα μελήσει. 430
 Ὡς οἱ μὲν τουαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον.
 Αἶνεια δ' ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης,
 γιγνώσκων, ὃ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων·
 ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἄρ' οὐδὲ θεὸν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἵετο δ' αἰεὶ
 Αἶνειαν κτείναι, καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δῦσαι. 435
 τρὶς μὲν ἔτειτ' ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμενα μενεάνιων,
 τρὶς δέ οἱ ἐστυφελιξε φαειηνὸς ἀσπιδὸς Ἀπόλλων·
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέστυντο, δαιμονὶ ἴσος,
 δεινὰ δ' ὁμοκλήσας προσέφη ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
 Φράξεο, Τυδείδη, καὶ χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν 440
 ἵν' ἔθελε φρονέειν. ἐπεὶ οὕποτε φῦλον ὅμοιον
 ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν, χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων.
 Ὡς φάτο· Τυδείδης δ' ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω,
 μῆνιν ἀλευόμενος ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.
 Αἶνειαν δ' ἀπάτερθεν ὅμιλον θήκεν Ἀπόλλων 445
 Περγάμῳ εἰνὶ ἱερῷ, ὃθι οἱ νηὸς γε τέτυκτο·
 ἥτοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἀρτέμισις ἰοχέαιρα
 ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀδύτῳ ἀκέοντό τε, κύδαινόν τε.
 αὐτάρ δὲ εἴδωλον τεῦξις ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
 αὐτῷ τ' Αἶνειᾳ ἕκελον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον· 450
 ἀμφὶ δὲ ἄρ' εἰδὼλῳ Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ
 δήσουν ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας
 ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους, λαιστήιά τε πτερόεντα.
 δὴ τότε θοῦρον Ἀρηα προσηγύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
 Ἀρες, Ἀρες, βροτολογίγε, μαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα, 455
 οὐκ ἀν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθόν,
 Τυδείδην, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἀν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο;
 Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οῦτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
 αὐτάρ δὲ εἴπειτο αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέστυντο, δαιμονὶ ἴσος.
 Ὡς εἰπὼν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγάμῳ ἄκρη. 460

And all these things shall be matters of care to the prompt
 Mars, and Minerva." 430

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another.
 But Diomede, brave at the war-shout, rushed impetuously
 upon Æneas, [hands over him :
 Though knowing the way in which Apollo himself held his
 But he in fact did not even stand in awe of the mighty god ;
 but he was incessantly longing
 To slay Æneas, and to strip off his renowned arms. 435
 Thrice indeed he then rushed impetuously upon him,
 wishing earnestly to slay him,
 And thrice Apollo violently struck his glittering shield :
 But when he had now made an onset against him the fourth
 time, equal to a god, [him :
 Then the far-darting Apollo terribly rebuking him, said to
 " Beware, son of Tydeus, and retire, nor choose 440
 To meditate equal things with the gods. Since the race of
 the immortal
 Gods, and of men moving on the earth is at no time alike."
 Thus he spake ; and the son of Tydeus retired back a little,
 Shrinking from the rage of the far-darting Apollo.
 But Apollo placed Æneas apart from the crowd 445
 In sacred Pergamus, where a temple indeed had been built
 to him :
 Him in truth both Latona and missile-darting Diana¹
 In the spacious shrine were both curing and restoring to
 majesty.
 But he,—Apollo of the silver bow—formed a phantasm,
 Both resembling Æneas himself, and such (as he was) in
 his arms : 450
 And accordingly around the phantasm the Trojans and the
 noble Achæans
 Were cutting in pieces the ox-hide well-rounded shields
 And light leathern bucklers around each other's breasts.
 Then indeed Phœbus Apollo addressed impetuous Mars :
 " Mars, Mars, man-destroyer, polluted with blood, batterer
 of walls, 455
 Wouldest thou not now, having pursued after him, draw this
 man away from the battle, [father Jove ?
 The son of Tydeus, who now indeed would even fight with
 First indeed he wounded Venus, close to her, in the hand
 by the wrist, [god."
 And afterwards he made an onset on myself, equal to a
 Thus having spoken, he indeed himself sat down on the
 summit of Pergamus. 460

Τρωὰς δὲ στίχας οὐλος "Αρης ὁ τρυνε μετελθῶν,
εἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι θοῷ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν·
νιάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο Διοτρεφέεστι κέλευεν".

"Ως νιεῖς Πριάμοιο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
ἔς τι ἔτι κτείνεσθαι ἔαστε λαὸν Ἀχαιοῖς;
ἢ εἰσόκεν ἀμφὶ πύλῃσ' εὐ ποιητῇσι μάχωνται;
κεῖται ἀνὴρ, ὃν τ' ἵστον ἐτίμομεν "Εκτορὶ δῶ,
Αἶνειας, νὺδος μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίστα·
ἄλλ' ἄγετ¹, ἐκ φλοίσθιοι σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἑταῖρον.

"Ως εἰπὼν, ὁ τρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
ἔνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδῶν μάλα νείκεσεν "Εκτορα δῶν.

"Εκτορ, πῆ δή τοι μένος οὔχεται, δὲ πρὶν ἔχεσκες;
φῆς που ἀτέρ λαῶν πόλιν ἔξέμεν ἥδ' ἐπικούρων,
οἷος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι, κασιγνήτοισι τε σοῖσι·
τῶν νῦν οὗ τιν' ἔγων ἰδέειν δύναμ' οὐδὲ νοῆσαι,
ἀλλὰ καταπτάσσονται, κύνες δις ἀμφὶ λέοντα.
ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτὸν μαχόμεσθ', οἵπερ τ' ἐπίκουροι ἔνειμεν.
καὶ γὰρ ἔγων, ἐπίκουρος ἐδὼν, μάλα τηλόθεν ἦκω·
τηλοῦν γὰρ Λυκίη, Ξάνθῳ ἐπὶ διωγεντι,
ἔνθ' ἀλοχόν τε φίλην ἔλιπον καὶ νήπιον νιὸν,
καὶ δὲ κτήματα πολλὰ, τά τ' ἔλεται ὃς κ' ἐπιδευής.
ἀλλὰ καὶ δις Λυκίους ὀτρύνω, καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς
ἀνδρὶ μαχήσασθαι· ἀτὰρ οὕτι μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον,
οἷόν κ' ἡὲ φέροιεν Ἀχαιοὶ, η̄ κεν ἄγοιεν·
τύνη δὲ ἔστηκας, ἀτάρ οὐδὲ ἀλλοιοις κελεύεις
λαοῖσι μενέμεν, καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὅρεσσι.

μήπως, ὡς ἀψίστι λίνου ἀλόντε πανάγρουν,
ἀνδράσι δυσμενεέσσιν ἐλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε.
οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκπέρσουσ' εὐ ναιομένην πόλιν ὑμήν.
σοὶ δὲ χρῆ τάδε πάντα μέλειν νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμαρ,
ἀρχοὺς λιστομένω τηλεκλητῶν ἐπικούρων,
νωλεμέως ἔχέμεν, κρατερὴν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν.

"Ως φάτο Σαρπηδῶν" δάκε δὲ φρένας "Εκτορι μῦθος".

¹ This verse may be translated in connection with the preceding, *to defend*

But destructive Mars, having gone among them, urged on
the ranks of the Trojans. [Thracians :
Assimilating himself to Acamas, the active leader of the
And he encouraged the Jove-reared sons of Priam :
“ O sons of Priam, the Jove-reared king,
How long still will ye permit the people to be slaughtered by
the Achaeans ? ” 465
(Shall it be) until they fight about the well-built gates ?
A hero is prostrate—and (one) whom we honoured equally
with noble Hector,—
Æneas, the son of the great-hearted Anchises : [battle.]
But come let us save our brave companion from the din of
Having thus spoken, he excited the strength and soul of
each. 470
Then, farther, Sarpedon greatly reproved the noble Hector :
“ Hector, where now is thy might gone, which before
thou hadst ?
Thou saidst, in a manner, that, thou wouldest hold the city
without (thy own) tribes and the auxiliaries,
Alone, with thy brothers in law, and thine own brothers :
Not any one of whom am I now able to see or to observe, 475
But they are cowering, just as dogs around a lion.
But we on the other hand fight, and whoever of us are in
(the place) as auxiliaries. [distance :
For I also, being an auxiliary, am come from a very great
For Lycia is at a great distance, upon the eddying Xanthus,
Where I left both my wife and infant son, 480
And (left) many possessions, and (those) which whoever is
in want, wishes for.
Yet even thus I urge on the Lycians, and am myself eager
To fight with any man : Yet I have not any thing here such,
As the Achaeans would either carry off or drive away ;
But thou standest, and dost not even urge the other 485
Troops to remain firm, and to defend their partners.³
(Beware) lest by any means having been taken as in the
meshes of an all-catching net,
Ye become a spoil and a gain to hostile men,
And they quickly destroy your well-inhabited city.
But all these things ought to be objects of care (to thee)
both night and day, 490
Entreating the commanders of the far-summoned allies,
To hold themselves in perseverance, and to lay aside harsh
reproof.” [of Hector :
Thus spake Sarpedon; and the speech stung the soul
their partners, lest &c.

- αὐτίκα δ' ἔξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε·
πᾶλλων δ' ὁξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν φέρετο πάντη, 495
ὁτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνήν.
οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν, καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
'Αργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀλλέες, οὐδὲ φόβηθεν.
- 'Ως δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ιερὰς κατ' ἀλωὰς,
ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τέ ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ 500
κρίνῃ, ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων, καρπόν τε καὶ ἄχνας·
αἱ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμιαῖ· ὡς τότ' Ἀχαιοὶ
λευκοὶ ὑπερθε γένοντο κονιστᾶλφ, ὃν ῥά δι' αὐτῶν
οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκου ἐπέπληγον πόδες ὑππων,
ἄψ ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δὲ ἐστρεφον ἡμιοχῆες. 505
οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν θύης φέρον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα
θοῦρος"Αρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ, Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων,
πάντος' ἐποιχόμενος, τοῦ δὲ ἐκραίσιν ἐφετμᾶς
Φοίβουν Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσαύρουν, ὃς μιν ἀνώγει
Τρωσὶν θυμὸν ἐγέιραι, ἐπεὶ δὲ Παλλάδ' Ἀθήνην
οἰχομένην· ἡ γάρ φα πέλε Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγών. 510
αὐτὸς δὲ Αἴνειαν μάλα πίονος ἔξ ἀδύτοιο
ῆκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βαθεὶ ποιμένι λαῶν.
- Αἰνείας δὲ ἐτάροιτο μεθίστατο· τοὶ δὲ ἐχάρησαν,
ὅς εἶδον ζώνι τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιώντα, 515
καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα· μετάλλησάν γε μὲν οὐ τε·
οὐ γάρ ἔα πόνος ἀλλος, ὃν Ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν,
"Αρης τε βροτολογίδος, "Ερις τ' ἄμοτον μεμανία.
τοὺς δὲ Αἴαντε δύω καὶ Οδυσσεύς καὶ Διομήδης
ῶτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζέμεν. οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 520
οὕτε βίας Τρώων ὑπεδειδισταν, οὕτε λωκάς·
ἀλλ' ἔμενον, νεφέλησιν ἔσικότες, ἂς τε Κρονίων
ηνεμίης ἔστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροπόλοισιν ὄρεσσιν
ἀτρέμας, ὅφρ' εὔδησι μένος Βορέαο, καὶ ἀλλων
ζαχρειῶν ἀνέμων, οὕτε νέφεα σκιόεντα 525
πνοιῆσι λιγυρῆσι διασκιδνᾶσιν ἀέντες.

And immediately he leaped from the chariot with his arms
to the ground, [in every direction, 495
And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army
Urging them to fight, and roused up the dreadful din of battle.
And they were wheeled about, and stood in opposition
against the Achaeans. [body, and were not terrified.
But the Argives stood their ground against them in a close
And just as the wind carries the chaff along the sacred
threshing grounds, [Ceres 500
While men are winnowing, and (at the time) when yellow
Separates both the grain and the chaff, the winds urging it
along : [at that time the Achaeans
And they, the heaps of chaff, become white from above ; so
Became white from above by the dust which, in fact, the feet
Of the horses struck up to the brazen-founded heaven
through them, [charioteers were turning back. 505
As (the Trojans) mingled with them back again ; and the
And these advanced the strength of their hands straight on.
But impetuous Mars
Cast a covering of night over the battle, aiding the Trojans,
Going about in every direction, and he fulfilled the commands
of the other,
Phœbus Apollo of the golden sword, who had bidden him
To arouse the spirit of the Trojans, when he saw Pallas
Minerva 510
Departing : for she, in fact, was an auxiliary to the Danai.
And he himself sent forth Æneas from his very rich
Shrine, and inspired strength into the breast of the shepherd
of his tribes. [were delighted,
But Æneas placed himself among his companions ; and they
When they saw him approaching, both alive and sound, 515
And having good strength : they did not indeed however
question him at all : [silver-bow was stirring up,
For a different toil forbade them, which the bearer of the
And man-destroying Mars, and Discord insatiably raging.
But those—the Danai—the two Ajaxes and Ulysses and [520
Diomedē were rousing to war. But they even of themselves
Dreaded neither the strength nor the battle-cries of the
Trojans : [of Saturn,
But awaited them, like the clouds, and those, which the son
During a calm, has caused to stand on lofty-topped moun-
tains [the other
Without motion, as long as sleeps the force of Boreas, and
Impetuous winds, which, blowing with shrill blasts, 525
Disperse the overshadowing clouds ;

- δις Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἔμπεδον, οὐδὲ φέβοντο.
 'Ατρείδης δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἐφοίτα, πολλὰ κελεύων·
 'Ω φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἐστὲ, καὶ ἀλκιμὸν ἦτορ ἔλεσθε,
 ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδεῖσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας. 530
 αἰδομένων δ' ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σόοι, ἡὲ πέφανται·
 φευγόντων δ' οὐτ' ἄρ τοι κλέος ὅρνυται, οὔτε τις ἀλκή.
 'Η, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θῶας· βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἄνδρα,
 Αἰνείω ἔταρον μεγαθύμον, Δηϊκόσωτα
 Περγασιδῆν, διν Τρῶες δύμῶν Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι 535
 τίον, ἐπεὶ θόδις ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοις μάχεσθαι·
 τόν ρα κατ' ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
 η δ' οὐκ ἔχος ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς,
 νειαίρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστῆρος ἐλασσε.
 δούπηστεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 540
 "Ενθ' αὐτ' Αἰνείας Δαναῶν ἔλεν ἄνδρας ἀριστούς,
 υἱε Διοκλῆς, Κρήθωνά τε, 'Ορσιλοχόν τε·
 τῶν ρά πατὴρ μὲν ἔναιεν ἔϋκτιμένη ἐνὶ Φηρῷ,
 ἀφιεὺς βιότοιο· γένος δ' ἦν ἐκ ποταμοίο
 'Αλφειοῦ, ὅστ' εὐρὺν ῥέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης. 545
 δις τέκετ' 'Ορσιλοχον πολέεσσον ἄνδρεσσιν ἄνακτα·
 'Ορσιλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἔτικτε Διοκλῆς μεγάθυμον·
 ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆς διδυμάσον πᾶδε γενέσθην.
 Κρήθων, 'Ορσιλοχός τε, μάχης εὐ εἰδότε πάσης.
 τὸ μὲν ἄρ' ἡβῆσαντε μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν 550
 "Ιλιον εἰς ἔπιπλον ἄμ' Ἀργείοισιν ἐπέσθην,
 τιμὴν Ἀτρείδησ", Ἀγαμέμνονος καὶ Μενελάω,
 ἀρνυμένω· τὼ δ' αὐθὶ τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν.
 Οἴω τὼ γε λέοντε δύω δρεος κορυφῆσιν
 ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ, βαθείης τάρφεσιν ὑλης· 555
 τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάζοντε βόσας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα
 σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραΐζετον, δόφρα καὶ αὐτῷ
 ἀνδρῶν ἐν παλάμησι κατέκταθεν δέξῃ χαλκῷ.
 τοίω τὼ χείρεσσιν ὑπὸ Αἰνείαο δαμέντε
 καππεσέτην, ἐλάτησιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλῆσι. 560

Thus the Danaï steadily awaited the Trojans, nor were they dismayed. [tude, greatly encouraging them : But the son of Atreus was going about through the multi-
 “O friends, be men, and take (to yourselves) a stout heart,
 And feel shame towards each other in the strongly contested
 conflicts. 530

When men feel shame, more are safe than are slain ;
 But, when they fly, neither glory, in fact, arises (from it),
 nor any succour.” [a foremost-fighting man,
 He said, and quickly hurled with his spear ; and he struck
 The companion of the high-souled Aeneas, Deicoon,
 The son of Pergasus, whom the Trojans honoured equally
 with the sons 535

Of Priam, since he was prompt at fighting among the fore-
 most : [shield ; So him the ruler Agamemnon struck with his spear on his
 But that did not keep off the dart, but it penetrated forward
 even through it, [belly.
 And he drove it through the belt in the lower part of the
 And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
 clanged upon him. 540

Then, next, Aeneas slew very brave men of the Danaï,
 The two sons Diocleus, both Crethon and Orsilochus :
 Their father moreover dwelt in well built Pheræ, [the river
 Rich in the means of living ; and their descent was from
 Alpheus, which also flows extensively through the land of
 the Pylians, 545

Who begat Orsilochus, a king to many men :
 And so Orsilochus begat the high-souled Diocleus :
 And from Diocleus were produced twin sons, [fighting,
 Crethon and Orsilochus, well skilled in every kind of
 These two indeed accordingly, having attained the vigour of
 manhood, went along with the Argives 550

In black ships to horse-feeding Ilium,
 Seeking to gain satisfaction for the sons of Atreus, Aga-
 memnon and
 Menelaus ; but there the hand of death enveloped those two.
 Just as those two lions at least on the summits of a mountain
 Have been reared under their dam, in the thick glades of a
 deep wood : 555

Which indeed, further, carrying off oxen and fat sheep,
 Lay waste the stalls of men, till they two themselves also
 Are slain with the sharp brass in the hands of men. [Aeneas,
 Such these two, having been subdued beneath the hands of
 Fell down, like lofty pine trees. 560

τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος¹
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων, κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
 σείων ἔγχείν· τοῦ δ' ὅτρυνε μένος Ἀρης,
 τὰ φρονέων, ἵνα χερσὸν ὑπ' Αἰνείαο δαμείη.

Τὸν δ' ἴδεν Ἀντίλοχος μεγαθύμου Νέστορος νιός. 565
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων περὶ γάρ δίε ποιμένι λαῶν,
 μή τι πάθῃ, μέγα δέ σφας ἀποφίλει πόνιο.
 τὼ μὲν δὴ χειράς τε καὶ ἔγχεα ὀξύσεντα
 ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἔχετην, μεμάστε μάχεσθαι.
 Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μᾶλ' ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν. 570
 Αἰνείας δ' οὐ μένε, θοός περ ἔών πολεμιστής,
 ὡς εἶδε δύο φάτε παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μάνοντε.
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἤρυσαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
 τὼ μὲν ἄρα δειλὼ βαλέτην ἔχεσθαι ἄταίρων.
 αὐτὰ δὲ στρεφθέντε, μετὰ πρώτουσι μαχέσθην. 575

"Ενθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέπην, ἀτάλαντον Ἀρηῖ,
 ἀρχὸν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθύμων δοπιστῶν.
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρείδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
 ἐσταύτ' ἔγχει τούξε, κατὰ κληῆδα τυχῆσας."
 Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βαλ' ἥνιοχον, θεράποντα 580
 ἐσθόλον, Ἀτυμνιάδην, (ό δ' ἵπεστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους,)
 χερμαδίῳ ἀγκῶνα τυχὸν μέσον ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρῶν
 ἥνια λεύκ' ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίγσιν.
 Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπαίξας ξίφει ἥλασε κόρσην
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρον 585
 κύμβαχος ἐν κονίγσιν, ἐπὶ βρεχμόν τε καὶ ὕδωρ
 δηθὰ μᾶλ' ἐστήκει, τύχε γάρ ρ' ἀμάθοιο βαθείης,
 δῆφρος ἵππω πλήξαντε χαμαὶ βάλον ἐν κονίγσιν.
 τοὺς δ' ἵμασ' Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἥλασ' Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ Pylæmenes is mentioned again in the battle at the ships. But they are supposed to be different persons of one name. There he is called a king, and here a leader only.

But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, pitied these two
having fallen; [darkly-shining brass,
And he went through the foremost fighters, armed with
Shaking his spear: and Mars urged on his courage,
Planning this, that he might be subdued under the hands
of Æneas. [saw; 565

But him Antilochus, the son of the high-souled Nestor,
And he went through the foremost fighters; for he was
exceedingly afraid for the shepherd of tribes,
Let he should suffer any thing, and greatly cause them to
fail of their toil.

These two indeed now held both their hands and
Sharp spears, opposite to one another, eager to fight:
But Antilochus placed himself beside the shepherd of his
tribes very close to him : 570
And Æneas did not remain, although he was an impetuous
warrior,

When he saw two men remaining beside each other.
But when therefore they had pulled back the dead bodies
to the army of the Achaeans,
They accordingly placed those two unfortunate men indeed
in the hands of their companions;
But they themselves having turned back fought among the
foremost. 575

Then they slew Pylæmenes,¹ equal to Mars,
The leader of the high-souled shield-bearing Paphlagonians.
Him indeed, I say, the spear-famed Menelaus, the son of
Atreus, [the collar bone:
Pierced with his spear while standing, having hit him on
And Antilochus struck the charioteer Mydon, his good 580
Attendant, the son of Atymneas;—but he was turning
round the solid-hoofed horses—

Having struck him with a hand-stone on the middle of his
elbow: and so out of his hands
The reins, white with ivory, fell on the ground in the dust.
And so Antilochus, having darted forward upon him, struck
him on the temple with his sword:

But he gasping for breath fell out from the well-wrought
chariot 585
Head-foremost in the dust, and upon his forehead and
shoulders [deep sand,—
He stood a very long time,—for, in fact, he chanced upon
Till the two horses, having struck him, cast him on the
ground in the dust: [Achaeans.
But these Antilochus lashed, and drove to the army of the

Τοὺς δὲ "Εκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, δρτο δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 590
 κεκληγώς" ἀμα δὲ Τρώων εἴποντο φάλαγγες
 καρτεραὶ· ἥρχε δὲ ἄρα σφίν "Ἄρης καὶ πότιν" Ἐνυώ·
 ἡ μὲν, ἔχουσα Κυδοψιδὸν ἀναιδέα δηϊοτήτος·
 "Ἄρης δὲ ἐν παλάμῃσι πελώριον ἔγχος ἐνώμα·
 φοίτα δὲ ἀλλοτε μὲν προσθ' "Εκτωρος, ἀλλοτ' ὅπισθε. 595

Τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ρίγησε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης.
 ὃς δὲ ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος, ἵων πολέος πεδίοιο,
 στήγη ἐπ' ὠκυρόφ ποταμῷ ἀλαδε προρέοντι,
 ἀφρῷ μορμύροντα ἰδὼν, ἀνά τ' ἔδραμ' ὅπισσω·
 δος τότε Τυδεΐδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπέ τε λαφ· 600

"Ω φίλοι, οἵον δὴ θαυμάζομεν "Εκτωρο δίον
 αἰχμητήν τ' ἔμεναι, καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν.
 τῷ δὲ αἱεὶ πάρα εἰς γε θεῶν, δει λοιγὸν ἀμύνει·
 καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κείνος "Ἄρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.
 ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρῶας τετραμμένοι αἱὲν ὅπισσω
 εἴκετε, μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεανέμεν ἴφι μάχεσθαι. 605

"Ως ἂρ' ἔφη· Τρῶες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ήλύθουν αὐτῶν.
 ἔνθ "Εκτωρ δύο φάπτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης,
 εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔοντε, Μενέσθην, Ἀγχίαλον τε.
 τὸ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
 στῆ δὲ μᾶλλον ἐγγὺς ἵων, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
 καὶ βάλεν "Αμφιον Σελάγου νίδν, δει δέ τοι Παυσᾶ
 ναῖς πολυκτήμων, πολυλήιος· ἀλλά ἐ Μοῖρα
 ἡγ' ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πριάμον τε καὶ νίας·
 τόν δὲ κατὰ ζωστῆρα βάλε Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
 νειαίρῃ δὲ ἐν γαστρὶ πάγη δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσών. δὲ δὲ ἐπέδραμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
 τεύχεα συλήσων· Τρῶες δὲ ἐπὶ δούρατ' ἔχεναι
 δέξεα, παμφανώντα· σάκος δὲ ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
 αὐτὰρ δὲ λάξ προσθάτε ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεον ἔγχος 620

But Hector perceived them among the ranks, and hurried
against them, 590
Having uttered a cry; and along with him the brave
phalanxes of the Trojans [Bellona:
Followed; and moreover Mars led them, and the awful
She indeed having with her shameless Tumult of deadly fight;
But Mars was brandishing in his hands his enormous spear:
And at one time indeed he ranged about before Hector, at
another behind him. 595
But him Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, having seen,
shuddered,
And as when a helpless man, having gone over a vast plain,
Stands on the edge of a rapid-flowing river, running forwards
to the sea,
Having seen it rippling with foam, and has run back again;
So at that time did the son of Tydeus retreat, and he spake
to his people: 600
“O friends, in what a way now do all admire the noble
Hector,
That he is both a spear-man, and a courageous warrior.
But (there is) ever beside him one at least of the gods, who
wards off destruction: [man.”
And now yonder Mars (is) beside him, like to a mortal
But retreat backwards, ever being turned towards 605
The Trojans, and do not desire to fight vigorously with gods.”
Thus then he spake: but the Trojans approached very
near to them.
Then Hector slew two men, skilled in fight,
(Both) being in one chariot, Menesthes and Anchialus.
But these two the mighty Telamonian Ajax pitied, having
fallen, 610
And having advanced very near, he stood, and hurled with
his glittering spear,
And struck Amphius, the son of Selagus, who indeed dwelt
In Pæsus, abounding in possessions, abounding in corn-
fields; but him fate
Conducted to both Priam and his sons, to bring succour:
Him, I say, the Telamonian Ajax struck on the belt, 615
And the long lance was fixed in the lower part of his belly.
And having fallen he made a heavy loud noise. But the
other—the illustrious Ajax, ran upon him, [spears
To strip off his arms; but the Trojans poured upon him
Sharp, all-glittering: and his shield received upon it many.
Then he, having stepped on him with his heel, drew the
brazen spear 620

ἐσπάσατ'. οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἀλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ῶμοιν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐτείγετο γὰρ βελέεσσι.

δεῦτε δ' ὅγ' ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
οἱ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθόλοι ἐφέστασαν ἵγχε ἔχοντες,
οἵ εἰ, μέγαν περ ἔοντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγαυὸν,
λοσαν ἀπὸ σφείων. δὲ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.

*Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
Τληπόλεμον δ' Ἡρακλεῖδην, ἦν τε, μέγαν τε,
ὡρσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέων Σαρπηδόνι Μοῖρα κραταῖ·
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἡσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλουσιν ιόντες,
νίσι θ', νίωνός τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο,
τὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μῆθον ἔειπε·

Σαρπηδόνι, Λυκίων βουληφόρε, τίς τοι ἀνάγκη
πτώσσειν ἐνθάδ', ἐόντι μάχης ἀδαίμονι φωτί;
ψευδόμενοι δέ σε φασὶ Διὸς γόνον αἰγάλοχοιο
εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδεύεαι ἀνδρῶν,
οἱ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων.
ἀλλ' οἴνη τινα φασὶ βίην Ἡρακλείην
εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα, θρασυμέμυνονα, θυμολέοντα;
ὅς ποτε δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν, ἔνεχ' ἵππων Λαομέδοντος,
ἔξ οἵης σὸν ηνοὺν καὶ ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισιν,
'Ιλίου ἐξαλάπαξ πόλιν, χίρωσε δ' ἀγυάς.
σοὶ δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμὸς, ἀποθινύθουσι δὲ λαοὶ·
οὐδέ τί σε Τρώεσσιν δίομας ἀλκαρ ἔσεσθαι,
ἐλθόντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὐδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἔσσι,
ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἐμοὶ δημιθέντα πύλας 'Αΐδαο περήσειν.

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδῶν, Λυκίων ἀγός, ἀντίον ηῆδα·
Τληπόλεμ', ἥτοι κείνος ἀπώλεσεν "Ιλίου ἱρὴν,
ἀνέρος ἀφραδίησιν ἀγαυοῦ Λαομέδοντος,
ὅς ρά μιν εὐ ἔρξαντα κακῷ ἡνίπατε μύθῳ,
οὐδ' ἀπέδωχ' ἵππους, διν εἴνεκα τηλόθεν ἥλθε·
σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν

From the corpse ; but not so was he yet able to take away
 from his shoulders [darts.]
 His other beautiful arms ; for he was hard pressed with
 And he dreaded the vigorous defence of the exalted Trojans,
 Who, both numerous and brave, stood against him holding
 their spears,
 Who drove him, although he was mighty, and strong and 625
 Renowned, away from them : and he was harrassed, as he
 retreated. [conflict.]
 Thus they indeed were toiling in the sharply-contested
 But powerful fate roused Tlepolemus, the son of Hercules,
 both brave
 And mighty, against the godlike Sarpedon : [near, 630]
 And when they, advancing against each other, were now
 Both the son and the grandson of the cloud-collecting Jove,
 Tlepolemus also first addressed a speech to the other :
 "Sarpedon, counsellor of the Lycians, what necessity is
 there for thee [battle ?]
 To crouch through fear here, being a man inexperienced in
 And lying they say that thou art the offspring of Aegis-
 bearing 635
 Jove, since thou art far inferior to those men,
 Who were descended from Jove in the time of former men.
 But what kind of one do they say that the strong Hercules
 Was,—my father, a steady-couraged, lion-hearted man ?
 Who once having come hither on account of the horses of
 Laomedon, 640
 With six ships alone and a small number of men,
 Sacked the city of Ilium, and widowed its streets ?
 But thou (hast) a cowardly spirit indeed, and thy forces are
 wasting away : [Trojans,
 Nor do I think that thou wilt be at all a defence to the
 After having come from Lycia, not even if thou art very
 strong, 645
 But that, having been subdued by me, thou wilt pass through
 the gates of Pluto."
 But to him on the other hand Sarpedon, leader of the
 Lycians, spake in reply :
 "Tlepolemus, assuredly he destroyed sacred Ilium,
 From the inconsiderate conduct of the man, the renowned
 Laomedon, [done him kindness, 650]
 Who, I say, assailed him with a harsh speech, when he had
 And did not repay the horses, on account of which he came
 from a long distance :
 But to thee I say that death and black fate will here

ἔξι ἐμέθεν τεύξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα
εὐχος ἐμοὶ δώσειψ, ψυχὴν δ' "Αἴδη κλυτοπώλω.
*Ως φάτο Σαρπηδών' δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλινον ἔγχος 655
Τληπόλεμος, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄμαρτῆ δούρατα μακρὰ
ἐκ χειρῶν ηἷξαν· δὲ μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέστσον
Σαρπηδών, αἰχμὴ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἥλθ' ἀλεγεωή·
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβενή τινες ἐκάλυψε.
Τληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερὸν ἔγχει μακρῷ 660
βεβλήκει· αἰχμὴ δὲ διέστυτο μαιμώσα,
δοτέῳ ἐγχριμφθεῖσα, πυτήρ δ' ἔτι λοιγὸν ἄμυνεν.
Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἔταιροι
ἔξέφερον πολέμοιο· βάρυντε δέ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν
ἔλκομενον, τὸ μὲν οὖτις ἐπεφράσται, οὐδ' ἐνόησε 665
μηροῦ ἔξερύσαι, δόρυ μείλινον, ὄφρ' ἐπιβαίνη,
στενδόντων. τοῖον γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιεπούτες.
Τληπόλεμον δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἔϋκυνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἔξέφερον πολέμοιο· νόγησε δὲ δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς,
τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμησε δέ οἱ φίλοι ητορ. 670
μερμήριξε δὲ ἔπειτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν,
ἡ προτέρα Διὸς νιὸν ἐριγδούπιο διώκοι,
ἡ δὲ τῶν πλεόνων Λυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
οὐδ' ἄρ' Ὁδυσσοῦ μεγαλήτορι μόροιμον ἦνεν,
ἴφθιμον Διὸς νιὸν ἀποκτάμεν δξεῖ χαλκῷ. 675
τῷ φὰ κατὰ πληθὺν Λυκίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθήνη.
ἔνθ' ὅγε Κοίρανον εἰλεν, Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρόμιόν τε.
"Ἀλκανδρόν θ', "Αλιόν τε, Νοήμονά τε, Πρύτανίν τε.
καὶ νύ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' δξεὶ νόγησε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ. 680
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἰθοπι χαλκῷ,
δεῖμά φέρων Δαναοῖσι· χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι
Σαρπηδών, Διὸς νιὸς, ἔπος δ' ὀλοφυδυὸν ἔειπε·

Result from me, and that, having been subdued beneath
 my spear, [Pluto.]
 Thou wilt give glory to me, and thy soul to horse-famed
 Thus spake Sarpedon: but the other—Tlepolemus, raised
 his ashen 655
 Spear, and their long lances indeed simultaneously
 Flew impetuously from their hands: the one indeed—Sar-
 pedon, struck the middle of
 His neck, and the anguish-causing point went quite through;
 And the other—gloomy darkness shrouded over his eyes.
 But, further, Tlepolemus had struck his left thigh with his
 long 660
 Spear: and the point had been hurried through, moving
 violently, [warded off destruction.]
 Having been forced close to the bone, but his father still
 So the one party indeed,—his noble companions, bore
 forth the god-like [him]
 Sarpedon from the battle; but the long spear distressed
 As he was dragged along, which indeed not any one took
 notice of, nor thought 665
 Of drawing out from his thigh,—the ashen spear, they being
 busily engaged that [were having].
 He might mount: for such was the toil that those about him
 And on the other side the well-greaved Achæans bore forth
 Tlepolemus from the battle: and the noble Ulysses, pos-
 sessing a daring
 Soul, perceived it, and his heart was agitated in him. 670
 And then he weighed in his mind and in his soul,
 Whether he should further pursue the son of the loud-
 sounding Jove, [majority of the Lycians.]
 Or he should take away their spirit from those—the
 But not in fact was it decreed by fate for the great-hearted
 Ulysses
 To slay with his sharp brass the valiant son of Jove. 675
 On that account accordingly Minerva directed his soul to
 the main body of the Lycians.
 Then he slew Ceeranus, and Alastor, and Chromius,
 And Alcander, and Halius, and Noemon, and Prytanis.
 And now the noble Ulysses would have slain still more of
 the Lycians [perceived him. 680]
 If, in fact, the mighty helmet-waving Hector had not quickly
 And he went through the foremost fighters armed with
 darkly-shining brass,
 Bringing terror to the Danai: and so Sarpedon, son of Jove,
 Was delighted at his approach, and uttered (this) mournful
 speech :

Πριαμίδη, μὴ δή με ἐλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἔάσης κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον. ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὲν ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ ¹ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἔγωγε νοστήσας οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, εὐφρανέειν ἄλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον νιόν.	685
"Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' οὕτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ, ἀλλὰ παρῆιξε, λελιμένος, ὅφρα τάχιστα ῶσαιτ ² Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλοιτο. οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἔταῖροι εἴσαν ὑπ' αἰγαλέοι Διὸς περικαλλέι φῆγῳ. ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρυ μεδίλινον δοσε θύραζε ἴφθιμος Πελάγων, ὃς οἱ φίλοι θέν ἔταιρος ³ τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχὴ, κατὰ δ' ὁφθαλμῶν κέχυτ ⁴ ἀχλύς. αὗτις δ' ἀμπτύνθη, περὶ δὲ πνοὶ Βορέαο ζώγρει ἐτιπείσουσα κακῶς κεκαφηότα θυμόν.	690
"Ἀργείοις δ' ὑπ' ⁵ "Ἀρηὶ καὶ "Εκτορὶ χαλκοκορυνστῇ οὕτε ποτὲ προτρέποντο μελαινάνων ἐπὶ νηῶν, οὕτε ποτ' ⁶ ἀντεφέροντο μάχῃ ⁷ ἀλλ' αἰὲν ὀπίσσω χάζονθ', ὡς ἐπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσιν "Ἀρηα.	695
"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἔξενάριξαν "Εκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πᾶις καὶ χάλκεος "Ἀρης; ἀντίθεον Τεύθραντ ⁸ , ἐπὶ δὲ πλήξιππον Ὁρέστην, Τρηχόν τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἰτώλιον, Οἰνόμασόν τε, Οἰνοπιδῆν θ ⁹ Ἐλευνον, καὶ Ὁρέσβιον αἰολομίτρην, ὅς δ' ἐν "Υλῃ ναεστκε, μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλὼς, λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι ¹⁰ πάρ δέ οἱ ἀλλοι ναίον Βοιωτοί, μάλα πίονα δῆμον ἔχοντες.	700
Τοὺς δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόσησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη Ἀργείους δλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίῃ, αὐτίκ ¹¹ Ἀθηναίην ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·	705
"Ω πόποι, αἰγαλέοι Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώη, ἢ β' ἀλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάφ, "Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ ¹² εὔτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,	715

¹ Literally, *out of doors*.² i. e. retreated with their faces towards the enemy.³ Literally, *reclined against*.

"Son of Priam, do not, I pray, suffer me to lie a prize
To the Danaï, but succour me. Afterwards may life also
quit me" 685

In your city; since I, at least, was not destined, it seems,
Having returned home to my dear native land,
To gladden both my dear wife and infant son!"

Thus he spake: but him helmet-waving Hector did not
address at all, 690
But rushed by, ardently excited, that as soon as possible
He might repulse the Argives, and take away the spirit
from many.

So they indeed, his noble companions, placed the god-like
Sarpedon beneath the very beautiful beech-tree of Ægis-
bearing Jove; [companion,
And thereupon the valiant Pelagon, who was his beloved
Drew forth¹ for him from his thigh the ashen spear: 695
But him his breath left, and a mist had been diffused over
his eyes: [breathing.

But he again respired, and the breeze of the north-wind,
Around upon him, revived him, miserably panting in spirit.

But the Argives before Mars and Hector armed with brass
Neither² at any time were turned forward towards the black
ships, 700

Nor at any time moved forward against them in battle; but
continually receded [Trojans.

Backwards, as they understood that Mars was with the
Then whom first; and whom last did both Hector,
The son of Priam, and the brazen Mars deprive of life?
The godlike Teuthras, and moreover the horse-driving
Orestes, 705

And Trechus, an Ætolian warrior, and Cœnomaus,
And Helenus, the son of Cœnops and Oresbius wearing a
girdle of various colours,
Who indeed dwelt in Hyla, having much concern with wealth,
Adjoining³ the lake Cephisis: and beside him dwelt
The other Boeotians occupying a very opulent district. 710

And when then the white-armed goddess Juno perceived
these

Destroying the Argives in the hard conflict, [words:
She immediately addressed to Minerva (these) winged

"Gods! O child of Ægis-bearing Jove, unwearied one,
Of a truth, seemingly, we made that promise in vain to

Menelaus, 715
That he should return, having destroyed the well-fortified
Ilium,

- εὶς οὕτω μαίνεσθαι ἑάστομεν οὐλον "Αρηα.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῦν μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
· ^{"Ως ἔφατ'" οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.}
· ^{ἡ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔντυεν ἵππους} 720
· ^{"Ηρη, πρέσβα θεὰ, θυγάτηρ μεγάλοιο Κρόνοιο.}
· ^{"Ηβῃ δ' ὅμφ' ὁχέεσσι θῷος βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα}
· ^{χάλκεα, ὀκτάκινημα, σιδηρέως ἄξονι ἀμφίσ-}
· ^{τῶν ἦτοι χρυσέη ἵτυς ἄφθιτος, αὐτάρ ὑπερθεν}
· ^{χάλκε' ἐπίσσωτρα, προσαρηρότα, θαῦμα ίδεσθαι·} 725
· ^{πλήμναι δ' ἀργύρους εἰσὶν περιδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν}
· ^{δίφρος δὲ χρυσέοισι καὶ ἀργυρέοισιν ἴμασιν}
· ^{ἐντέταται· δοιαὶ δὲ περιδρομοι ἄντυγές εἰσι·}
· ^{τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος ρύμδος πέλεν· αὐτάρ ἐπ' ἄκρῳ}
· ^{δῆσε χρύσειν καλὸν ζυγὸν, ἐν δὲ λέπαδνα} 730
· ^{καλ' ἔβαλε, χρύσει· ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγὸν ηγαγεν "Ηρη}
· ^{ἵππους ὀκύποδας, μεμανῖ ἔριδος καὶ ἀυτῆς.}
· ^{Αὐτάρ Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,}
· ^{πέπλον μὲν κατέχενεν ἕανδυν πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει,}
· ^{ποικίλον, ὅπ' ἀυτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν·} 735
· ^{ἡ δὲ, χιτῶν' ἐνδύσασα, Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο}
· ^{τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσαστο δακρυόεντα,}
· ^{ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὅμοιοις βάλετ' αἰγίδα θυσσανέσσαν,}
· ^{δεινὴν, ἥν περὶ μὲν πάντη Φόβος ἐστεφάνωται·}
· ^{ἐν δ' "Ερις, ἐν δ' Ἀλκή, ἐν δὲ κρυόεσσα Ἰωκή·} 740
· ^{ἐν δέ τε Γοργεύη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖ πελώρου,}
· ^{δεινή τε, σμερδηνή τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.}
· ^{κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον,}
· ^{χρυσείην, ἔκατὸν πόλεων πρυλέεσσος ἀραρύναν.}
· ^{ἐς δ' ὅχει φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο· λάζετο δ' ἔγχος} 745
· ^{βριθὺ, μέγα, στιφαρὸν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν}
· ^{ἥρωων, τοῖσι τε κοτέσσεται δθριμοπάτρη.}
· ^{"Ηρη δὲ μάστιγι θῷος ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἵππους.}
· ^{αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον Οὐρανοῦ, ἀς ἔχον "Ωραι,}

If we allow pernicious Mars to rage thus. [ardent rescue.]
But come now, let us two also concern ourselves with the
Thus she spake: nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva
resist.

The one indeed going to work harnessed the horses with
golden head pieces, 720

Juno, the awful goddess, daughter of the mighty Saturn.
And Hebe quickly put about the chariot the curved, brazen,
Eight-spoked wheels, to the iron axle-tree on both sides:
Of these indeed the felloe (is) of gold, imperishable, but
above it

(Are) brazen tires, fastened on, wonderful to be seen; 725
And the circular naves on both sides are of silver;
And the body has been stretched on with golden and silver
Thongs; and there are two circular rims;
And from it there was a pole of silver; but at the extremity
She bound the beautiful golden yoke, and on it she laid 730
The beautiful breast-bands of gold; but Juno, eager for the
strife and battle-shout

Led under the yoke the swift-footed horses.

But Minerva, the daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,
Let flow down indeed on the floor of her father her delicate,
variegated [her hands: 735

Robe, which, moreover, she herself made and worked at with
But she, having put on her tunic, accoutré herself with
the arms

Of cloud-collecting Jove for the tearful war,
And so she cast around her shoulders the Ægis, tasselled,
Terrible, around which indeed Terror has been wreathed
every way;

And on it (is) Contention, and on it (is) Fortitude, and on
it (is) chilling Pursuit; 740

And on it also (is) the Gorgon head of the fearful Monster,
Both terrifick and terrible, a portent of Ægis-bearing Jove.
And upon her head she placed her four-coned helmet of
spreading crest,

Golden, sufficient for the heavy-armed of a hundred cities.
And she went up with her feet into the flaming chariot, and
laid hold of the spear, 745

Ponderous, huge, strong, with which she subdues the ranks
of heroick [powerful father, shall be enraged.

Men, and (of any) with whom she, the daughter of a
And so Juno applied herself eagerly to the horses with the
lash. [the Hours were keeping,

But the gates of Heaven grated of their own accord, which

- τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας Οὐρανὸς, Οὐλυμπός τε,
ἡμὲν ἀνακλίναι πυκινὸν νέφος, ἡδ' ἐπιθέναι. 750
 τῇ ρά δ' αὐτάων κεντρηγεκέας ἔχον ἵππους.
 εδρον δὲ Κρονίωνα, θεῶν ἄτερ ἡμενον ἀλλων,
 ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.
 ἔνθ' ἵππους στήσασα θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη 755
 Ζῆν' ὑπατον Κρονίδην ἔξείρετο, καὶ προσέειπε"
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμερίζῃ "Ἄρει τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα,
 δσσάτιψ τε καὶ οἰον ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
 μὰψ, ἀτάρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ; οἱ δὲ ἔκηλοις
 τέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, 760
 ἀφρονα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, δο οἴ τινα οἰδε θέμιστα.
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἡ ρά τι μοι κεχολώσεαι, αἴκεν "Ἄρηα
 λυγρῶς πεπληγνῖα μάχης ἔξ ἀποδίωμαι ;
 Τὴ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
 ἅγρει μάν οἱ ἵππορσον 'Αθηναῖην ἀγελείην, 765
 ἥ ἐ μάλιστ' εἴωθε κακῆς ὁδύηης πελάζειν.
 "Ως ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη·
 μάστιξε δ' ἵππους· τώ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
 μεσσηγῆς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.
 δσσον δ' ἡροειδὲς ἀνήρ ἴδειν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, 770
 ἡμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, λεύστων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον,
 τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεῶν ὑψηλέες ἵπποι.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τροίην ἔκον, ποταμώ τε ρέοντε,
 ἥχι ρόας Σιμόεις συμβάλλετον ἡδὲ Σκάμανδρος,
 ἔνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη, 775
 λύσασ' ἔξ δχέων· περὶ δ' ἡρά πουλὺν ἔχενε.
 τοῖσιν δ' ἀμβροσίην Σιμόεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι.
 Αὶ δὲ βάτην τρήρωσι πελεάσιν ἰθμαθ' ὅμοιατ,
 ἀνδράσιν 'Αργείοισιν ἀλεξέμεναι μεμανῖαι.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ρ' ἵκανον, ὅθι πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι 780

To whom has been entrusted the vast Heaven, and Olympus,
Both indeed to turn backward, and to place upon it the
thick cloud. [goaded forward.
This way accordingly through them they drove the horses
And they found the son of Saturn sitting apart from the
other gods,
On the highest summit of the many-ridged Olympus.
There the white armed goddess Juno having stopped her
horses, 755
Questioned supreme Jove, the son of Saturn, and addressed
him : [account of these bold deeds,
“Father Jove, art thou not indignant with Mars on
(To think) how great at once, and what sort of a multitude
of Achaeans he has destroyed,
Causelessly, and not according to propriety, but (so as to
be) a distress to me? But the others at their ease
Delight themselves, both Venus and silver-bow-bearing
Apollo, 760
Having let loose this frantick one, who knows not any
principles of justice. [against me if I, having grievously
Father Jove, wilt thou then assuredly be at all incensed
Wounded him, drive Mars away out of the battle?”
But her the cloud-collecting Jove replying addressed :
Well, hasten, incite against him Minerva the Plunderer, 765
Who is especially accustomed to put him in the way of evil
pains.” [disobey;
Thus he spake; nor did the white armed goddess Juno,
But she lashed the horses; and they two flew not unwilling
Between both the earth and the starry heaven.
And as far as a man sees with his eyes through the air, 770
Sitting on an eminence, looking over the wine-coloured deep,
So far do the high-sounding horses of the gods spring
forward. [rivers,
But when now they arrived at Troy, and the two flowing
Where the Simois and the Scamander join together their
streams, 775
There the white-armed goddess Juno stopped her horses,
Having loosened them from the chariot: and she diffused
around a thick mist. [to feed upon.
And the Simois caused to grow up for them ambrosial food
And they went like timid doves in their gait,
Eagerly bent to assist the Argive men.
But when now they were arrived accordingly, where the
greatest numbers and the most valiant 780

ἔστασαν, ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο
εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἐοικότες ὠμοφάγοισιν,
ἢ συσὶ κάπρουιτ. τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν·
ἔνθα στᾶσ' ἥσσε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη,
Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ,

ὅς τόσον αὐδῆσασχ', δσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα·

Αἰδὼς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγητοῖ.
ὅφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πωλέσκετο διος Ἀχιλλεὺς,
οὐδέποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
οἰχνεσκού· κείνου γάρ ἐδείδισαν διβριμον ἔγχος·

νῦν δὲ ἔκας πολιος κοῦλης ἐπὶ νηυσὶν μᾶχονται.

*Ως εἰποῦν¹, ὃτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἔκάστον.
Τυδείδη δ' ἐπόρουσε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
εὑρε δὲ τόν γε ἄνακτα παρ' ἵπποισι καὶ δχεσφιν
ἔλκος ἀναψύχοντα, τό μιν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἵψ·
ἰδρὼς γάρ μιν ἔτειρεν ὑπὸ πλατέος τελαμῶνος
ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου· τῷ τείρετο, κάμνε δὲ χείρα·
ἄν δ' ἴσχων τελαμῶνα, κελαινεφὲς αἷμ' ἀπομόργυν·
ἱππείου δὲ θεὰ ζυγοῦ ἥψατο, φάνησέν τε·

*Ἡ δίλιγον οἱ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.

Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἦν δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητής.
καὶ β' ὅτε πέρ μιν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὖλα ἔασκον,
οὐδ' ἐκπαιφάσσειν, ὅτε τ' ἥλιθε νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν
ἄγγελος ἐς Θήβας, πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας·

δαίνυσθαι μιν ἄνωγον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκηλον.

αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἔχων δὲν καρτερὸν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
κούρους Καδμείων προκαλίζετο· πάντα δ' ἐνίκα
ρηδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἡα.
σοὶ δ' ἡτοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρά θ ἴσταμαι, ἡδὲ φυλάσσω,

καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·

ἄλλα σεν ἡ κάματος πολυνάξ γνία δέδυκεν,

ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον· οὐ σύ γ' ἐπειτα

Τυδέος ἔκγονος ἔστι, δαίφρονος Οἰνείδαο.

785

790

795

800

805

810

¹ literally, cooling.

Stood, being collected together round the mighty horse-taming

Diomed, like to raw-flesh-devouring lions, [exhausted ;
Or wild boars, and (those) whose strength is not easily
There the white-armed goddess Juno having placed herself,
shouted aloud ;

Having assimilated herself to the great-hearted brazen-voiced
Stentor, 785

Who vociferated as loud as other fifty :

"(It is) a shame, ye Argives, foul bye-words, men admirable in form (only). [war,

As long indeed as the noble Achilles used to resort to the
Never did the Trojans advance before the Dardanian
Gates ; for they dreaded his massive spear ; 790

But now far from the city they fight close to the hollow
ships." [of each :

Thus having spoken, she aroused the strength and spirit
And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva rushed impetuously
upon the son of Tydeus ;

And she found that king indeed beside his horses and chariot,
Assuaging^l the wound which Pandarus inflicted upon him
with an arrow : 795

For the sweat was chafing him under the broad thong
Of his well-rounded shield ; with this he was chafed, and
he was fatigued in his hand ; [blood :

And raising the thong, he was squeezing out the dark-hued
But the goddess touched his horse yoke, and said aloud :

" Of a truth Tydeus begat a son little like to himself. 800
Tydeus was small indeed as to person, yet a warrior.

And so, even when I suffered him not to fight,
Nor to rush with fierce looks to battle, when also he went
apart from the Achaeans

As a messenger to Thebes, to the midst of many Cadmeans ;
I exhorted him to feast quietly in the halls. 805

Nevertheless he, retaining his own brave soul, just as before,
Challenged the youth of the Cadmeans ; and in every thing
overcame them

Easily ; such a helper was I to him.
And thee of a truth indeed I both stand by, and guard,
And urge thee to fight with alacrity against the Trojans ; 810
But either fatigue from excessive activity hath crept over
thy limbs,

Or else perhaps spiritless fear restrains thee ; thou then
at least art

Not a descendant of Tydeus, the warlike son of Oeneus."

- Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
γιγνώσκω σε, θεὰ, θύγατρε Διὸς αἰγάλχοιο. 815
τῷ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἔπος, οὐδὲ ἐπικεύσω.
οὗτε τί με δέος ἵσχει ἀκήριον, οὗτε τις ὅκνος·
ἀλλ' ἔτι σῶν μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας.
οὐ μ' εἴλας μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτάρ, εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, Ἀφροδίτη,
Ἐλθησ' ἐπὶ πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.
τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάζομαι, ἥδε καὶ ἄλλους
'Αργείους ἐκέλευσα ἀλήμεναι ἐνθάδε πάντας·
γιγνώσκω γάρ "Αρηα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα.
Τὸν δ' ἡμείβιτ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη· 825
Τυδεΐδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένη θυμῷ,
μήτε σύ γ' "Αρηα τὸν δείδιθι, μητέ τιν' ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων· τοίη τοι ἔγων ἐπιτάρφοθς εἰμι.
ἄλλ' ὅγι, ἐπ' "Αρηῇ πρώτῳ ἔχει μώνυχας ἵππους·
τύφον δέ σχεδίην, μηδὲ ἄζεο θοῦρον "Αρηα
τούτον μανύμενον, τυκτὸν κακὸν, ἀλλοπρόσαλλον.
ὅς πρότην μὲν ἐμοὶ τε καὶ "Ηρῃ στεῦτ' ἀγορέων,
Τρωσὶ μαχήσεσθαι, ἀτάρ 'Αργείουσιν ἀρήξειν.
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὄμλει, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.
Ὦς φαμένη, Σθένελον μὲν ἀρ' ἵππων δῶσι χαρᾶζε, 835
χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσασ'. δ' ἄρ' ἐμματέως ἀπόρουσε,
ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινε παρὰ Διομήδεα δῖον
ἐμμεματία θεά· μέγα δ' ἔβραχε φήγωνος ἄξων
βριθοσύνη· δεινὴν γάρ ἦγε θεὸν, ἀνδρα δ' ἄριστον.
λάχετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 840
αὐτίκ' ἐπ' "Αρηῇ πρώτῳ ἔχει μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἥτοι δὲ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἔξενάριξεν,
Αἰτωλῶν δχ' ἄριστον, Ὁχησίουν ἀγλαὸν νιόν·
τὸν μὲν "Αρης ἐνάριξε μιαφόνος· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη
δῦν· "Αἴδος κυνένην, μή μιν ἴδοι δθριμος "Αρης. 845
Ὦς δὲ ἵδε βροτολογγός "Αρης Διομήδεα δῖον,

¹ σχεδίην, i. e. κατὰ σχεδίην ορμην; or perhaps πληγην, with a blow inflicted upon.

But her the brave Diomede, replying, addressed :
 " I know thee, goddess, daughter of *Aegis-bearing Jove*. 815
 Therefore I will tell thee the matter with alacrity, and will
 not hide it, [gishness ;
 Neither does any spiritless fear restrain me, nor any slug-
 But I am still mindful of thine own commands, which thou
 enjoinedst upon me. [those other blessed
 Thou didst not allow me to fight in open opposition with
 Gods ; but, if perchance Venus, the daughter of Jove, 820
 Should come into the battle, thou directedst me to wound
 her certainly with my sharp spear. [manded also
 On this account I now both retire myself, and have com-
 The other Argives to be all banded close together here :
 For I recognise Mars commanding throughout the battle."

But him then the blue-eyed goddess Minerva answer-
 ed : 825

" Diomede, son of Tydeus, acceptable to my soul,
 Do not thou at least fear either that Mars, or any other
 Of the immortals : such a helper am I to thee.
 But come, direct thy solid-hoofed horses against Mars first :
 And strike him in close^l (onset), and respect not impetuous
 Mars, 830

This frenzied one, made for evil, a shifter from one to another :
 Who lately indeed, talking, promised both me and Juno,
 That he would fight against the Trojans, but assist the Ar-
 gives ; [forgetful of those (others)."

But now he is in company with the Trojans, and has been
 Having thus spoken, she dislodged Sthenelus indeed from
 the chariot to the ground, 835

Having drawn him backwards with her hand ; and he
 accordingly leaped down at the word,
 But she, the goddess, mounted the chariot beside the noble
 Diomede, eager in mind ; and the beechen axle loudly
 groaned [valiant man.

With the weight ; for it bore a terrible goddess, and a most
 And Pallas Minerva seized the whip and the reins. 840

Immediately she directed the solid-hoofed horses against
 Mars first.

Truly he indeed had deprived of life the huge Periphas,
 By far the bravest of the *Aitolians*, the renowned son of
 Ochesius : [but Minerva

Him indeed the blood-stained Mars had deprived of life ;
 Put on the helmet of Pluto, that the massive Mars might
 not see her. 845

But when the mortal-destroying Mars beheld the noble
 Diomede,

ἥτοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτόθ' ἔαστε
κεῖσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτου κτείνων ἔξαινυτο θυμόν·
αὐτῷρ ὁ βῆρ ἦθος Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμαιο.
οἱ δὲ δὴ σχεδὸν ἡσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν λόντες, 850
πρόσθεν "Αρης ὠρέξας ὑπὲρ ζυγὸν, ἥνια θ' ἵππων,
ἔγχει χαλκείω, μεμαὸς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι·
καὶ τό γε χειρὶ λαβοῦντα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη
δοσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δίφραιο ἑτάσιον ἀχθῆναι.
δεύτερος αὐθ' ὠρμάτῳ βοηνὶ ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης 855
ἔγχει χαλκείω· ἐπέρεισε δὲ Παλλὰς 'Αθήνη
νείατον ἐς κενεῶνα, ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μίτρην.
τῇ δέ μιν οὐτα τυχὼν, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδαψεν·
ἐκ δὲ δόρυ σπάσεν αὐτὸς· ὁ δὲ ἔθραχε χάλκεος "Αρης,
δοσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον, ἡ δεκάχιλοι 860
ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες "Αρης.
τοὺς δὲ ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρόμος εἰλεν 'Αχαιούς τε, Τρωάς τε,
δείσατας· τόσον ἔθραχ· "Αρης, ἀτος πολέμοιο.
Οὖν δὲ ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβενη̄ φαίνεται ἀηρ,
καύματος, ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσαέος ὄρυμένοιο· 865
τοῖος Τυδείδῃ Διομήδει χάλκεος "Αρης
φαίνεθ', ὅμοι νεφέεσσιν, ἵων εἰς οὐρανὸν εύριν.
καρπαλίμος δὲ ἵκαν θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὺν "Ολύμπου·
πάρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο, θυμὸν ἀχεύων,
δεῖξεν δὲ ἄμβροτον αἷμα, καταφρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς, 870
καὶ ῥ' ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπει πτερόντα προσηύδα·
Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζη, δρῶν τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα;
αἰεὶ τοι ῥίγυστα θεοὶ τετληγότες εἰμὲν,
ἀλλήλων ιότητι, χάριν δὲ ἀνδρεσσι φέροντες.
σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα· σὺ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κούρην 875
οὐλομένην, γέ τ' αἰὲν ἀγῆσυλα ἔργα μέμηλεν.
ἄλλοι μὲν γάρ πάντες, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν 'Ολύμπῳ,
σοὶ τέ ἐπιπείθονται, καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἔκαστος·
ταύτην δὲ οὐντ' ἔπει προτιβάλλεαι, οὔτε τι ἔργῳ,

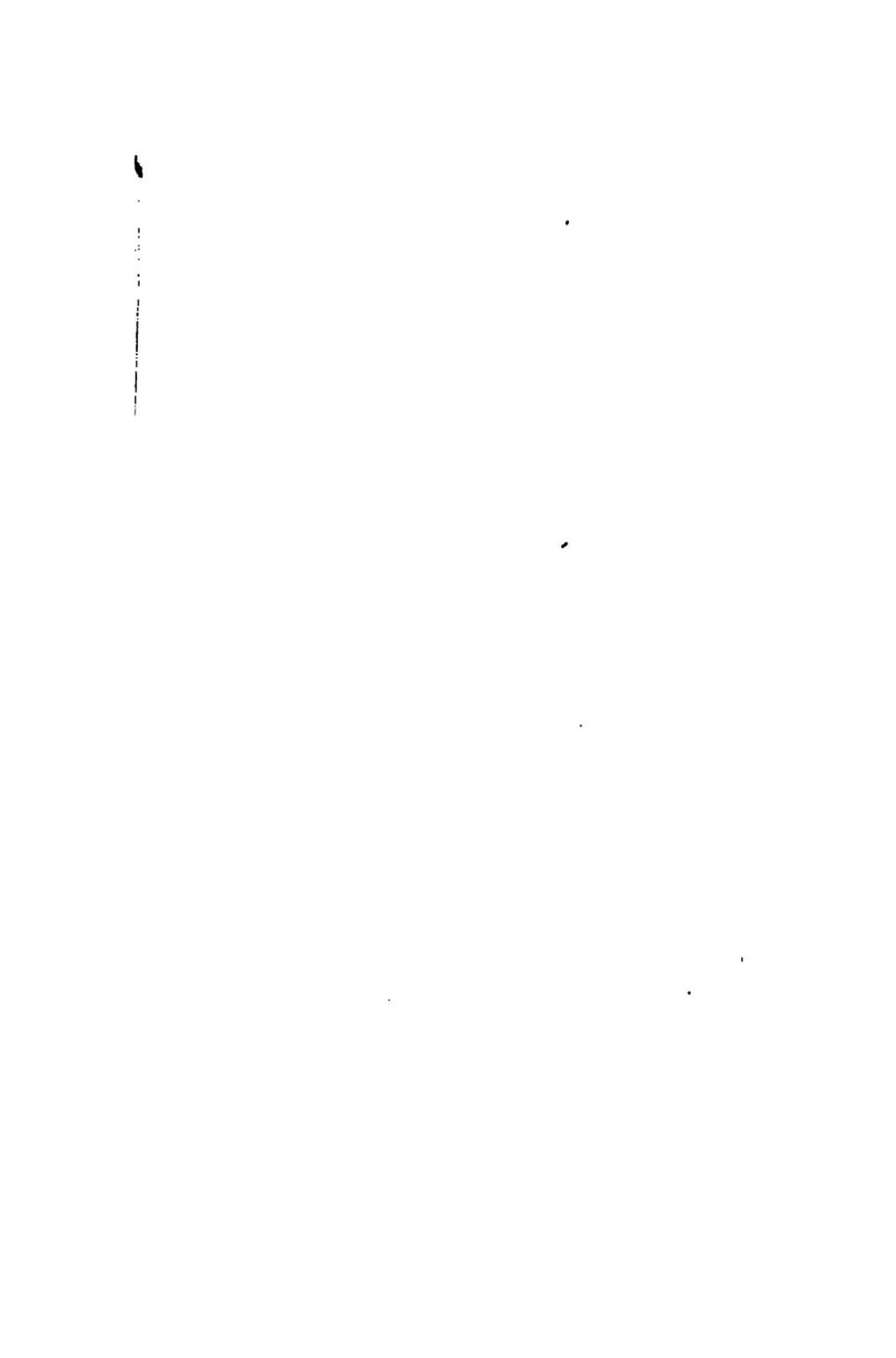
Truly he indeed suffered the huge Periphas to lie
 There, where first killing him he despoiled him of his spirit ;
 But he accordingly proceeded straight towards the horse-
 taming Diomede. [near, 850]

And when they, advancing against each other, were now
 Mars first stretched forward over the yoke, and the reins
 of the horses,
 With his brazen spear, eager to take away his spirit ;
 And that indeed the blue-eyed goddess Minerva, having
 seized it with her hand, [motion in vain.]
 Turned away from out of the chariot so as to be set in
 Secondly afterwards Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
 made an onset 855
 With his brazen spear ; and Pallas Minerva drove it firmly
 Into the lowest part of the belly, where he was girt with
 his belt. [tore through his fair skin]
 In that part, I say, having hit him, he wounded him, and
 And drew the spear out again ; but he, the brazen Mars,
 roared,
 As loud also as nine thousand or ten thousand men 860
 Shout in war, when joining the conflict of Mars.
 And hereupon a tremor came over the others, both the
 Achaeans and Trojans,
 Being afraid : so loud roared Mars, the insatiable of war.
 And just as a dark haze appears out of the clouds,
 (In time) of heat, from a blustering wind being raised : 865
 Such to Diomede, the son of Tydeus, the brazen Mars
 Appeared, together with the clouds, as he went to the
 spacious heaven.
 And swiftly he arrived at the seat of the gods, lofty Olympus ;
 And sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,
 afflicted in his spirit, [orifice (of the wound), 870]
 And he shewed immortal blood, flowing down from the
 And so bewailing himself he spake (these) winged words :
 “ Father Jove, art thou not incensed, seeing these violent
 doings ? ”
 Truly we gods are always bearing the most appalling things,
 From one another's planning, and while conferring favour
 on men. [a senseless, mischievous 875]
 We are all at variance with thee ; for thou hast begotten
 Daughter, and (one) to whom lawless deeds are ever a care.
 For all the others indeed, as many gods as there are in
 Olympus, [made subject to thee :
 Are both obedient to thee, and we have been each of us
 But this one thou dost not check either by word, or at all
 by deed,

- ἀλλ' ἀνεῖς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἔγείναο παῖδ' αἰδηλον^ν 880
 ἡ νῦν Τυδέος υἱὸν ὑπερφίαλον Διομῆδεα
 μαργανίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.
 Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὕτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ·
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονιον ἵσος·
 ἀλλά μ' ὑπήμεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἡ τέ κε δηρὸν 885
 αὐτοῦ πήματ' ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῆσι νεκάδεσσιν,
 ἥ κε ζὼς ἀμενηνὸς ἔα χαλκοῖο τυπῆσι.
- Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ίδων προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
 μήτι μοι, Ἀλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεξόμενος μιύριζε.
 ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐστὸν θεῶν, οἵ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσιν. 890
 αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πολεμοὶ τε, μάχαι τε.
 μητρός τοι μένος ἐστὶν δάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν,
 "Ηρης, τὴν μὲν ἔγῳ σπουδῇ δάμνημ^ρ ἐπέεσσι·
 τῷ σ' διώ κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίγονιν.
 ἀλλ' οὐ μάν σ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἀλγε^ρ ἔχοντα· 895
 ἐκ γὰρ ἐμὲν γένος ἐστὶν, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μῆτηρ·
 εἰ δέ τεν ἔξι ἀλλοι γε θεῶν γένεν δω^ρ ἀιδηλος,
 καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ήσθα ἐνέρτερος Οὐρανιώνων.
- "Ως φάτο, καὶ Παιήον^ν ἀνώγει ιῆσασθαι·
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὁδνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων 900
 ἡκέσατ^ν: οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κατάθνητος γε τέτυκτο.
 ὡς δ' ὅτι δόπος γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηγεν,
 ὑγρὸν ἔδυν, μᾶλα δ' δικα περιτρέφεται κυκώντι·
 δω^ρ ἄρα καρπαλίμως ἴστατο θύρον "Ἀρη.
 τὸν δ' "Ηβη λοῦσε, χαρίεντα δὲ εἴματα ἔσσε. 905
 πᾶρ δὲ Διὺ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο κύθει γαιών.
 Αἱ δ' αὐτὶς πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μεγάλου νέοντο,
 "Ηρη τ' "Ἀργείη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς^ν Ἀθήη,
 παύσασαι βροτολοιγὸν "Ἀρην ἀνδροκτασιάων.

¹ The sudden operation of the remedy is well expressed by this similitude. It is necessary just to take notice, that they anciently made use of the juice or sap of a fig for runnet, to cause their milk to coagulate.

But encouragest her, since thou thyself didst beget (this)
destructive child : 880
 Who hath now incited the over-bearing Diomede, the son
Of Tydeus, to be frantick against the immortal gods.
 Venus indeed he first wounded in close combat on the hand
near the wrist :
 But then he rushed on me myself, equal to a god ;
 But my swift feet carried me away from before him :
 (otherwise) certainly I should a long while 885
 Have suffered miseries there among dreadful heaps of dead
bodies, [brass.]
 Or alive should have been strengthless from the blows of the
 But him then the cloud-collecting Jove, looking with a
menacing air, addressed : [one to another.
 " Do not whine at all to me, sitting beside me, shifter from
 And thou art the most odious to me of the gods, who occupy
Olympus. 890
 For ever both contention (is) dear to thee, and wars, and
battles. [thy mother,
 To thee belongs the uncontroulable, unyielding spirit of
Juno, whom indeed I with difficulty subdue with words :
 Therefore I think that thou art suffering these things through
her instigations. [pains still for a long time ; 895
 But, notwithstanding, I will not suffer thee to be enduring
 For thou art an offspring from me, and thy mother bore
thee to me : [of any other at least of the gods,
 But if thou hadst been born thus pernicious (as thou art),
 Even long ago now thou wouldest have been lower than the
sons of Uranus."
 Thus he spake, and ordered Pæon to heal him : [900
 And Pæon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing drugs,
 Cured him : for he had not indeed been formed at all mortal
at any rate, [milk,
 And as when fig-tree-juice,¹ being agitated, curdles the white
 Which was liquid, and it is thickened round very rapidly
by him who mixes it;
 So, I say, did he quickly heal impetuous Mars.
 Then Hebe washed him, and put elegant robes on him. 905
 And he sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,
pleasing himself in his majesty. [Jove,
 But the others returned again to the mansion of mighty
 Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the Strong defender,
 Having caused man-destroying Mars to cease from man-
slaughterings.



BOOK VI.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Episodes of Glaucus and Diomede, and of Hector and Andromache.

The gods having left the field, the Grecians prevail; Helenus, the chief Augur of Troy, commands Hector to return to the city in order to appoint a solemn procession of the Queen and the Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva, to entreat her to remove Diomede from the fight. The battle relaxing during the absence of Hector, Glaucus and Diomede have an interview in the space between the two armies; and coming thus to the knowledge of the friendship and hospitality that existed between their ancestors, they make an exchange of their arms. Hector, having performed the orders of Helenus, prevails upon Paris to return to the battle, and taking a tender leave of his wife Andromache, hastens again to the field.

The scene is first in the field of battle, between the rivers Simois and Scamander, and then changes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ

‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ζ.

ΤΡΩΩΝ δ' οἰώθη καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή.
πολλὰ δ' ἀρ' ἔνθα καὶ ἐνθ' ἴθυσε μάχη πεδίοι,
ἀλλήλων ἰθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δούρα
μεσσῆγγὺς Σιμόβεντος ίδε πάνθοιο ρόάων.

Αἴας δὲ πρώτος Τελαμώνιος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν,
Τρώων ἥψε φάλαγγα, φόως δ' ἑτάροισιν ἔθηκεν,
ἄνδρα βαλὸν, ὃς ἄριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,
νιὸν Ἐϋστσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ¹, ἡνὸν τε μέγαν τε.
τὸν δὲ ἔβαλε πρώτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασέης·
ἐν δὲ μετάποφ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἀρ' ὅστεον εἶσω
αἷχμῃ χαλκείη¹ τὸν δὲ σκότος δόσσε καλυψεν.

“Αξυλον δ' ἀρ' ἔπειφενε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
Τευθρανίδην, δε ἔναιεν ἔϋκτιμένη ἐν Ἀρίσθῃ,
ἀφνειὸς βιθτοιο, φῖλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισι·
πάντας γὰρ φιλέεσκεν, ὁδῷ ἐπι οἰκία ναίων.
ἄλλα οἱ οὕτις τῶν γε τότ' ἥρκεσε λυγρὸν δλεθρον,
πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας· ἀλλ' ἄμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιον, ὃς ἡ τόθ' ὑππων
ἔσκεν ὑφηνίοχος· τῷ δ' ἄμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ' Εύρύαλος καὶ Ὁφέλτιον ἔξενδριξε.
βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴστηπον καὶ Πήδασον, οὓς ποτε Νύμφη
Νηῆς Ἀβαρβαρέη τέκ¹ ἀμύμονι Βουκολίωνι.
Βουκολίων δ' ἦν νιὸς ἀγανοῦ Λαομέδουτος,
πρεσβύτατος γενεῆ, σκότιον δέ ἐ γείνατο μῆτηρ.

¹ i. e. deliverance and hope.

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HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK VI.

THEN the terrible din of battle of the Trojans and Achaeans
was abandoned (by the gods). [across the plain,
And so oftentimes the fight went straight hither and thither
As they directed their brass-compacted spears at each other
Between the streams of the Simoës and the Xanthus. [5
And first the Telamonian Ajax, a bulwark of the Achaeans,
Broke a phalanx of the Trojans, and caused light¹ to his
companions, [Thracians,
Having struck a man, who had been the bravest among the
Acamas, the son of Eussorus, both brave and strong.
Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of the helmet crested
with bushy horse-hair; [point 10
And he fixed (the spear) in his forehead, and so the brazen
Penetrated the bone within; and darkness enveloped him
on his eyes. [Axylus,
And further Diomedes, brave at the battle-shout, slew
The son of Teuthranus, who dwelt in well-built Arisbe,
Rich in the means of living, and he was a friend to men;
For, inhabiting a dwelling by the way-side, he treated all in
a friendly way, [15
Nevertheless no one even of these, at that time, warded off
mournful destruction for him, [both of their spirit,
Placing himself in the way in front; but (Diomedes) deprived
Himself and his servant Calesius, who in fact was then
The charioteer of his horses, and they both went under the
earth.
And Euryalus deprived of life Dresus and Opheltius; 20
And went after Æsepus and Pedasus, whom once the nymph
Abarbarea, a Naiad, bore to the irreproachable Bucolion.
But Bucolion was the son of the illustrious Laomedon,
His eldest by birth, but his mother brought him forth
illegitimate.

- ποιμαίνων δ' ἐπ' ὅεσσι μίγη φιλότητι καὶ εὐηῆ.
ἡ δ' ὑποκυσσαμένη διδυμάσονε γείνατο παῖδε.
καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαιδίμα γυῖα
Μηκιστῆάδης, καὶ ἀπ' ὅμων τεύχε' ἐσύλα.
'Αστύαλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειφε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης.
Πιδύτην δ' Ὀδυστεὺς Περκώσιους ἔξενάριξεν
ἔγχει χαλκείῳ, Τεῦκρος δ' Ἀρετάνα δίον.
'Αυτιλοχος δ' Ἄθληρον ἐγγέρατο δουρὶ φαεινῷ
Νεστορίδης· Ἐλατον δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
ναῖς δὲ, Σατυίδεντος ἐνρρέείταο παρ' ὅχθας,
Πήδαιον αἰτείνην. Φύλακον δ' ἐλε Λήϊτος ἥρως
φεύγοντ'. Εὐρύπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἔξενάριξεν.
"Αδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος
ζωὸν ἐλ": ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυξομένω πεδίοιο
ὄζω ἐνὶ βλαφθέντε μυρικίνῳ, ἀγκύλον ἄρμα
ἄξαντ' ἐνὶ πρώτῳ ρύμῳ, αὐτὸν μὲν ἐβήτην
πρὸς πόλιν, ἥπερ οἱ δῆλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο·
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροι παρὰ τροχὸν ἔξεκυλίσθη,
πρηνῆς ἐνὶ κονίσιν ἐπὶ στόμα, πᾶρ δέ οἱ ἔστη
'Ατρείδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
'Αδρηστος δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἐλλίσσετο γούνων.
Ζώγρει, Ἀτρέος νιὲ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα·
πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνεοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κεῖται,
χαλκός τε, χρυσός τε, πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος·
τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα,
εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ τηνσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
"Ως φάτο· τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθε·
καὶ δή μιν τάχ' ἔμελλε θοὰς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀχαιῶν
δώσειν φ' θεράποντι καταξέμεν' ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀντίος ἡλθε θέων, καὶ ὁμοκλήσας ἔπος ηῦδα·
"Ω πέπον, ω Μενέλαε, τίν δὲ σὺ κήδεαι οὔτως

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¹ πατρος, depending on οικω omitted.

And he, tending the flocks, was mingled with her in love
and in bed beside the sheep. 25
And she having become pregnant brought forth twin sons.
And indeed their strength and glossy limbs the son of
Mecisteus
Relaxed, and stripped off the armour from their shoulders.
And further Polypetes, firm in war, slew Astyalus.
And Ulysses deprived of life Pidytess the Percosian 30
With his brazen spear, and Teucer the noble Aretaeon.
And Antilochus, the son of Nestor, deprived of life Ablerus
with his glittering
Spear; and Agamemnon, king of men, Elatus;
And he inhabited the lofty Pedasus beside the banks
Of the fair-flowing Satniois. And the hero Leitus caught
Phylacus 35
As he was escaping. And Eurypylus deprived of life Melan-
thus. [shout, took
And then, furthermore, Menelaus, brave at the battle-
Adrastus alive; for his two horses panick-struck across
the plain, [broken the curved
Having been impeded against a tamarind branch, having
Chariot at the extremity of the pole, themselves indeed
proceeded 40
To the city, by the same way that the others were flying
panick-struck; [wheel
But he himself was rolled out from the chariot beside the
Headlong in the dust on his face. And there stood beside him
Menelaus, the son of Atreus, holding his long spear.
And then, accordingly, Adrastus, having taken him by his
knees, supplicated him: 45
“Keep me alive, son of Atreus, and do thou receive wor-
thy ransom-money: [many costly things,
For there are laid up in (the house) of my wealthy father!
Both brass, and gold, and steel prepared with much toil;
From these my father would freely give thee unlimited ran-
som-monies, [50
If he heard of my being alive at the ships of the Achæans.”
Thus he spake: and so he was persuading the soul of the
other in his breast:
And now he was just about to deliver him to his attendant
To lead down to the swift ships of the Achæans; but Aga-
memnon [aloud, spake (this) word:
Came running in the opposite direction, and, reproving him
“O faint-hearted, O Menelaus, and why dost thou so
care 55

ἀνδρῶν; ἡ σοὶ ἄριστα πεποίηται κατὰ οἰκον
πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν μήτις ὑπεκφύγοι αἰτίνι ὅλεθρον,
χεῖράς θ' ἡμετέρας¹ μηδ' ὅντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ
κούρον ἔόντα φέροι μηδὲ ὃς φύγοι² ἀλλ' ἀμα πάντες
'Ιλίου ἔξαπολοίσται', ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἄφαντοι.

60

*Ως εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειον φρένας ἥρως,
αἴσιμα παρειπών. ὁ δ' ἀπό ἔθεν δῆστο χειρὶ³
ἥρω⁴ "Ἄδρηστον. τὸν δὲ κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων
οὐτα κατὰ λαπάρην⁵ δ' ὁ ἀνετράπτετ"⁶. Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ
λάξ ἐν στήθεσι βάσι ἔξεσπασε μεδιων ἔγχος.

65

Νέστωρ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρὸν ἀντασ.
'Ω φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες "Ἀρης,
μήτις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος, μετόπισθε
μιμνέτω, ὡς κε πλέιστα φέρω ἐπὶ τῆς ἵκηται.
ἀλλ' ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν. ἔτειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔκτοι
νεκροὺς ἀμπεδίον συλήστε τεθνεώτας.

70

*Ως εἰπὼν, ὕδρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
ἔνθα κεν αὐτε Τρῷες 'Ἀρηψίλων ὅπ' Ἀχαιῶν
"Ιλίου εἰσανέβησαν, ἀναλκείσι δαμέντες,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ⁷ Αἰνείᾳ τε καὶ "Εκτορὶ εἴπε παραστὰς
Πριαμίδης "Ελενος, οἰωνοπόλων δχ' ἄριστος.

75

Αἰνείᾳ τε, καὶ "Εκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὅμμι μᾶλιστα
Τρώων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέλιται, οὗνεκ' ἄριστοι
πᾶσαν ἐπ' ίθιν ἐστὲ, μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν τε·
στῆτ⁸ αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων,
πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτὸν ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν
φεύγοντας πεσέειν, δησοισι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας,
ἡμέئις μὲν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμεθ⁹ αὐθὶ μένοντες,
καὶ μᾶλα τειρόμενοί περ¹⁰ ἀναγκαίη γάρ ἐπείγει.
"Εκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺν πόλινδε μετέρχεο, εἰπὲ δὲ ἔπειτα
μητέρι σῆ γι καὶ ἐμῇ¹¹. ἡ δὲ ἔυνάγουσα γεραιάς
νηὸν 'Αθηναίης γλαυκώπιδος ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,

80

85

¹ i. e. without a trace of them left.

² i.e. the spoils.

For the men? Certainly very excellent (services) have
 been done thee at home [destruction,
 By the Trojans. Of them may not any one escape dire
 And at our hands; not even (he), whomsoever his mother
 may bear
 In her womb, being a male child, may not even he escape;
 but may all together [and without a trace.]⁶⁰
 Utterly perish from out of Ilium, without funeral honours
 Thus having spoken, the hero counter-persuaded the
 mind of his brother, [with his hand
 Addressing just (words) to him. And he thrust from him
 The hero Adrastus. And him the ruler Agamemnon
 Wounded in the loins; but he was thrown backwards: and
 the son of Atreus, [spear.⁶⁵
 Having trod on his breast with his heel, drew out the ashen
 And Nestor called to the Argives, shouting to a great
 distance:
 "O friends, Danaan heroes, attendants of Mars,
 Let no one now, setting his mind upon spoils, stay
 Behind, that he may go to the ships bearing very many:
 But let us slay the men. And afterwards these² also in
 peace ⁷⁰
 Ye shall strip off from the dead corpses over the plain.
 Thus having spoken, he excited the ardor and spirit of
 each. [Achaeans
 Then would the Trojans under the influence of the war-loving
 Have gone up again into Ilium subdued from their spirit-
 lessness, [of Augurs,⁷⁵
 Had not in fact Helenus, the son of Priam, by far the best
 Standing by, said to both Æneas and Hector: [has the toil
 "O both Æneas, and Hector, since upon you most of all
 Been made to rest, of the Trojans and Lycians, because ye
 are the best
 For every enterprize, both in fighting and planning;
 Stand here, and restrain the people before the gates, ⁸⁰
 Going through them in every direction, before that they
 again flying fall [their enemies.
 Into the hands of their wives, and become a triumph to
 But whenever you stir up all the phalanxes,
 We indeed remaining here will fight with the Danai,
 Even although greatly harrassed: for necessity urges it. ⁸⁵
 But do thou Hector, go to the city, and then speak
 To thy mother and mine; and let her, collecting together
 the ladies of rank [of the city,
 To the temple of the blue-eyed Minerva in the highest part

- οῖξαστα κληῆδι θύρας Ἱεροῖο δόμοιο,
πέπλον, ὃς οἱ δοκέει χαριέστατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος
εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ οἱ πολὺ φιλατος αἰτή,
θεῖναι Ἀθηναῖς ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡγκόμοιο·
καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαΐδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηφ
ἥντις ἡέστας ἵερευούμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ
ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα·
αἴ κεν Τυδέος νιὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἄιίου ἱῆς,
ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβοιο·
διν δὴ ἔγω κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι.
οὐδὲ Ἀχαλήγα ποθ' ἀδέ γ' ἐδειδιμεν, δρχαμον ἀνδρῶν,
οὗτοπερ φασὶ θέας ἔξεμεναι· ἀλλ' ὅδε λίγην
μαίνεται, οὐδέ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφαρίζειν.
“Ως ἔφαθ· “Ἐκτωρ δ' οὗτι καστεγνήτῳ ἀπίθησεν
αὐτίκα δ' ἔξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν διτο χαμᾶζε.
πᾶλλων δ' ὁξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν φέχετο πάντη,
διτρύνων μαχέσσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνήν.
οι δ' ἐλείχθησαν, καὶ ἐκατίοις ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξαν δὲ φόνοιο·
φὰν δὲ τιν' ἀθανάτων ἔξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος
Τρώων ἀλεξήσοντα κατελθέμεν, ὡς ἐλείχθεν.
“Ἐκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέλετο, μαρκὸν ἀντασ·
Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι, τηλέκλητοι τ' ἐπίκουραι,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μιήσασθε δὲ θούρεδος ἀλκῆς,
ὅφρ' ἀν ἔγω βείω προτὶ Ἰλιον, ἡδὲ γέρουσιν
εἴπω βονλευτῆσι, καὶ ἡμετέρης ἀλόχοισι,
δαίμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ' ἔκατόμβας.
“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κελαινὸν,
ἄντυξ, ἡ πυράτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὄμφαλοέσσης.
Γλαῦκος δ' Ἰππολόχιο πάϊς καὶ Τυδέος νιὸς
ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι..

90

95

100

105

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115

120

Having opened with a key the gates of the sacred house,
(Take care) to place the robe which appears to her to be the
most elegant, 90

And the largest in the mansion, and by far the most valued
By herself, on the knees of the fair-haired Minerva,
And to promise her that she will sacrifice in her temple
twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity [Trojans; 95
Both the city and the wives and infant children of the
If she keep away the son of Tydeus from sacred Ilium,
The savage warrior, the mighty master of terror; [Achaeans:
Whom indeed I assert to have become the most mighty of the
Not at any time did we thus at least dread even Achilles,
leader of men, [But this man excessively 100
Whom however they declare to be sprung from a goddess.
Rages, nor is any one able to claim equality with him in
strength." [brother;

Thus he said; and Hector did not at all disobey his
But immediately leaped from his chariot with his arms to
the ground. [in all directions,
And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army
Exciting them to fight, and he stirred up a terrible din of
battle. 105

But they were wheeled round, and stood over against the
Achaeans.

But the Argives gave way, and ceased from slaughter;
And they said that some one of the immortals had descended
from the starry

Heaven, to assist the Trojans, as they were wheeled round.
But Hector called out to the Trojans, shouting to a great
distance; 110

"Trojans of surpassing spirit, and allies summoned from
a distance,

Be men, friends, and bethink yourselves of ardent courage,
Whilst I go to Ilium, and tell

The aged counsellors, and our wives

To pray to the gods, and promise them hecatombs." 115
So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-

parted; [and neck,
And the black hide struck him on each side on his ankles
The circular rim, which ran (round) at the extreme edge of
his bossy shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, and the son of Tydeus
Came together into the midst of both (armies), being eager
to fight. 120

οι δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἡσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλουσιν ἴωτες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν δγαθὸς Διομῆδης·

Τίς δὲ σὺ ἔστι, φέριστε, καταβητῶν ἀνθρώπων;
οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὄπωπα μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρη
τὸ πρίν' ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων
σῷ θάρσει, ὅτ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἔμεως.

Δυοτήνιον δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιώσων.

εἰ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας,
οὐκὶ ἀν ἔγωγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην.

οὐδὲ γάρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος νιὸς κρατερὸς Λυκόρογος 130
δὴν ἦν, ὃς ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν.

ὅς ποτε μαινομένοι Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
σεῦε κατ' ἡγάθεον Νυσῆιον· αἱ δὲ ἄμα πᾶσαι

θύσθα χαμαὶ κατέχεναν, ὑπ' ἀνδροφόνῳ Λυκούργου
θεινόμενα βουτῆγε¹. Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς 135

δύστεθ' ἀλὸς κατὰ κύμα· Θέτις δὲ ὑπεδέξατο κολπῷ
δειδιότα· κρατερὸς γάρ ἔχε τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὄμοκλῆ.
τῷ μὲν ἔπειτα δύναστο θεοὶ ρέα ζώοτες,
καὶ μν τυφλὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς· οὐδὲν ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν
ἡν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπήγθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν. 140

οὐδὲ ἀν ἔγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἐθέλοιμι μάχεσθαι.
εἰ δέ τις ἔστι βροτῶν, οἱ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσσιν,
ἀστον ἵθι, ὃς κεν θᾶστον δλέθρον πείραθ' ἵκται.

Τὸν δὲ αὐθ' Ἰππολόχου προστῆνδα φαιδίμος νιός·
Τυδείδη μεγάθυμε, τίη γενεὴν ἔρεείνεις; 145

οἴη περ φύλλων γενεὴ, τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.

φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δέ θ' ὑλῇ
τηλεθώσα φύει· ἕαρος δὲ ἐπιγίγνεται δρη·
δις ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ, ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δὲ ἀπολήγει.

εἰ δὲ ἐθέλεις καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι· ὅφρ' εὖ εἰδῆς
ἡμετέρην γενεὴν, πολλοὶ δέ μν ἄνδρες ἵστασι.

ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, μυχῷ Ἀργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
ἐνθάδε Σίσυφος ἔσκεν, δέ κέρδιστος γένετ² ἀνδρῶν,

¹ Or, *axe for slaughtering oxen*: literally, *an ox-striker*.

And when these were now near, advancing against each other,

Diomed, brave at the battle-shout, first addressed him :

" And who of mortal men art thou, most valiant (man) ?
For never indeed have I seen (thee) in the hero-ennobling
battle [all 125]

Before ; but indeed thou hast now certainly far surpassed
In thy confidence, since thou hast awaited my long spear.
But children of the unfortunate also are they that encounter
my might. [from heaven,

But if thou hast come down one of the immortals at least
I for my part will not fight with the heavenly gods. [130
For not even did the brave Lycurgus either, the son of Dryas,
Long exist, who, in fact, contended with the heavenly gods.
Who once chased along sacred Nyseum the nurses
Of the frenzied Bacchus ; and they all together
Let their Thyrsi fall down on the ground, being struck by

the manslaying [trified, 135

Lycurgus with an ox-goad : but Bacchus, having been ter-
Plunged down to the wave of the sea ; and Thetis received
him in her bosom

Fearing ; for a violent tremour possessed him on account of
the threatening shout of the man. [incensed,
With him indeed the gods, who live in ease, were then
And the son of Saturn struck him blind ; and so he did not
exist on [gods. 140

For a long time, when he was hated by all the immortal
And neither should I be willing to fight with the blessed
gods. [of the earth,

But if thou art any one of the mortals, who eat the fruit
Come nearer, that thou mayest the sooner arrive at the
completion of destruction." [Hippolochus addressed :

But him, on the other hand, the distinguished son of
" High-souled son of Tydeus, why dost thou ask after my
race ? [men.

Even such as is the race of leaves, such also is (that) of
Some leaves indeed the wind strews on the ground, but
others also the growing [of spring ;
Wood produces ; and they arise in succession in the season
So the race of men, one indeed produces, and another ceases.
But if thou wishest to learn these things also, in order that
thou mayest well understand 150

Our race,—and many men know it :— [feeding Argos ;
There is a city (named) Ephyre, in the interior of horse-
There Sisyphus was, who was the most crafty of men,

Σίσυφος Αἰολίδης. δὸς ἄρα Γλαῦκον τέκεθ' οὐάν. 155
 αὐτὰρ Γλαῦκος ἔτικτεν ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην.
 τῷ δὲ θεοὶ καῆς τε καὶ ἡνορέντι ἐρατεινὴν
 ὅπασαν. αὐτὰρ οἱ Προίτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῷ·
 ὃς δὲ ἐκ δήμου ἔλαστεν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν
 Ἀργείων. Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκήπτρῳ ἐδάμασσε.
 τῷ δὲ γυνῇ Προίτου ἐπεμήνατο, διὶ¹ Ἀντεια,
 κρυπταδίῃ φιλόπτητι μιγήμεναι· ἀλλὰ τὸν οὐτι
 πεῖθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαῖφρονα Βελλεροφόντην.
 ἡ δὲ Ψευσαμένη Προίτον βασιλῆα προσηύδα·
 τεθναίης, ωὶ Προῖτ', ή κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην,
 ὃς μὲν ἔθελε φιλόπτητι μιγήμεναι οὐν ἔθελούσῃ. 165
 ωὶ φάτο· τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν, οἷον ἄκουσε.
 κτείναι μέν ἦν ἀλέεινε, σεβάστατο γὰρ τόχε θυμῷ,
 πέμπε δέ μιν Λυκίνηδε, πόρεν δὲ ὅγε σήματα λυγρά,
 γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλὰ,
 δεῖξαι δὲ ἡνώγει φενθερῷ, δόφρ' ἀπόλοιτο. 170
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίνηδε θεῶν ὑπὸ ἀμύμονι ποιητῆ.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίνη ἤξει, Ξάνθον τε ῥέοντα,
 προφρονέως μν̄ τίεν ἄναξ Λυκίνης τείης·
 ἐννῆμαρ ἔινυσσε, καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἵερευσεν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη ἐφάνη ρόδοδάκτυλος
 καὶ τότε μν̄ ἐρέεινε, καὶ γῆτε σήμα ιδέσθαι,
 δὲ τῇ οἱ γαμβροὶ παρὰ Προίτοι φέροιτο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ,
 πρώτον μέν Ῥά Χίμαιραν ἀμαίμακτην ἐκέλευσε
 πεφιέμεν. ὃ δὲ ἄρ' ἦν θεῖον γένος, οιδὲ² ἀνθρώπων, 180
 πρόσθε λέων, δηθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,
 δεινὸν διπονείουστι πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε, θεῶν τεράσσοι πιθήσας.
 δεύτερον αὖ, Σολύμοισι μαχήσατο κυδαλίμοισι·

¹ Literally, *not to be rushed on*, from *α* and *μαίμω*. Others derive it from *αμάχος*. The word is also interpreted *immense*, from *μῆκος* reduplicated.

Sisyphus, son of Æolus. And he, moreover, begat a son
Glaucus.

But Glaucus begat the irreproachable Bellerophon. 155
And on him the gods bestowed both beauty and a pleasing
Manliness. But Prætus planned mischiefs against him in
his soul,

Who indeed banished him from the state, since he was by
Of the Argives; for Jove subdued them for him under his
sceptre.

But with him the wife of Prætus, divine Antea, had a
To be united in a clandestine carnal union; but him not at all
Did she persuade,—the warlike Bellerophon, having gener-
ous sentiments.

But she, telling a lie, addressed king Prætus:
“Mkest thou die, O Prætus, or else slay Bellerophon,
Who desired to be united with me in carnal union against
my will.” 165

Thus she spake; but him, the king, anger seized at what
sort of a thing he heard. [in awe of in his soul,
So he avoided killing him indeed, for this certainly he stood
But he sent him to Lycia, and he delivered to him baneful
tokens,

Having written on a folded tablet many deadly things,
And commanded him to shew them to his father-in-law, in
order that he might perish. 170

But he departed to Lycia under the favourable guidance of
the gods. [thus,

But when now he had come to Lycia, and the flowing Xan-
The king of broad Lycia honoured him heartily; [nine oxen.
For nine days he hospitably entertained him, and sacrificed
But when now the tenth rosy-fingered morn appeared, 175
Then he both interrogated him, and requested to see the
token, [Prætus.

Whatsoever, in fact, he brought him from his son-in-law
But when he received the mischievous token of his son-in-
law, [irresistable

First indeed, accordingly, he commanded him to kill the
Chimaera; and she, in fact, was a divine progeny, and not
that of men, 180

In front a lion, and behind a dragon, and in the middle a
she-goat,

Breathing forth the terrible force of flaming fire,
And her indeed he slew, having relied on the portents of
the gods. [Solymi;

Again, in the second place, he fought with the renowned

- καρτίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δύμεναι ἀνθρῶν. 185
 τὸ τρίτον αὖ, κατέπεφνεν Ἀμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.
 τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχομένῳ πυκνὸν δόλον ἀλλον ὑφαίνε.
 κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρεῖς φῶτας ἀρίστους,
 εἴσε λόχον· τοι δ' οὕτι πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο·
 πάντας γάρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης. 190
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ γίγνουσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἦν ἔοντα,
 αὐτοῦ μην κατέρυκε, δίδον δ' ὅγε θυγατέρα ἦν·
 δῶκε δέ οἱ τιμῆς βασιληῖδος ήμισυ πάστης.
 καὶ μέν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἀλλων,
 καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὅφρα νέμοιτο. 195
 ἡ δ' ἔτεκε τρία τέκνα δαίφρονι Βελλεροφόντη,
 "Ισανδρόν τε, καὶ Ἰππόδολον, καὶ Λαοδάμειαν.
 Λαοδαμείῃ μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεύς·
 ἡ δ' ἔτεκ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνιον χαλκοκορυστήν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ κάκεινος ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσι,
 ητοι δ καππεδίον τὸ Ἀλάγον οilos ἀλάτο,
 δν θυμὸν κατέδων, πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείνων.
 "Ισανδρον δέ οἱ νιὸν "Ἄρης, ἀτος πολέμοιο,
 μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι·
 τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένην χρυσήνιος "Ἄρτεμις ἔκτα. 205
 "Ιππόδολος δέ μ' ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημὶ γενέσθαι.
 πέμπτε δέ μ' ἐς Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα ποδλ' ἐπέτελλεν,
 αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἀλλων,
 μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἱ μέγ' ἄριστοι
 ἐν τ' Ἔφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκῇ εὐρείη· 210
 ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εῦχομαι εἶναι.
 "Ως φάτο" γήθησεν δὲ βοῖην ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης·
 ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη,
 αὐτὰρ δ̄ μειλιχίοισι προστήνδα ποιμένα λαῶν·
 "Ἡ ρά νύ μοι ξεῖνος πατρώϊος ἐσστὶ παλαιός. 215
 Οἰνεὺς γάρ ποτε δίος ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντην
 ξείνιστ' ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν, ἐείκοσιν ήματ' ἔρυξας·

¹ Bellerophon.

This indeed he said was quite the hardest battle of men that
he had entered. 185

Again, in the third place, he slew the man-equalling Ama-
zons. [him, as he was returning.

And hereupon (Prætus) wove another subtle plot against
Having selected the bravest men from extensive Lycia,
He posted an ambuscade; but they did not at all return
home again,

For the irreproachable Bellerophon slew all. 190

But when at length he perceived him to be the noble off-
spring of a god,

He detained him there, and he gave him his own daughter;
And he gave to him the half of all his regal honour.

And indeed the Lycians separated for him an enclosure, sur-
passing others, [sess it. 195

Beautiful—of plantation and corn-land—that he might pos-
But she bore three children to the warlike Bellerophon,
Both Isandrus, and Hippolochus, and Laodamia.

With Laodamia indeed counselling Jove slept;
And she bore the godlike brazen-helmeted Sarpedon. [200

But when at length he¹ also became odious to all the gods,
Truly he wandered alone over the Aleian plain,

Consuming his own soul, avoiding the haunt of men;
But Mars, insatiable of war, slew his son

Isandrus, when fighting with the renowned Solymi;
And her² the golden-reined Diana slew, having become en-

raged. 205
But Hippolochus begat me, and from him I assert that I
was produced. [me

And he sent me to Troy and laid very many injunctions on
Ever to be distinguished for bravery, and to be superior to
others, [far

And not to disgrace the race of my fathers, who were by
The bravest both in Ephyre and in the extensive Lycia. 210
Of a truth both from this race and blood do I boast that I
am." [was delighted;

Thus he spake; and Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
His spear indeed he fixed down in the many-feeding earth,
But he addressed the shepherd of the tribes in courteous
words: [hospitality of my father to me; 215

"Assuredly now then thou art an old connection by
For once the noble Æneas hospitably entertained in his
halls [ty days:

The irreproachable Bellerophon, having detained him twen-

² viz. his daughter.

οι δὲ καὶ ἄλλήλοισι πόρον ἔεινῆς καλά.

Οἶνεὺς μὲν ζωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινὸν,

Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον¹ 220
καὶ μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἵδων ἐν δώμασ' ἐμοῖσι.

Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι¹ ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτι τυθὸν ἔόντα
καλλιφ', ὅτ' ἐν Θήβησιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.

τῷ νῦν σοι μὲν ἐγὼ ἔεινος φίλος¹ Ἀργεῖ μέσσω
εἰμὶ, σὺ δὲ ἐν Δυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἵκωμαι.

ἔγχεσοι δὲ ἄλλήλουν ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δὲ διμίου.

πολλοὶ μὲν γάρ ἐμοὶ Τρῶες, κλητοὶ τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κτείνειν, ὃν κε θεός γε πόρη καὶ ποστὶ κιχέιο.

πολλοὶ δὲ αὖτοι Ἀχαιοὶ, ἐναυρέμεν, ὃν κε δύνηται.
τεύχεα δὲ ἄλλήλοις ἐπαμείψομεν¹ δῆρα καὶ οὐδε

γρήσσων, δτι ἔεινοι πατρώοι εὐχόμεθ' εἴναι.

¹ Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων αἵγαντε,

χεῖράς τ' ἄλλήλων λαβέτην, καὶ πιστώσαντο.

ἔνθ' αὐτε Γλαύκῳ Κρονίδης φρένας ἔξελετο Ζεὺς,

δος πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε¹ ἀμειβε,

χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἑκατόμβοι¹ ἐννεαβούλων.

¹ Εκτωρ δὲ ὡς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἵκανεν,

ἀμφ' ἄρα μιν Τρώων ἀλοχοι θέον ἡδὲ θύγατρες,

εἰρόμεναι παΐδάς τε, καστηρήσους τε, ἔτας τε,

καὶ πόσιας¹ δὲ ἐπειτα θεοῖς εὐχεσθαι αἰνώγει

πάσας ἔξεινας. πολλῆσι δὲ κήδε¹ ἐφῆπτο.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πριάμοιο δόμον περικαλλέ¹ ἵκανε,

ξεστῆσ¹ αἰθούσησ¹ τετυγμένον¹ αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ

πεντήκοντ¹ ἔσταν θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,

πλησίοις ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι¹ ἐνθάδε παῖδες

κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρὰ μνηστῆς ἀλόχοισι¹

κουρδῶν δὲ ἐτέρωθεν ἐναντίοις ἐνδοθεν αὐλῆς

δώδεκ¹ ἔσταν τέγεοι θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,

πλησίοις ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι¹ ἐνθάδε γαμβροί

κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρ'¹ αἰδοίης ἀλόχοισιν¹

220

225

230

235

240

245

250

¹ The direct sentence is continued v. 251.

And they also delivered to each other beautiful hospitality-tokens;
 Eneus indeed gave a belt glistening with purple,
 And Bellerophon a golden double-bodied goblet; 220
 And I coming away left it in my house.
 But I do not remember Tydeus; since he left me behind,
 Being still a little (child), when the army of the Achaeans
 perished at Thebes. [pitality for thee in the midst
 Wherefore I indeed am now a friendly connection by hos-
 Of Argos, and thou for me in Lycia, whenever I come to
 their state. 225
 And let us avoid each other with spears even through the
 crowd. [me
 For indeed there are many Trojans and summoned allies for
 To kill, whomsoever indeed a god delivers to me, and I over-
 take with my feet:
 And, on the other hand, there are many Achaeans for thee
 to deprive of life, whomsoever thou art able. [also 230
 But let us give arms in exchange to one other; that these
 May know that we claim to be connections by hospitality
 from our fathers." [their horses,
 So they two, having thus spoken, having bounded from
 Both took each other's hands, and plighted their faith.
 Then moreover Jove, the son of Saturn, took away from
 Glaucus his judgment, [deus, 235
 Who gave his arms in exchange to Diomede, the son of Ty-
 Golden for brazen, (arms) worth a hundred beeves for (those)
 worth nine beeves. [beech-tree,
 But when Hector came both to the Scæan gates and the
 Thereupon the wives and daughters of the Trojans ran
 round him
 Enquiring both for children, and brothers, and friends,
 And husbands; but he then bade them all in succession 240
 Pray to the gods. And troubles were suspended over many.
 But when at length he came to the very beautiful building
 of Priam,
 Constructed with polished porticoes:—but^l in it
 There were fifty chambers of polished stone,
 Built near to one another; there the sons 245
 Of Priam were wont to repose beside their wedded partners:
 And over against them on the other side within the court
 were twelve
 Roofed chambers of his daughters, of polished stone,
 Built near to one another; there the sons-in-law [ners:—250
 Of Priam were wont to repose beside their modest part-

- ἔνθα οἱ ἡπιόδωρος ἐναντίη ἥλυσθε μῆτηρ,
 Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην·
 ἐν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὀνόματε·
- Τέκνον, τίπτε λιπτὸν πόλεμον θρασὺν εἰλήλουθας;
 ἡ μάλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι νιεῖς Ἀχαιῶν, 255
 μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἀστοῦ, σὲ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνήκειν
 ἐλθόντ', ἐξ ἀκρης πόλιος Διὸς χειρας ἀνασχεῖν.
 ἀλλὰ μέν, ὅφρα κέ τοι μελιτηδέα οἴνον ἐνείκω,
 ως σπείσης Διὸς πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
 πρώτον, ἐπειτα δὲ κ' αὐτὸς ὀνήσει, αἴ κε πίγσθα. 260
 ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηδῶτι μένος μέγα οἴνος δέξει.
 ως τύνη κέκμηκας, ἀμύνων σοῦσιν ἔτησι.
- Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ"
 μή μοι οἴνον ἀειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μήτερ,
 μή μ' ἀπογινώσῃς, μένος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι. 265
 χερσὸν δ' ἀνίπτοισι Διὸς λείβειν αἴθοπα οἴνον
 ἀζομαι· οὐδέ πῃ ἐστὶν κελαυνεφέει Κρονίωνι
 αἴματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσσθαι.
 ἀλλὰ σὺν μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
 ἔρχεο σὺν θυέσσιν, ἀδλίσσασα γεραμάς· 270
 πέπλον δ', δοτὶς τοι χαριέστατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος
 ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φιλτατος αὐτῇ,
 τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἥγειρμοιο,
 καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαΐδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦντις ἡκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλέησῃ 275
 ἀστοῦ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ μήπια τέκνα·
 αἴ κεν Τυδέος νιδὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἵρης,
 δηγυριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο.
 ἀλλὰ σὺν μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
 ἔρχεν· ἔγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι, ὅφρα καλέσσω. 280
 αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπόντος ἀκούεμεν. ὃς κεν οἱ αὖθι
 γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γάρ μιν Ὀλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα
 Τρωσί τε, καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορί, τοῦτο τε παυσίν.

¹ Some render εσαγονσα intransitively. Proceeding to Laodice.

There his gentle-dealing mother came in the opposite direction to him, [daughters in form ; As she was bringing along¹ Laodice, the fairest of her And thereupon she both clung to him with her hand, and spake a word, and addressed him by name :

“ Son, why hast thou come, having left the daring battle ? Surely now the abominable sons of the Achaans greatly harrass thee,

Fighting around the city, and thee thy spirit has impelled, having come [city to Jove.

Hither, to hold up thy hands from the highest part of the But stay, till I bring thee honey-sweet wine, [other immortals That thou mayest pour out a libation to father Jove and the First, and then be refreshed thyself, if thou drink.

260

For wine raises the spirit greatly in a man that has become exhausted :

As thou hast become exhausted, defending thy own friends.”

But to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied : “ Do not raise honey-flavoured wine to me, venerable mother, Lest thou enervate me, and I forget my strength and courage.

265

But I fear to pour out with unwashed hands the dark-coloured wine [cloud-darkening

To Jove; neither is it, in any way, lawful to pray to the Son of Saturn, when stained with blood and gore.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [rank ; 270 The plunderer, with oblations, having assembled the ladies of And the robe, which there is to thee the most elegant and Largest in the mansion, and by far the most acceptable to thyself,

That (robe) place upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva, And (take care) to promise to her that thou wilt sacrifice in her temple twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity

275

Both the city and the partners and infant children of the Trojans :

If she keep away from sacred Ilium the son of Tydeus, The savage warrior, the mighty contriver of flight.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [him, 280 The plunderer ; and I will go after Paris, that I may call If perchance he choose to hear me speaking. Would that

the earth [a great cause of calamity

Would yawn for him here ; for the Olympian reared in him Both to the Trojans, and the great-hearted Priam, and his sons.

- εὶ κεῖνόν γε ἵδοιμι κατελθόντ' "Αἴδος εἴσω,
φαίην κε φρέν' ἀτέρπου δῖξ'ος ἐκλελαθέσθαι. 285
 "Ως ἔφαθ'" ἡ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ', ἀμφιπλοιστι
κέκλετο· ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀδλιστσαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραιάς.
 αὐτὴ δὲ ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήστετο κῆροντα,
 ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν
 Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς 290
 ἤγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλώσ εὐρέα πόντον,
 την ὁδὸν, ἦν 'Ελένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.
 τῶν ἐν' ἀειραμένη 'Εκάβῃ φέρε δῶρον 'Αθήνη,
 ὃς καλλιστος ἔην ποικιλμασιν, ἡδὲ μέγιστος·
 ἀστήρ δὲ ὁς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νείατος ἀλλων. 295
 βῆ δὲ λένω, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσπεύσαντο γεραιά.
 Αἱ δὲ διτε νηδὺν ἵκανον 'Αθήνης ἐν πόλει ἄκρη,
 τῆσι θύρας ὅιξε Θεανῶ καλλιπάρηος,
 Κισσηῖς, ἀλοχος 'Αντήνορος ἵπποδάμοιο· 300
 τὴν γὰρ Τρῷας ἔθηκαν 'Αθηναῖς ἱέρειαν.
 αἱ δὲ ὀδολυγῇ πᾶσαι 'Αθήνη χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.
 ἡ δὲ ἄρα πέπλοις ἐλοῦσα Θεανῶ καλλιπάρηος,
 θῆκεν 'Αθηναῖς ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡγκόμοιο·
 εὐχομένη δὲ ἥρατο Διὸς κούρη μεγάλοιο·
 Πότρι' 'Αθηναίη, ἐρυσίπτολε, δῖα θεάων, 305
 ἄξεν δὴ ἔγχος Διομήδεος, ἡδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν
 πρηνέα δὸς πεσέειν Σκαιῶν προπάροιθε πυλάων.
 ὅφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυοκαΐδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦνις ἡκέστας ιερεύσομεν, αἵ' ἐλεήσης
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα. 310
 "Ως ἔφατ' εὐχομένη' ἀνένευ δὲ Παλλὰς 'Αθήνη.
 ως αἱ μέν ρ' εὐχοντο Διὸς κούρη μεγάλοιο.
 "Ἐκτῷρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ' 'Αλεξάνδροιο βεβήκει
 καλὰ, τά δέ αὐτὸς ἔτευξε σὺν ἀνδράσιν, οἱ τότ' ἄριστοι
 ἦσαν ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐριθώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες· 315
 οἵ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον, καὶ δῶμα, καὶ αὐλὴν,

If I could see him at least having descended within Hades,
I should say that I had laid aside feelings of joyless sorrow
in my mind." 285

Thus he spake; but she, going to her mansions, gave orders
[the ladies of rank throughout the city.
To her attendants; and they accordingly convened together
But she herself descended to her perfumed chamber,
Where she had her robes variegated, with all manner of
colours, the works of Sidonian
Women, whom the god-like Alexander himself 290
Brought from Sidon, having sailed over the wide sea,
Upon that voyage on which he sailed away with Helen of
illustrious father. [Minerva,
One of these Hecuba having taken up bore as a gift to
That which was the most beautiful in its variegated figures
and the largest; [others. 295
And it glistened like a star, and it lay the undermost of the
And she proceeded to go, and many matrons were hurrying
along with her. [Highest part of the city,
And when these reached the temple of Minerva in the
The fair-cheeked Theano opened the gates to them,
The daughter of Cisseus, the partner of the horse-taming
Antenor;
For her the Trojans appointed priestess of Minerva. 300
But they all with loud wailing held up their hands to Minerva.
And she further,—the fair-cheeked Theano,—having taken
the robe,
Placed it upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva;
And praying, she supplicated the daughter of mighty Jove:
" Awful Minerva, protectress of the city, divinest of
goddesses, 305
Break now the spear of Diomede, and grant also that he
Himself fall prostrate in front of the Scaean gates;
That we may now at once sacrifice to thee in thy temple
Twelve yearling heifers untouched by the goad, if thou pity
Both the city and partners and infant children of the
Trojans." 310
Thus she spake praying; but Pallas Minerva refused.
Thus these indeed, I say, prayed to the daughter of mighty
Jove.
But Hector had gone to the beautiful dwellings
Of Alexander, which he himself, moreover, constructed with
men, who at that time were
The best work-men in very fertile Troy; 315
Who made for him a bed-room and a dwelling-room and a
hall,

έγγύθι τε Πριάμοιο καὶ "Εκτόρος, ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ.
ἔνθ "Εκτωρ εἰσῆλθε Διὺς φίλος· ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ¹
ἔγχος ἔχ' ἐνδεκάπηχυν² πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέει πόρκης.

320

τὸν δ' εὐρ'³ ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε⁴ ἐποντα,
ἀσπίδα, καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξο⁵ ἀφόωντα.

'Αργείη δ' "Ἐλένη μετ'⁶ ἄρα δμαῆσι γνωαξίν
ἡστο, καὶ ἀμφιπλοῖσι περικλυτὰ ἔργα κελευε·

τὸν δ' "Εκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσος·

Δαιμόνι⁷, οὐ μὲν κυλὰ χόλον τὸνδ' ἔνθεο θυμῷ.
λαὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν, αἰπύ τε τείχος,
μαρνάμενοι⁸ σέο δ' εἰνεκ⁹ δύτη τε πτόλεμός τε
ἄστυ τόδ' ἀμφιδέηπε. σὺ δ' ἀν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἀλλῷ,
εἴ τινά που μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο.
ἀλλ' ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἀστυ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θέρηται.

330

Τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς·
"Εκτορ, ἐπεί μι κατ' αἴσταν ἐνείκεσας, οὐδὲ ὑπὲρ αἴσταν,
τοῦνεκά τοι ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μεν ἄκουσον·

οὗ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσσον χόλῳ οὐδὲ νεμέστοι
ἥμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἔθελον δ' ἄχει προτραπέσθαι.
νῦν δέ με παρεποῦν¹⁰ ἀλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν,
δῶμησο¹¹ ἐς πόλεμον¹² δοκεῖει δέ μοι δῶδε καὶ αὐτῷ
λώιον ἔστεσθαι· νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας.

ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήια τεύχεα δύω.
ἢ ιθ', ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι¹³ κιχήσεσθαι δέ σ' δῖω.

"Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' οὕτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ.

τὸν δ' "Ἐλένη μύθοισι προσῆγεται δέ σ' δῖω.

Δᾶερ ἐμέιο, κυνὸς κακομηχάνον, δικρυοέσσης,
ῶς μ' ὅφελ¹⁴ ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ,
οῖχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
εἰς ὅρος, ἢ εἰς κῦμα πολυνφλοίσθοιο θαλάσσης.

¹ εποντα for αμφιεποντα

² ντο omitted.

³ Literally, causing shuddering, from κρυος, a chill.

⁴ Literally, bitch.

345

Near both Priam's and Hector's, in the highest part of the city.
 There Hector, dear to Jove, entered; and, further, in his [hand
 He held a spear of eleven cubits length; and in front of the
 shaft gleamed
 The brazen point, and a golden ring encircled it. 320
 And he found him in the bedroom busying' himself with his
 very beautiful armour,
 His shield, and corslet, and polishing his bended bow.
 And the Argive Helen, moreover, was sitting among her
 female [famous work.
 Slaves, and was enjoining on her attendants tasks of very
 And him Hector, having beheld him, rebuked with reproach-
 ful words: 325
 "Noble Sir, it is not well indeed that thou hast raised
 this anger in thy soul. [wall,
 The troops indeed are perishing round the city, and the lofty
 Fighting; and it is on account of thee that the battle-shout
 and war [also quarrel with another,
 Have been kindled around this city. And thou wouldest
 If thou sawest any-one any-where relaxing from the hateful
 war. 330
 But up, lest the city be quickly burned with^a destructive fire."
 But him, in return, the god-like Alexander addressed:
 "Hector, since thou hast rebuked me according to equity,
 and not beyond equity, [attention and listen to me:
 On this account I will speak to thee; and do thou give
 Assuredly not so much from anger or indignation against
 the Trojans 335
 Was I sitting in the bed-chamber, but I was willing to give
 way to grief.
 But now my wife, persuading me with gentle words,
 Urged me to the war; and it appears to me myself also
 that thus [ferent) men.
 It will be better; and victory comes alternately to (dif-
 But come now, wait for me, (that) I may put on my martial
 armour; 340
 Or depart, and I will come after you; but I am of opinion that
 I shall come up with you." [address any thing to him.
 Thus he spake; and the helmet-waving Hector did not
 But him Helen addressed in (these) mild words: [wretch⁴
 "Brother-in-law of me, a mischief-devising, loathsome,⁵
 Would that on that day, when my mother first bore me, 345
 A pernicious storm of wind had gone bearing me forwards
 To a mountain, or to the wave of the loud-resounding sea :

ἔνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόβερσε, πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.
 αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὅδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο,
 ἀνδρὸς ἔπειτ' ὁφελλον ἀμείνονος εἴναι ἄκοιτις, 350
 ὃς βῆδη νέμεσίν τε καὶ αἰσχεα πόλλα ἀνθρώπων.
 τούτῳ δ' οὖτ' ἀρ νῦν φρένες ἐμπεδοι, οὗτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω
 ἐσποντας τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι οὗτος.
 ἀλλ' ἦγε νῦν εἰσελθε, καὶ ἔξεο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ,
 δᾶερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν, 355
 εἴνεκ' ἐμεῖο κυνὸς, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἄτης·
 οἰσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θήκε κακὸν μόρον, ώς καὶ ὀπίσσω
 ἀνθρώποισι πελῷμεθ' ἀοιδιμοι ἐσπομένοισι.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείθετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ"
 μή με κάθιζ', Ἐλένη, φιλέουσά περ, οὐδέ με πείσεις. 360
 ήδη γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, δῆρος ἐπαμύνω
 Τρώεσσ', οἱ μέγ' ἐμεῖο ποθήν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσιν.
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ὅρνυθι τοῦτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς,
 ώς κεν ἔμ ἔντοσθε πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἔότα.
 καὶ γάρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδ' ἐσελεύσομαι, δῆρα ἰδωμαι 365
 οἰκῆσας, ἀλοχόν τε φιλην, καὶ νήπιον νιόν.
 οὐ γάρ τ' οἶδ', εἰ ἔτι σφιν ἵπότροπος ἴξομαι αὐτις,
 ή ήδη μ' ὑπὸ χεροὶ θεοὶ δαμόσων Ἀχαιῶν.

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ".
 αἰψία δ' ἔπειτ' ἵκαν δόμους εὐ ναιετάοντας, 370
 οὐδὲ εὐρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκάλενον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 ἀλλ' ἦγε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλῳ ἐϋπέπλῳ
 πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει γοβώσατε, μυρομένη τε.
 "Ἐκτωρ δ', ώς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν,
 ἔστη ἐπ' οὐδόντι λών, μετὰ δὲ δμωῆσιν ἔειπεν" 375
 Εἰ δ' ἦγε μοι, δμωαῖ, τημερέα μυθήσασθε·
 πῆ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκάλενος ἐκ μεγάροιο;
 ηέ πη ἐς γυλόων, ή εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων,

¹ Literally, *objects of song*.

² Literally, *the men about to be*.

³ Literally, *being*.

⁴ There is an ellipse of δομον in this, and of ναον in the next line.

There the waves would have overwhelmed me, before these
deeds had been done. [manner,
But since the gods arranged these evils at least in this
Then would that I had been the bed-fellow of a better
man, 350
(One,) moreover, who understood both the indignation and
numerous reproaches of men. [nor hereafter
But, to this man neither now in fact (is there) a firm heart,
Will there be; therefore also I am of opinion that he will
reap the fruit (of this).
But come now, enter, and seat thyself on this chair,
Brother-in-law; since trouble hath exceedingly visited thee
in thy mind, 355
On account of me, a wretch, and on account of Alexander's
folly; [also
Upon whom Jove has inflicted an evil destiny, that hereafter
We be branded in song¹ among posterity."²

And to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied:
"Do not cause me to sit down, Helen, although fond of
me; you will not either persuade me. 360
For already has my soul been made eager that I bring succour
To the Trojans, who feel a regret for me, while absent, to a
great degree. [also rouse himself,
But do thou at least urge this man, and let him himself
That he may overtake me while I am³ within the city.
For I also will go to my house, in order that I may see 365
My domestics, and beloved partner, and infant son.
For I know not also, whether I shall yet come again, re-
turning back to them, [of the Achæans."
Or whether the gods may now subdue me under the hands
So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-
parted. [mansion, 370
And immediately afterwards he came to his well-situated
But he did not find the white-armed Andromache in the halls,
But she with her child and her well-clad attendant [wailing.
Had been standing beside the tower both moaning and be-
But Hector, when he found not his blameless wife within,
Stood still, having come to the threshold, and spake amid
the female slaves: 375
"Come, if (you please) slaves, speak correctly:
Which way has the white-armed Andromache gone from the
mansion?
Is she gone out any way to (the houses⁴) of her sisters-in-
law, or (those) of the wives of her brothers-in-law,

- ἢ ἐς Ἀθηναῖς ἔξοιχεται, ἔνθα περ ἀλλαὶ
Τρωαὶ ἔπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἐλάσκονται; 380
- Τὸν δ' αὐτὸν ὄτρηρή ταμίη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
"Εκτορ, ἐπεὶ μᾶλλον ἀνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι·
οὕτε πῃ ἐς γαλόων, οὔτ' εἰνατέρων ἔϋπέπλων,
οὔτ' ἐς Ἀθηναῖς ἔξοιχεται, ἔνθα περ ἀλλαὶ
Τρωαὶ ἔπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἐλάσκονται. 385
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πύργον ἔβη μέγαν Ἰλίου, οὐνεκ' ἀκούσε
τείρεσθαι Τρῶας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἶναι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τέχος ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει,
μαινομένη εἰκύια· φέρει δὲ ἄμα παῖδα τιθήνη.
"Η ρά γυνὴ ταμίη· δὲ δὲ πέσσυτο δώματος Ἔκτωρ 390
τὴν αὐτὴν ὅδὸν αὐτὶς, ἔυκτιμένας κατὰ γυνάδ.
εὐτε πύλας ἵκανε, διερχόμενος μέγα ἀστυ,
Σκαιᾶς, τῇ γάρ ἔμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε,
ἔνθ' ἀλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἥλθε θέουσα,
'Ανδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡετίωνος, 395
'Ηετίων, ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκωνος ὑλέσση,
Θήβη 'Υποπλακίη, Κιλίκεσσος' ἄνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων·
τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθ' Ἔκτορι χαλκοκορυστῆ·
ἥ οἱ ἔπειται ηντησ', ἄμα δὲ ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῇ,
παιδὸν ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχουσι' ἀταλάφρονα, οἵπιον αὐτῶς, 400
'Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν, ἀλίγικον ἀστέρι καλῷ·
τόν βέβητο "Ἐκτωρ καλέεστε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
'Αστυάνακτ'" οἷος γάρ ἐρύετο Ἰλιον Ἔκτωρ.
ἥτοι δὲ μὲν μείδησεν ίδων ἐπειδὴ παῖδα σιωπῆ·
'Ανδρομάχη δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δακρυχέουσα, 405
ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε·
Δαιμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδὲ ἐλεαίρεις
παιδά τε νηπίαχον, καὶ ἐμὲ ἄμμορον, ἢ τάχα χήρη
σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέοντιν Ἀχαιοῖ,
πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες. ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἴη,
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούσῃ, χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γάρ ἔτ' ἄλλη 410

Or to (the temple) of Minerva, where indeed the other
 Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible
 goddess?" 380

But to him, in return, the sedulous housekeeper addressed a word: [the truth:

"Hector, since thou hast strongly commanded me to speak
 Not any way either to (the houses) of her sisters-in-law, or
 (those) of the wives of her brothers-in-law,
 Or to (the temple) of Minerva is she gone out, where indeed
 the other [goddess. 385

Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible
 But she hath gone to the lofty tower of Ilium, because she
 heard [strength of the Achæans was great.
 That the Trojans were being exhausted, and that the
 She is indeed now going to the tower, hastening along
 Like one distracted; and the nurse carries the child along
 with her." [tor—rushed away from the house 390

The female housekeeper spake indeed thus; but he—Hec-
 Back by the same way, along the well-built streets. [an
 When, passing through the great city, he reached the Scæ-
 Gates—for by that way he was about to pass through out
 to the plain,— [opposite direction,

There his abundantly-dowered wife came running in the
 Andromache, the daughter of the great-hearted Eëtion, 395
 Eëtion, who dwelt beneath woody Placus,
 In Hypoplacian Thebe, ruling over Cilician men; [Hector;
 His daughter then was now possessed by the brazen-armed
 Who at this time met him, and along with her came her
 attendant [infant, 400

Carrying on her bosom the child of tender-mind, quite an
 The beloved son of Hector, resembling a beautiful star;
 Whom moreover Hector called Scamandrius, but the others
 Astyanax; for Hector alone defended Ilium.

He indeed assuredly smiled, looking on his child in silence:
 But Andromache stood beside him, close by, shedding
 tears, 405

And she moreover clung to him with her hand, and spake
 a word, and called him by name: [dost not pity

"Noble Sir, thy own spirit will destroy thee, and thou
 Both thy infant child, and destitute me, who shall soon be
 Thy widow: for soon will the Achæans slay thee,
 Having all rushed against thee. But for me it would be
 more advantageous 410

Having failed of thee, to go under the earth, for there will
 no longer be

- ἔσται θαλπωρὴ, ἐπεὶ δὲ σύγε πότμον ἐπίσπης,
ἀλλ' ἄχε'. οὐδέ μοι ἔστὶ πατήρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ·
ἡτοι γάρ πατέρ' ἀμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς,
ἐκ δὲ πολιν πέρσε Κλίκων εὐ ναιετάωσαν, 415
Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δὲ ἔκτανε 'Νετίωνα,
οὐδέ μιν ἔξενάριξε· σεβάσσατο γάρ τόγε θυμῷ·
ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν κατέκρη σὸν ἔτεσοι δαιδαλέουσιν,
ἥδ' ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
Νύμφαι 'Ορεστιάδες, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγάλοχοι. 420
οἱ δέ μοι ἐπτὰ κασίγνητοι ἔσται ἐν μεγάροισιν,
οἵ μὲν πάντες ἵψε κίον ἥματι "Αἴδος εἶσω·
πάντας γάρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς,
θουσὶν ἐπ' εἰλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῆς δίεσσι. 425
μητέρα δ', ἡ βασιλευεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσση,
τὴν ἐπεὶ δρ δεῦρ' ἥγαν' ἄμ' ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν,
ἄψ σγε τὴν ἀπέλυσε, λαβὼν ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα·
πατρὸς δὲν μεγάροισι βᾶλ' "Αρτεμις ιοχέαυρα.
Ἐκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ μοι ἔσσι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ.
ἡδὲ κασίγνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης. 430
ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαυρε, καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμν' ἐπὶ πύργῳ,
μὴ πᾶδ' ὅρφανικὸν θέτης, χήρην τε γυναῖκα·
λαὸν δὲ στῆσον παρ' ἐρυεδύ, ἔνθι μᾶλιστα
ἄμβατός ἔστι πόλις, καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἐπλετο τεῖχος.
τρὶς γάρ τῇ γ' ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ' οἱ ἄριστοι 435
ἄμφ' Λάντε δύω, καὶ ἀγαλντὸν Ἰδομενῆ,
ἥδ' ἄμφ' "Ατρεΐδας, καὶ Τυδέος ἀλκιμὸν νιόν·
ἥπου τίσ σφιν ἔνισπε θεοπροπίων εὐ εἰδὼς,
ἥ νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.
Τὴν δὲ αὐτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ" 440
ἥ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι· ἀλλὰ μᾶλ' αἰνῶς
αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεστιπέπλους,
αἴ κε, κακὸς δις, νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο.
οὐδὲ ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν· ἐπεὶ μάδον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς
αἰεὶ, καὶ πρώτοισι μετὰ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι, 445

(Any) other solace, whenever thou at least hast drawn on
thyself fate, [ble mother ;
But (only) sorrows. Nor is there to me a father and venera-
For truly the noble Achilles slew my father,
And utterly sacked the well-situated city of the Cilicians, 415
The lofty-ported Thebe ; and he slew Eëtion,
But did not strip him ; for of this at least he felt an awe in
his soul ;
But in fact he burnt him with his curiously-wrought arms,
And heaped over him a sepulchral mound ; and around it
the Nymphs, the Orestiades,
Daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, planted elms. 420
And the seven brothers that there were to me in the halls,
These indeed all went within Hades in one day ;
For the noble swift-footed Achilles slew them all,
Beside the foot-twisting^l oxen and white sheep. [425
But my mother—who was Queen beneath woody Placus—
When he had accordingly brought her hither along with the
other possessions, [sums :
He set her at liberty again, receiving countless ransom.
But missile-darting Diana struck her in the halls of her father.
Hector—thou, however, art to me father and venerable mo-
ther,
And brother, and thou art a blooming bed-fellow to me. 430
But come now, take pity on me, and remain here beside the
tower [wife a widow ;
That thou mayest not render thy child an orphan, and thy
But station the host near the wild fig-tree where most of all
The city is scaleable, and the wall exposed to assaults.
For three times certainly, advancing in that (direction,) 435
these have made an attempt on it, the most valiant
Party of the two Ajaxes and the highly-renowned Idomeneus,
And the party of the sons of Atreus, and the strong son of
Tydeus : [spoken to them,
Either, some how, some one well-skilled in divinations has
Or else even their own spirit excites them to it, and prompts
them." [dressed : 440
And her, in return, the great helmet-waving Hector ad-
" Assuredly to me also, wife, all these things are matters
of care. But very deeply [ing robes,
Do I fear the Trojan men, and the Trojan women of sweep-
If, like a coward, I skulk apart from the war. [ever to be
And my soul does not urge me to it; since I have learned
Brave, and to fight among the foremost Trojans, 445
i. e. turning their feet over as they walk, and so moving slowly.

ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος, ἥδ' ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ.
εὖ μὲν γάρ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν,
ἔσσεται ἡμαρ, ὅτ' ἄν ποι' διώληγ "Πιος ἵρη,
καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἔυμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

ἀλλ' οὖ μοι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἀλγος ὀπίσσω, 450
οὐτ' αὐτῆς 'Εκάβης, οὗτε Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος,

οὐτε καστρυγήτων, οἵ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ

ἐν κονίησι πέσουεν ἷντ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν,

ὅσσον σεῖ', ὅτε κέν τις 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων

δακρυθεσσαν ἄγηται, ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ ἀπούρας·

καὶ κεν, ἐν "Ἀργει ἑόυσα, πρὸς ἄλλης ἰστὸν ὑφαίνοις, 455
καὶ κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηΐδος ἡ 'Υπερείης,
πολλ' ἀεκαζούμενή' κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσετ' ἀνάγκη·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησιν, ἰδὼν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσαν·

"Ἐκτορος ἥδε γυνὴ, δεις ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι 460
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων, ὅτε "Ιλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο.

ώς ποτέ τις ἔρει· σοὶ δ' αὖ νέον ἔσσεται ἀλγος

χήτει τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς, ἀμύνειν δούλιον ἡμαρ.
ἀλλά με τεθνειώτα χυτή κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι,
πρίν γέ τι σῆς τε βοῆς, σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι. 465

"Ως εἰπὼν, οὖν παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος "Ἐκτωρ.
ἄψ δ' ὁ πάις πρὸς κόλπον εὐζώνιο τιθήνης
ἐκλίνθη ἱάχων, πατρὸς φίλου δψνι διτυχθείς,
ταρβήστας χαλκόν τ', ἥδε λόφον ἵπποχαίτην,
δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας· 470

ἐκ δὲ γέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος, καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
αὐτίνι' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος "Ἐκτωρ,
καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανώσαν.
αὐτάρ ὅγ' διν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε, πῆλέ τε χεροὶν,
εἰπεν ἐπενξάμενος Διῖ τ', ἀλλοισί τε θεοῖσι· 475

Ζεῦ, ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόρδε γενέσθαι
παιδὸς ἐμὸν, ὡς καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,

¹ There is here a suppression of something to which the γερ answers. But these things are matters of care to me, for—

² Literally, the free day: in v. 463, the slavish day.

Vindicating both my father's great reputation, and my own.
 For¹ well indeed do I know this in my heart, and in my soul,
 The day will be, when sacred Ilium at some time perishes,
 And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the use of
 the ashen spear. [the Trojans hereafter, 450]

But not so great a matter of anxiety to me is the misery of
 Or for (that) of Hecuba herself, or of king Priam,
 Or (that) of my brothers, who, both numerous and brave,
 May perhaps fall in the dust beneath hostile men,
 As thy (misery,) whenever some one of the brazen-mailed

Achaeans [liberty;—455]

Leads thee away tearful, having deprived thee of the day of
 And,³ perhaps, being in Argos, thou mayest be weaving the
 web by the direction of another female,
 And perhaps thou mayest be carrying water from (the
 fountain of) Messeis or Hyperæa, [laid upon thee;—
 Forced much against thy will; but a mighty necessity will be
 And (when) some one at a future time, seeing thee pouring
 down the tear, says; [horse-taming 460]

'This (was) the wife of Hector, who was the best of the
 Trojans at fighting, when they were fighting round Ilium.'
 Thus at a future time some one will say; and to thee there
 will be again fresh misery [slavery.]

From the want of such a husband, to ward off the day of
 But may the heaped-up earth cover over me dead,
 Before at least I at all witness both thy shriek and thy
 dragging away.' [465]

Thus having spoken the illustrious Hector stretched
 towards his son.

But he, the child, turned back to the bosom of his fair-waisted
 Nurse, screaming, alarmed at the aspect of his dear father,
 Fearing both the brazen-armour and the horse-hair crest,
 Having noticed it nodding terribly from the very summit
 of the helmet; [470]

And both his dear father, and venerable mother laughed out.
 Immediately the illustrious Hector took the helmet from
 his head. [over.]

And it, indeed, he laid down on the ground glittering all
 But he when he had caressed his own dear child, and
 dandled him in his hands,

Spake, praying both to Jove and the other gods: [475]

"Jove, and ye other gods, grant now that this my son also
 May become,—as I indeed also (have)—eminently dis-
 tinguished among the Trojans,

³ This and the two following verses are parenthetical: v. 459 continues the sense from v. 455.

δοε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἵψι ἀνάστειν·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησι· πατρὸς δ' ὅγε πολλὸν ἀμείνων·
ἐκ πολέμου ἀνύότα· φέροι δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα,
κτείνας δήιον ἄνδρα, χαρείν δὲ φρένα μῆτηρ.

"Ως εἰπὼν, ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
παιδί ἔον· ἡ δ' ἄφα μια κηρόδεῖ δέξατο κόλπῳ,
δικρυόν γελάσασα, πόσις δ' ἐλέηστο νόησας,
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἔκ τ' ὄνδρας·" 480

Δαιμονίη, μῆ μοὶ τι λίην ἀκαχίζεο θυμῷ.
οὐ γάρ τίς μ' ὑπὲρ αἰσαν ἀνήρ "Ἄϊδι προιάψει.
μοῖραν δ' οὐτινά φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
οὐ κακὸν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν, ἐπὴν ταπρώτα γένηται.
ἀλλ' εἰς οἰκον ίοῦσα τὰ σαντῆς ἔργα κόμιζε,
ἰστόν τ', ἡλακάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοιστ κέλευε
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πολεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσος μελήσει
πᾶσιν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μάλιστα, τοὶ Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάσιν.

"Ως ἄφα φωνήσας, κόρυθ' εἶλετο φαιδιμος "Εκτωρ
ἴππουριν. ἀλοχος δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει
ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερὸν κατά δάκρυ χέουσα.
αἴφα δ' ἐπειδ' ἴκανε δόμους εὖ ναιετάοντας
"Εκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο· κιχήσατο δ' ἔνδοθι πολλὰς
ἀμφιπόλους τῆσιν δὲ γόδον πάσησιν ἐνώρσεν.
αἱ μὲν ἔτι ζωὸν γόδον "Εκτορα φέντι οἰκῷ
οὐ γάρ μιν ἔτ' ἔφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμοιο
ἴξεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθυνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν·
ἀλλ' ὅγ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
σεύνατ' ἐπειτ' ἀνὰ ἀστυ ποὶ κραπινοῖσι πεποιθώς. 505
ώς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίοιο κροαίνων,
εἰωθώς λούεσθαι ἐνρέβειος ποταμοῖο,
κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται

Thus both excellent in might, and that he may rule vigorously
over Ilium;

And let some one hereafter say of him, when returning
from war— [off bloody spoils, 480]

'He is even much better than his father : and may he bear
Having slain a foeman, and may his mother be delighted in
her heart!"

Having thus spoken, he placed his child in the hands
Of his dear wife ; and she accordingly received him on her
fragrant bosom, [pitied her,
Smiling tearfully. And her husband, having noticed it,
And he soothed her with his hand, and spake a word, and
called her by name : 485

" My love, be not, I pray, at all violently distressed in
soul. [trary to fate.

For not any man shall prematurely send me to Hades con-
And I assert that no one of men hath escaped his destiny,
Not a bad man—nor yet indeed a good man—after it hath
been made at first. [ments, 490

But, having gone to our house, attend to thy own employ-
Both the web, and the distaff, and command thy attendants
To set about the work : but war shall be a care to all
The men—and to me especially—that have been born in
Ilium." [helmet

So having thus spoken, the illustrious Hector took his
Plumed with horse-hair ; and his beloved wife had gone
homewards, 495

Often turning round, pouring down the warm tear. [abodes
And speedily afterwards she came to the well-situated
Of man-slaying Hector, and she found within her numerous
Attendants, and she excited wailing among them all.
These indeed were bewailing Hector in his own house,
while yet alive ; 500

For they said that he would not any more come returning
back [Achaeans.

From the war, having escaped the might and hands of the
Nor did Paris loiter in his lofty dwellings ; [with brass,
But he, when he had put on his famous arms variegated
Then hastened through the city, relying on his swift feet. 505
And as when some stalled horse, that has fed on barley in
his stable, [plain,

Having broken off his halter, runs prancing (across) the
Exulting, having been accustomed to bathe himself (in the
water) of a fair flowing [start up
River : and he holds his head aloft, and the hairs of his mane

ἀμοις ἀισσονται· δ' δ' ἀγλαῖηφι πεποιθὼς, 510
 ρίμφα ἐ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ' ἥθεα καὶ νομὸν ὕππων·
 ὃς νὺὸς Πριάμοι Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης
 τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὅστ' ἡλέκτωρ, ἐβεβήκει
 καγχαλόων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον. αἰψία δ' ἔπειτα
 "Εκτορα διον ἔτερμεν ἀδελφεὸν, εὐτ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε 515
 στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης, ὅθι ἢ δάριζε γυναικί.

Τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν 'Αλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς·
 ἥθει', ἢ μάλα δή σε καὶ ἐστύμενον κατερύκω,
 δηθύνων, οὐδ' ἡλθον ἐναίσιμον, ὃς ἐκέλευε.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη, κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ· 520
 δαιμόνι", οὐκ ἀν τίς τοι ἀνήρ, δις ἐναίσιμος εἴη,
 ἔργον ἀτιμήσεις μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἀλκυμός ἐσσι.
 ἀλλὰ ἑκὼν μεθιεῖς τε, καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν κῆρ
 ἄχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὅθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἰσχε' ἀκούω
 πρὸς Τρώων, οἱ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εὗνεκα σείο. 525
 ἀλλ' ἵομεν· τὰ δ' ὅπισθεν ἀρεστόμεθ', αἴκε πόθι Ζεὺς
 δῶῃ, ἐπουρανίσιτι θεοῖς αἰένγενέτησι·
 κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 ἐκ Τροίης ἀλάσαντας ἔϋκνήμαδας 'Αχαιούς.

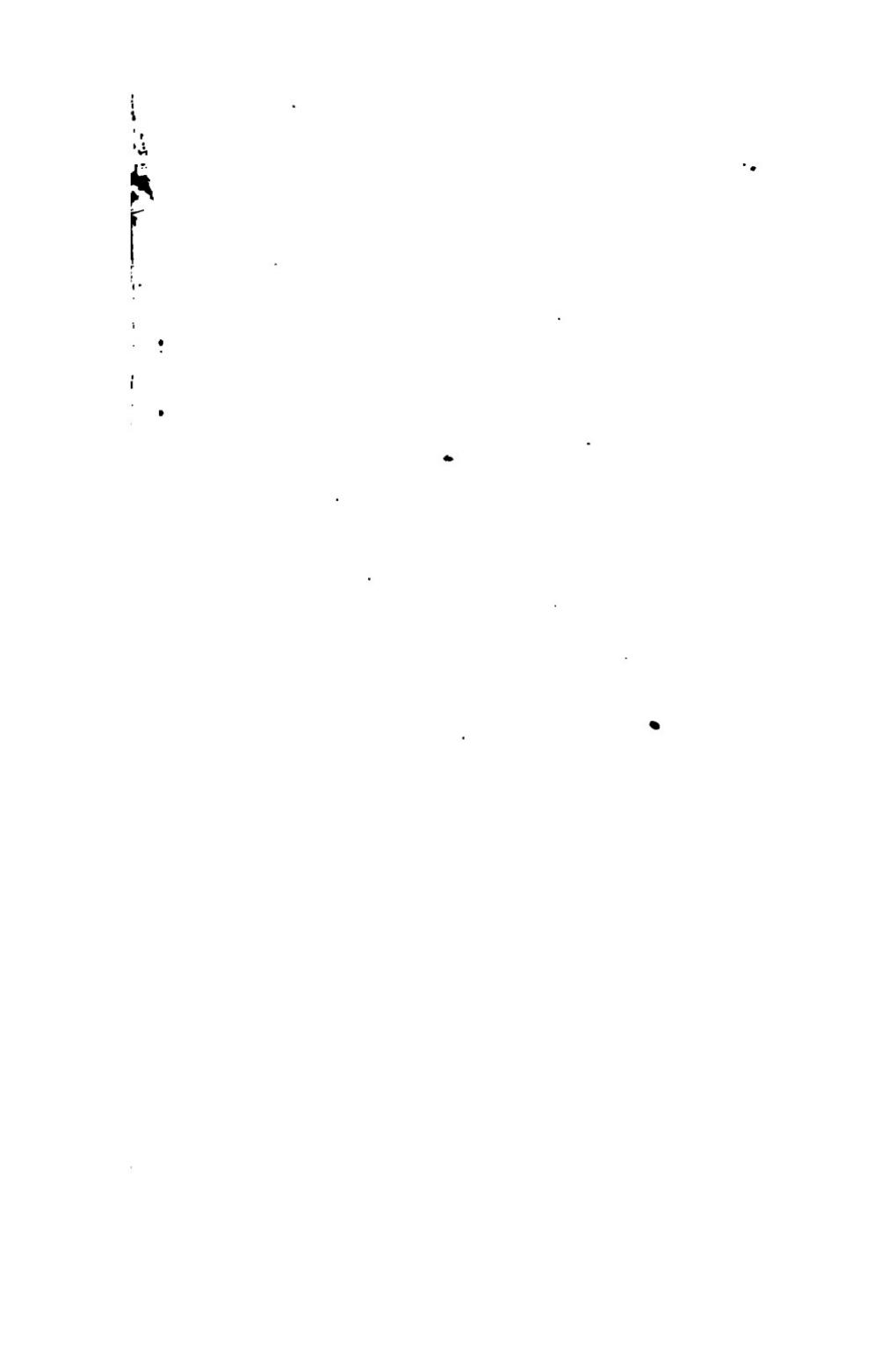
¹ viz. drank to celebrate deliverance.

Around upon his shoulders ; and, he confident in his beauty,—
His limbs bear him along lightly both to the haunts and pasture of the mares ;
So from the topmost Pergamus, Paris, the son of Priam,
All glittering in his arms, like the sun, had proceeded Exulting, and his swift feet bore him along. And immediately afterwards [about 515
He found his noble brother Hector, when in fact he was To turn from the place, where he was conversing with his wife.

Him the god-like Alexander first addressed :
“Respected (brother), assuredly now I am altogether detaining thee, though thou art also in haste, [me.”
Loitering, nor have I come in due time, as thou didst bid But him helmet-waving Hector, replying, addressed : 520
“Dear Sir, not any man, that was reasonable,
Would cast discredit against thee on thy exertion in battle,
since thou art valiant.
But thou both relaxest it of thy own accord, and art unwilling (to exert thyself) : and my heart [count Is pained in my soul, when I hear reproaches on thy account On the part of the Trojans ; who are engaged in great toil because of thee. 525
But let us go ; and these things we will arrange amicably hereafter, if perchance at any time Jove Grant us to set up a free bowl!
In our mansions to the celestial ever-existing gods,
Having driven away the well-greaved Achæans from Troy.”







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